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10208

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE



St. Paul

POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS

FOR

ENGLAND AND WALES;

TOGETHER WITH

APPENDICES A. B. & C.

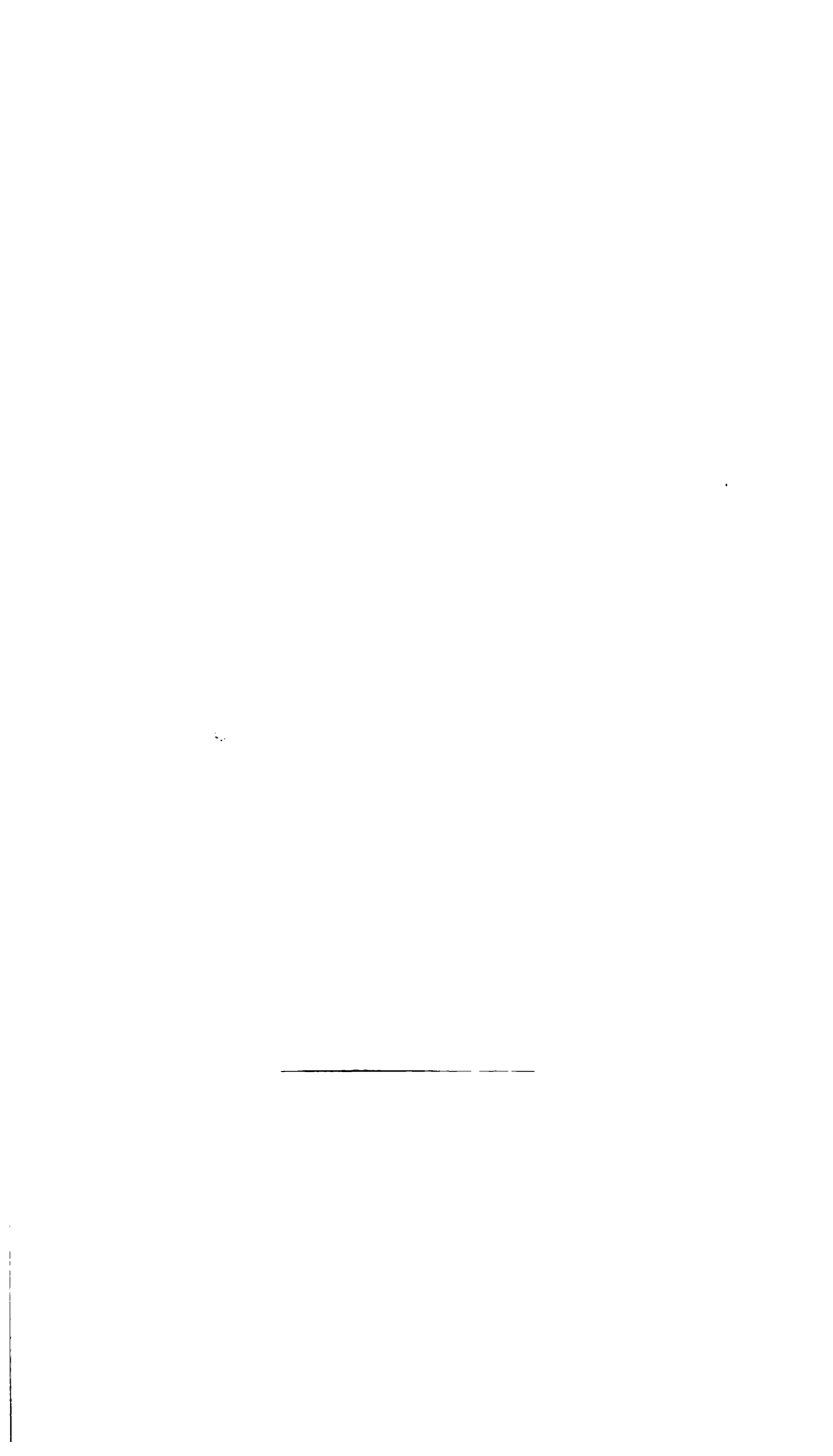


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LONDON :

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

*Poor Law Commission Office,
4th August, 1838.*

MY LORD,

THE approaching termination of the fourth year of our official employment again imposes upon us the duty of submitting to your Lordship the Annual Report of our proceedings.

The performance of that duty, at all times rendered difficult by the multifarious nature of those proceedings, becomes more embarrassing at the present moment, owing to the peculiarity of our position in reference to the committees of the two branches of the Legislature, who have instituted a searching examination both into the general and special results of the administration of the Poor Laws, under the regulations which we have issued, and who have not yet closed their labours.

Under these circumstances it is almost impossible for us to avoid the repetition or anticipation of facts which have been, or will be, made known to the public by those committees, and the statement of inferences or opinions which possibly may not be in exact accordance with those which they may place before Parliament in their Reports.

Whilst adverting to the proceedings of those committees, we venture to express our regret that the systematic course of amendment we have adopted in fulfilment of the objects of the Act under which we derive our authority, should have been unavoidably exposed to a protracted scrutiny whilst it was confessedly incomplete; and that so much of the attention of ourselves and of our Assistant Commissioners, which would otherwise have been bestowed on the defects within our view, or which must have been presented to us upon due revision, has been devoted to the supplying of information necessarily required by the committees for the elucidation of so extensive a subject,—to the refutation of adverse statements, for the most part unfounded, which have been made to them or to Parliament,—and to the support of those main principles of the law, at the several Boards of Guardians, to which, although originally adopted with cordiality, they have in some instances become less disposed to adhere, in consequence of the supposed indications of doubt manifested by the Legislature, by the institution of these inquiries.

In our Third Annual Report we stated to your Lordship that there were at that time 1,329 parishes in England and Wales, which had not been united or placed under the management of Boards of Guardians under the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Since that period we have formed 17 Unions, comprising 264 parishes, as described in the following table :—

NAMES of UNIONS formed under the PROVISIONS of the POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT, since the date of the Third Annual Report (17th July, 1837) ; also, the NUMBER of PARISHES included in each, with the POPULATION, AVERAGE AMOUNT of POOR'S-RATES, DATE of DECLARATION, and the NAME of the ASSISTANT-COMMISSIONER by whose agency each was formed, to the date of this Report.

UNIONS.	Number of Parishes.	Popu-lation.	Average Expendi-ture.	Date of Declaration.	Name of Assistant-Com-missioner.
CUMBERLAND :			£.		
Carlisle . . .	19	35,027	5,752	7 April 1838	Mr. Vo
DERBY :					ules
Bakewell . . .	50	25,879	6,392	4 July 1838	Mr. Stevens
Chapel-en-le-Frith	16	10,448	2,344	6 Nov. 1837	Mr. Stevens
Chesterfield . . .	34	34,246	8,760	23 Sept. 1837	Mr. Gulson
Glossop . . .	2	9,631	1,075	7 Nov. 1837	Mr. Stevens
Hayfield . . .	4	9,493	1,500	10 Nov. 1837	Mr. Stevens
LANCASTER :					
Salford . . .	4	52,366	{ not de- clared. }	15 June 1838	Mr. Power
LEICESTER :					
Barrow-on-Soar .	30	18,856	7,417	17 Aug. 1837	Mr. Hall
Loughborough .	24	24,580	7,021	16 Aug. 1837	Mr. Hall
MIDDLESEX :					
London, East . .	4	36,999	19,233	15 Nov. 1837	Mr. Mott
London, West . .	7	27,825	17,522	16 Nov. 1837	Mr. Mott
STAFFORD :					
Leek . . .	19	18,387	5,564	4 Nov. 1837	Mr. Stevens
Newcastle-under-Lyme	9	16,476	4,000	1 Mar. 1838	Mr. Stevens
Stone . . .	10	17,871	6,491	3 Jan. 1838	Mr. Stevens
Woolstanton, &c. .	2	23,567	6,210	17 Feb. 1838	Mr. Stevens
YORK, W. RIDING :					
Goole . . .	18	10,531	4,322	29 Sept. 1837	Mr. Revans
Wortley . . .	12	20,713	4,962	27 July 1838	Mr. Gulson
Totals . . .	264*	392,895	108,565		

Number of parishes not united under the Poor Law Amend-
ment Act; at date of Third Annual Report } 1,337†

Number of Parishes united since date of Third Report 274*

Number of Parishes remaining ununited 1,063

The following table, constructed nearly on the same principle as the similar table in our Third Report, exhibits the general result of our progress in this part of our duty.

* The difference between these numbers may be accounted for by single parishes, &c., added to Unions, not being included in this Table.

† The difference between this number and the number stated near the top of this page, arises from certain parishes, under Local Acts, having at that time been considered as one parish, but now separately enumerated.

PLAN of FOUR GILBERT'S UNIONS

near LEEDS.

WADDERSFIELD

PATELEY BRIDGE

MASHAM

RIPON

THIRSK

Wetherburn
house

EASINGWOLD

These Unions refuse to be dissolved and thus prevent the formation of six compact Unions round the following Centres viz,

**LEEDS, OTLEY, KNARESBOROUGH,
RIPON, TADCASTER, PONTEFRAC.**

These six Unions would if formed as herein represented by the Crimson boundary lines, comprise in the whole 278 Townships, with a population exceeding 180,000.

A. Power.



A TABLE showing the Number of Parishes, &c. in each County in ENGLAND and WALES, with the Population according to the Census of 1831; distinguishing the Number of Parishes united under the Provisions of the POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT, the Number not so united, and the Number of those Incorporated under Gilbert's Act, and other Local Acts, to the date of this Report.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Parishes in each.	Population in 1831.	Number of Parishes, &c. placed under Poor Law Amendment Act.	Population in 1831.	Number of Parishes, &c. not so united.	Population in 1831.	Number of Parishes, &c. in Union under Gilbert's Act.	Single Parishes under Gilbert's Act.	Number of Parishes, &c. in Union under Local Acts.	Single Parishes under Local Acts.	Other Parishes, &c. not yet united.
ENGLAND :											
Bedford . . .	134	95,483	134	95,483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berks . . .	189	145,889	189	145,889	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buckingham . . .	223	146,529	223	146,529	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge . . .	175	143,955	174	141,900	1	2,055	..	..	..	..	1
Chester . . .	487	334,391	478	312,428	9	21,363	..	..	9	..	..
Cornwall . . .	216	300,938	216	300,938	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland . . .	203	169,681	133	110,878	70	58,803	..	1	..	..	69
Derby . . .	310	237,170	250	215,412	60	21,758	31	..	..	..	29
Devon . . .	472	494,478	447	400,373	25	94,205	..	..	24	1	..
Dorset . . .	284	159,252	284	159,252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham . . .	280	253,910	280	253,910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essex . . .	412	317,507	412	317,507	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester . . .	382	387,019	355	282,299	27	104,720	..	..	26	1	..
Hereford . . .	255	111,211	255	111,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hertford . . .	141	143,341	141	143,341	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon . . .	106	53,192	106	53,192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kent . . .	423	479,155	407	464,778	16	14,377	..	..	16	..	..
Lancaster . . .	449	1,336,854	383	942,312	67	394,542	18	..	..	1	48
Leicester . . .	308	197,043	301	184,556	7	2,447	7	..	..	..	..
Lincoln . . .	705	317,465	705	317,465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex . . .	210	1,358,330	196	754,168	14	604,162	..	..	..	5	3
Monmouth . . .	145	98,130	145	98,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk . . .	737	290,054	595	202,358	122	97,196	..	2	120	..	..
Northampton . . .	334	179,336	332	178,125	2	1,211	..	..	..	..	2
Northumberland . . .	492	222,912	492	222,912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nottingham . . .	263	225,327	263	225,327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford . . .	286	152,156	272	131,637	14	20,519	..	..	12	..	1
Rutland . . .	53	19,335	53	19,385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop . . .	258	222,938	226	174,899	22	48,039	..	..	21	1	..
Somerset . . .	488	404,200	488	404,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southampton . . .	334	314,280	286	240,641	48	73,639	9	1	36	..	2
Stafford . . .	239	410,512	212	402,218	27	8,294	14	..	..	..	13
Suffolk . . .	509	296,317	455	259,972	54	36,339	..	..	54	..	..
Surrey . . .	150	486,334	144	476,518	6	9,816	3	1	..	..	2
Sussex . . .	315	272,340	263	201,483	52	70,857	36	..	11	1	4
Warwick . . .	246	336,610	237	191,158	9	145,452	5	..	2	1	1
Westmoreland . . .	108	55,041	108	55,041	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wiltshire . . .	334	240,156	328	229,827	6	10,329	..	..	3	..	3
Wiltshire . . .	218	211,365	218	211,365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester . . .	418	204,253	386	162,986	32	41,267	22	..	2	..	8
York, E. Riding . . .	519	190,756	467	171,852	52	18,903	14	..	..	..	38
York, W. Riding . . .	641	976,350	355	669,255	286	307,095	124	..	..	1	161
Totals of Engl.	13,441	13,091,005	12,403	10,883,617	1,038	2,207,388	223	5	363	11	386
WALES :											
Anglesey . . .	72	48,325	72	48,325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon . . .	103	47,763	103	47,763	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardigan . . .	96	64,780	96	64,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen . . .	102	100,740	102	100,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon . . .	73	66,448	73	66,448	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh . . .	85	83,629	83	80,227	2	3,302	..	..	2	..	..
Flint . . .	40	60,012	40	60,012	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan . . .	165	126,612	164	126,445	1	167	..	..	..	..	1
Merioneth . . .	34	35,315	34	35,315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery . . .	69	66,482	47	48,416	22	17,066	..	..	9	..	13
Pembroke . . .	148	81,425	148	81,425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor . . .	62	24,651	62	24,651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Wales	1,049	806,182	1,024	785,647	25	20,525	..	..	11	..	14
Totals of Eng-land & Wales	14,490	13,897,187	13,427	11,669,264	1,063	2,227,913	223	5	374	11	400

Your Lordship will perceive from this table that there are still 283 parishes incorporated under Gilbert's Act, which compose 12 unions, and 5 parishes, separately administered under that Act, and 364 parishes incorporated under various local Acts, and 11 separate parishes under separate local Acts. The following tables present a summary of these several Unions, incorporations, and parishes.

Names of Gilbert's Incorporations (under 22 Geo. III. c. 83) not yet Dissolved, with the Number of Parishes, &c. in each.

Name of Incorporation.	County.	Number of Parishes.
Caton . . .	Lancashire . . .	18
Headley . . .	Southampton . . .	3
Farnborough . . .	ditto . . .	4
Alstonefield . . .	Stafford . . .	44
East Preston . . .	Sussex . . .	19
Sutton . . .	ditto . . .	16
Bedworth . . .	Warwick . . .	12
Barwick . . .	York, West Riding . . .	42
Carlton . . .	ditto . . .	39
Ouseburn, Great . . .	ditto . . .	40
Preston . . .	ditto . . .	41
Ash . . .	Surrey . . .	5
Total . . .		283

Names of Single Parishes under Gilbert's Act.

Name of Parish.	County.
Whitehaven	Cumberland.
Brinton	Norfolk.
Melton Constable and Burgh Parva	ditto
Alverstoke and Gosport	Southampton.
Farnham	Surrey.
Total number	5.

List of Places under Local Acts, with the Number of Parishes united under each, at the date of this Report.

Name of Incorporation.	County.	Number of Parishes.
Chester, city . . .	Chester . . .	9
Exeter, city . . .	Devon . . .	22
Plymouth . . .	ditto . . .	2
Bristol . . .	Gloucester . . .	26
Canterbury, city . . .	Kent . . .	16
St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell . . .	Middlesex . . .	2
St. Giles in the Fields, and St. George, } Bloomsbury . . .	ditto . . .	2
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster . . .	ditto . . .	2
East and West Flegg Hundreds . . .	Norfolk . . .	22
Forehoe Hundred . . .	ditto . . .	23
Norwich, city . . .	ditto . . .	44
Tunstead and Happing Hundred . . .	ditto . . .	41
Oxford, city . . .	Oxford . . .	13
Shrewsbury . . .	Salop . . .	6
Oswestry . . .	ditto . . .	14
Southampton, town . . .	Southampton . . .	6
Isle of Wight . . .	ditto . . .	30
Bury St. Edmunds . . .	Suffolk . . .	2
Mutford and Lotherland Hundred . . .	ditto . . .	24
Samford Hundred . . .	ditto . . .	28
Chichester, city . . .	Sussex . . .	11
Coventry, city . . .	Warwick . . .	2
Salisbury, city . . .	Wilts . . .	3
Kingston-on-Hull . . .	York, E. Riding . . .	2
Montgomery and Pool . . .	Montgomery . . .	12
Total . . .		364

Single Parishes under Local Acts.

Parish.	County.
Stoke Damerel . . .	Devon.
Manchester . . .	Lancaster.
Islington . . .	Middlesex.
St. Luke . . .	ditto.
St. Marylebone . . .	ditto.
St. Pancras . . .	ditto.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch . . .	ditto.
Whitchurch . . .	Salop.
Brighthelmstone . . .	Sussex.
Birmingham . . .	Warwick.
Leeds . . .	York, West Riding.
Total Number . . . 11.	

We regret to be compelled to state, that unless additional facilities shall be afforded to us for the dissolution of these Gilbert's Unions, we can entertain no expectation of completing the local organization of the country in the way contemplated by the Poor Law Amendment Act, and in the manner most convenient for the public. Some of the Gilbert's Unions more especially interfere with the measures necessary for this purpose; and the annexed maps, 1, 2, 3, and 4, of several of these Unions, will show not only that they are extremely inconvenient in arrangement, but that they also effectually prevent a judicious combination of the townships and parishes which are intermixed with them.

The defects in the organization and management of the Gilbert's Unions, and the reasons which induce us to desire their dissolution, have been so frequently brought before your Lordship in our previous Reports, and in the evidence given before the committee of the House of Commons, that we think it unnecessary to do more at present than to repeat the expression of our conviction, that the continuance of these Unions is not only not beneficial to the rate-payers of the parishes comprised in them, but that the administrative arrangements which are a necessary part of that system, while, on the one hand, they do not tend to the prevention or even the discouragement of the pauperism of the able-bodied, on the other hand do not afford to the really destitute that certainty of adequate relief which it was the intention of the Poor Law Amendment Act to provide for them.

With regard to the incorporations established under local Acts, as they were created under the special sanction of Parliament, in each case, it might be reasonably expected (as in fact we find) that they are generally compact and not inconvenient in form, although their existence, by depriving us of convenient centres for the Unions, has usually compelled us to adopt and retain arrangements far less advantageous for the surrounding districts.

These incorporations, however, although all having the same principal object in view—namely, the relief of the poor—present a most capricious variety in their respective constitutions.

The following synopsis displays the numbers and qualifications of the governing bodies, the mode of their election, and the duration of their offices, with other material particulars.

SYNOPSIS of the NUMBERS and QUALIFICATIONS of the GOVERNING BODIES.

UNITED DISTRICTS.		ELECTORAL BODY..		MANAGING			
District.	Date of Local Act.	Of whom consisting.	Functions, &c.	Of whom consisting. Qualification, &c.	Duration of Office, Vacancy, &c.	Meetings.	
						General	Ordinary
Coventry, St. Michael and Holy Trinity parishes (except places therein maintaining their own poor).	. .	Persons rated and possessed of estates in fee for life, 10 years, &c., of 50 <i>l.</i> a-year, or being rated for premises of 20 <i>l.</i> yearly value in either parish.	A corporation of guardians, with common seal; to purchase estates, &c.; present workhouses vested in them; to meet for each parish separately once and choose 18 directors out of the most discreet of the guardians, yearly at Easter to appoint nine new directors, and from time to time to supply vacancies; to consent to borrowing money.	Eighteen elected directors. Qualification—the being a guardian. Oath. Penalty for not accepting office.	Nine balloted out yearly. Vacancy by death, removal, and refusal to act. Exemption for five years after service.	Quarterly.	By bye-law week. Seven quorum, five in vernment of poor.
City of Chester (9 parishes).	Paving, &c., and poor.	Parishioners of the several parishes meeting in vestries within 20 days of 25th March yearly.	To elect 74 guardians.	<i>Es officio</i> : mayor, recorder, and aldermen. 74 inhabitants of the city possessed of and rated for estate of 10 <i>l.</i> yearly value, elected by the parishes. Charitable benefactors or their executors, elected by the guardians. Oath. 25 <i>l.</i> penalty for elected guardians not serving.	One year. Vacancy by death or refusal to serve. Not liable to serve again within three years.	Monthly	Weekly

the Mode of their Election, and the Duration of their Offices, &c.

BODY.						Controlling Authorities, as Justices, &c.	Co-ordinate or Subordinate Authorities, as Overseers, &c.
General Powers.	Powers over In-door Poor.	Powers over Children.	Powers over Out-door Poor.	Powers over Vagrants.	Powers Incidental.		
To keep and maintain the common alms; to make contracts after public notice; to make laws regulating the workhouse; to sue on behalf of the poor; to appoint officers, treasurer, collector, clerk, surveyors of lands, master and mistress of workhouse; to borrow money, to borrow £1000, on rates; to give a place of collection.	To maintain and educate the poor; to provide workhouse; to compel persons not maintaining their families, or threatening to leave them, or begging or requiring relief, to come into the workhouse, there to detain them and employ them until satisfied their costs; to hire out poor at harvest or other work, but not to manufacture silk goods otherwise than for hire, and at the usual and accustomed prices.	To put apprentices and discharge or hire out children.	To give occasional relief; to defray charges for burial of dead.	See "In-door poor."	To sue on behalf of the poor; to remove paupers; to allow monies payable out of the poor-rates; to grant certificates. Not to extend to almshouses.	One justice may order any one director to give relief to a poor person in sudden illness.	Overseers to make rates, and pay monies collected to the treasurer.
Incorporated; to give a common alms; to purchase lands; to make laws to be enacted in the "Book of Statutes;" to provide workhouse; to provide in them; to summon and examine on oath witnesses on any matter relating to the corporation; to contract for the maintenance of the poor of the places; to appoint governor, treasurer, and auditor annually; clerk, assistant, master and beadle or other, with salaries.	To provide a House of Industry and a place of correction; to compel persons not maintaining their families or deserting them, and people who beg, seek, or want relief, to come in and to detain them in the workhouse and employ them until the guardians think they can maintain themselves, and until the idle persons have raised (above their maintenance) their charges; to hire out the poor.	To apprentice poor children to the guardians and others, and to apprehend them by the corporation warrant if they desert.	See "Overseers."	To enter poor's lodging houses and search for beggars and paupers; to apprehend rogues and detain them in the workhouse not exceeding one year.	Not to extend to almshouses and special donations; but guardians to take charity monies not specifically appropriated.	Books of the corporation open to inspection of inhabitants.	Overseers may relieve casual paupers not moveable into the house, pay for burials, removals, and settlement trials, and other urgent cases to be allowed by three guardians in the intervals of courts.

SYNOPSIS of the NUMBERS and QUALIFICATIONS of the GOVERNING BODIES.

UNITED DISTRICTS.		ELECTORAL BODY.		MANAGING			
District.	Date of Local Act.	Of whom consisting.	Functions, &c.	Of whom consisting, Qualification, &c.	Duration of Office, Vacancy, &c.	Meetings.	
						General.	Ordinary.
Borough of Bury St. Edmund's (St. Mary and St. James parishes).	21 G. 2, paving and poor.	Rated inhabitants of the parishes meeting in vestry of each parish.	To elect 12 representative guardians once (1749), and supply yearly succession of six on first Monday after 20th August.	<i>Es officio</i> : aldermen, recorder, coroner, assistant, justices, and capital burgesses. 12 persons chosen out of the honestest and discreetest inhabitants occupying tenements of 8l. yearly rent, and rated to the poor. 10l. penalty for not serving.	One half of the representatives to go out yearly. Vacancy by death, removal, or refusal to act.	• •	Monthly. Eleven quorum. Penalty for non-attendance.
City of Canterbury, (14 parishes).	1 G. 2; 54 G. 3.	Rated inhabitants of parishes. On their default, two justices.	To meet on last Tuesday in June, in churches of parishes, and elect 28 guardians yearly. To appoint guardians.	<i>Es officio</i> : mayor, recorder, and justices of the city. 28 elected guardians.	One year. Vacancy on ceasing to be an inhabitant householder, or becoming bankrupt or insolvent.	• •	Directors monthly.
City of Chichester, and three other parishes.	26 G. 2, lighting and poor.	Rated inhabitants. On their default, justices.	To meet in vestries on Tuesday in Easter week, and elect 30 guardians. To appoint guardians.	<i>Es officio</i> : the high steward, mayor, recorder, and justices of the peace. 30 rated inhabitants elected; penalty for not serving.	Elected yearly; not to serve longer than two years.	• •	Monthly.
Southampton, high-town and county of town (six parishes).	13 G. 3, highways and poor.	Rated inhabitants Churchwardens and overseers, in default of inhabitants. Justices, in default of inhabitants and overseers.	To meet in the vestries on Tuesday in Easter week, and elect 18 guardians. To elect guardians. To appoint guardians.	<i>Es officio</i> : the mayor, bailiffs, recorder, 3 senior aldermen, resident justices of the peace. 18 elected, rated, and possessed in one parish of estates of 10l. yearly value, and in other parishes 20l. Guardians may reduce qualification to 8l. and 12l.	Yearly. Vacancy by death or removal.	Quarterly.	Monthly.

the Mode of their Election, and the Duration of their Offices, &c.—continued.

BODY.						Controlling Authorities, as Justices, &c.	Co-ordinate or Subordinate Authorities, as Overseers, &c.
General Powers.	Powers over In-door Poor.	Powers over Children.	Powers over Out-door Poor.	Powers over Vagrants.	Powers Incidental.		
Incorporated; to have a common seal; to purchase lands not exceeding 400l. a-year; to summon and examine witnesses on oath; to make bye-laws; to elect governor, deputy, six assistants, and a treasurer annually; to appoint clerk and other officers with salaries; to borrow 3000l.	To provide a workhouse and House of Correction; to compel lazy people seeking relief, and poor persons receiving collection, to come into workhouse, or elsewhere to set them to work.	To detain poor children until 16, and then to apprentice them to any person willing to receive them.	. .	To search & see what poor come into borough; to apprehend vagrants.	Not to extend to almshouses.	. .	Overseers to make rates, and pay monies collected to the treasurer.
Incorporated; to have a common seal; to purchase lands, &c., to the value of 400l. a-year; to make bye-laws, to provide for all the poor; to appoint committees, president, receiver, clerk, collectors, treasurer, schoolmaster; hospital of poor priests, vested in corporation for the benefit of the poor; to agree with any parish in Kent for receiving their poor.	To compel vagrants and vagabonds, idle persons and beggars, and all persons that seek relief, or ought to be relieved, to come into the house.	To detain poor children till 14 years, and then to apprentice them.	Poor persons refusing to be placed in workhouse not to be entitled to any relief; but guardians may make allowances to sick, lame, ancient, and disabled poor.	To appoint beadles to remove the poor.	To inquire into settlements and to remove paupers; and to remit and rectify rates. Rating owners of small houses.	. .	. .
Incorporated; to have a common seal; to make bye-laws; Cavley's Almshouse, vested in guardians, and certain fields; to summon inhabitant, and examine them on oath; to contract with any parish in Essex for maintaining its poor; to appoint president, treasurer, and officers; to sell or mortgage the fields.	To compel poor persons seeking relief to come in.	To detain and apprentice poor children whose parents are chargeable.	Two guardians may send persons asking relief of any of the parishes into the workhouse.	To direct constables to compel vagrants to come into the workhouse.	To provide a House of Correction.	. .	Overseers to collect rates, and pay monies collected over to treasurer.
Incorporated; to have a common seal; to make bye-laws; to purchase land; St John's Hospital vested in them for a workhouse; to purchase another house and sell the old; to appoint a president and deputy, a treasurer, clerk and assistant, master, matron, and porter; to raise 3,000l. on rates.	To compel paupers to come in, &c.	To take in poor children whose parents are chargeable, and to apprentice them.	To relieve poor persons out of the workhouse.	To apprehend vagrants, and commit them to the workhouse.	To grant certificates; to sue on bastardy bonds. Rating landlords of small houses.	One justice of the town may order the treasurer to pay to persons in casualty, accident, or sudden illness, any reasonable sum until next court.	. .

SYNOPSIS OF THE NUMBERS AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE GOVERNING BODIES.

UNITED DISTRICTS.		ELECTORAL BODY.		MANAGING			
District.	Date of Local Act.	Of whom consisting.	Functions, &c.	Of whom consisting, Qualification, &c.	Duration of Office, Vacancy, &c.	Meetings.	
						General.	Ordinary.
Bristol, city and county of	3 G. 4, 1 W. 4, c. 4. Original Acts 7 & 8 W. 3, c. 32, &c. repealed Dpck, paving, and poor.	Rated inhabitants, or traders of the wards.	To meet at the several ward courts, and elect 24 guardians, on first Thursday in April, every second year, and from time to time to supply vacancies.	<i>Ex officio</i> : mayor and aldermen of the city, the senior churchwardens of the parishes: 24 elected; qualification—being of the class of honestest and discreetest inhabitants or traders: to serve under a penalty of 20 <i>l.</i> , &c.	Elected to serve four years. Vacancy by death, insolvency, disability, or refusal to act. Exemption for six years after service.	Every two months.	Committee weekly.
Exeter, city and county of	9 & 10 W. 3; 31 G. 2; 14 G. 3, c. 61; 25 G. 3, c. 10, s. 4; 28 G. 3, c. 76.	Rated inhabitants paying 2 <i>d.</i> per week to the poor.	To meet in ward courts, and elect 40 guardians; to elect commissioners.	<i>Ex officio</i> : mayor, aldermen, 40 guardians by election, paying 3 <i>d.</i> per week for the relief of the poor. Charitable benefactors of 50 <i>l.</i> , or if elected by the corporation.	Vacancy by becoming aldermen, non-residence for a year, bankruptcy, insolvency, or paying less rate than 3 <i>d.</i> weekly.	Monthly.	.
Hull, town (two parishes and one lordship in eight wards).	5 G. 4. Original Acts, 9 & 10 W. 3; 8 Ann; 15 G. 2, repealed.	Inhabitants of town rated for premises of 20 <i>l.</i> rental per annum therein.	To meet in September, 1834, and elect 16 new guardians.	24 guardians continued for life. 16 elected and to be appointed amongst the wards, to be possessed of estate of 100 <i>l.</i> and rated, or being rated at 20 <i>l.</i> per annum; penalty for not serving.	Elected for three years; each ward to hold court to supply succession of its guardians. Exemption for 30 years after service; re-eligible.	Every two months; eight quorum.	.
Plymouth town and borough.	6 Ann; 32 G. 2; 26 G. 3.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Rep.]

Constitution of Local Act Incorporations, &c.

the Mode of their Election, and the Duration of their Offices, &c.—continued.

BODY.						Controlling Authorities, as Justices, &c.
General Powers.	Powers over In-door Poor.	Powers over Children.	Powers over Out-door Poor.	Powers over Vagrants.	Powers Incidental.	
Incorporated as governor, deputy-governor, assistant-governors, and guardians; to appoint a common seal; to make bye-laws, with fines of 20s.; to appoint committees, governors, deputy, and 12 assistants; to summon inhabitants, &c.; and property of old corporation vested in them; to appoint clerk, treasurer; to exercise all the powers of overseers; to summon overseers to meet and appoint collectors. The hospital to be a lunatic	To compel vagrants, beggars, and idle persons, not maintaining their families, to come into the workhouse to work, and detain them until they repay the cost of their maintenance.	.	.	To compel idle persons, paupers, beggars, and vagrants to go into the house, and to detain them. Special provisions as to Irish vagrants.	To remove paupers; to appeal, &c. Rating land-lords of small houses.	Two city justices may discharge vagrant sent into workhouse. Annual estimates to be laid before city justices.
Incorporated as governor, deputy-governor, assistants, and guardians; to make bye-laws; to constitute officers; to erect a workhouse; required to contract openly for provisions, &c., amounting to £50 yearly; to raise £11,000 on rates. All charitable gifts to the poor to be paid to the corporation.	To compel idle poor to come into workhouse; to employ the poor in the house.	To detain and work poor children left to be maintained by the city or begging, or whose parents wish their children to be put in the hospital until 16, and then to apprentice them till 23 years of age.	To provide for all the poor.	To search and see what poor persons come into, or reside, in the city; to apprehend vagabonds, &c., keep them at work, not exceeding one year.	Corporation not to have any power over almshouses or hospital.	Commissioner of parishes to determine as assessments, to audit accounts and visit workhouses.
A corporation of the governor, deputy governor, assistants, and guardians; to appoint a common seal; to make bye-laws, with 20s. fine; to purchase five acres of land; to appoint governor, deputy governor, eight assistants, treasurers, and assistant overseers yearly. The workhouse vested in them; to have care of all the poor. A special court may dispose of or alter, &c., workhouse. To raise 5,000l. on rates.	To employ the poor in the house.	To establish a school in the workhouse for the education of poor children.	.	May examine for and search poor persons coming into, or inhabiting the town.	To have all the powers of overseers; to appoint assistant-overseers to collect the rates. The workhouse to be a lunatic asylum. Charitable gifts to the town, &c., to be received by the corporation. Rating landlords of small houses.	Municipal corporation of the town to appoint auditors of account.
.	.	.	.	.	.	Justice to consent to additional assessment.

SYNOPSIS of the NUMBERS and QUALIFICATIONS of the GOVERNING BODIES.

UNITED DISTRICTS.		ELECTORAL BODY.		MANAGING			
District.	Date of Local Act.	Of whom consisting.	Functions, &c.	Of whom consisting, Qualification, &c.	Duration of Office, Vacancy, &c.	Meetings.	
						General.	Ordinary.
Shrewsbury (seven parishes) Original Act, 24 G. 3, c. 15, repealed. district, except chapelry, &c. maintaining their own poor.	7 G. 4, c. 141.	Rated inhabitants of the district possessed of estates of 70 <i>l.</i> yearly value, and inhabitants assessed at 20 <i>l.</i> for premises in the district. Vestry. See "Managing Body."	A corporation, with common seal; to purchase lands not exceeding 50 <i>l.</i> yearly value; to hold house of industry; to hold courts quarterly to appoint auditors and accountants.	Directors continued; each parish vestry to nominate a list of guardians as fit to be directors (guardians voting at vestry on a scale), and directors to supply from lists the succession and vacancies in the direction. Penalty for not serving.	Four directors to go out of office annually. Vacancy by refusal to act.	Quarterly.	Weekly board.
Norwich, city and county of 42 parishes and hamlets.	2 W. 4, c. 51. Original Acts, 10 Ann; 42 G. 3; 7 and 8 G. 4; all repealed.	Persons rated for tenements of 10 <i>l.</i> annual value not having received parish relief for 6 months. Clerk of guardians to send to churchwarden a list of persons who are assessed in more than one parish, stating the parish in which they intend to vote.	To meet at vestries of several parishes, and elect 63 guardians, voting on a scale, in July, yearly.	Sixty-three elected guardians resident in city rated for tenements therein in sums of 5 <i>l.</i> , and not being a city justice, constable, alehouse-keeper, or publican. Penalty for not serving.	One year. Vacancy by death, bankruptcy, and insolvency. Exempted for three years after service.	Monthly.	.
St. James and St. Paul, united parishes, county of Gloucester, 3, poor suburb of Bristol.	2 W. 4, c. 39. Original Acts, 27 G. 3, and 38 G. 3, poor and paving Acts,	Occupiers of tenements within the district rated to the poor.	To meet 20 days after third Monday in September yearly, and elect 6 commissioners; to supply vacancies (by ballot and rotation) among the 18 named and their successors; 3 from the east and 3 from the west part of the district.	Eighteen named commissioners; future commissioners to be possessed of real estate of 40 <i>l.</i> yearly value, and rated as occupiers of tenements within the district, or be occupiers of tenements within the district, of 40 <i>l.</i> yearly value.	The named commissioners to go out of office six yearly by ballot; future commissioners to go out by rotation yearly. Vacancy by death, disqualification, not acting, bankruptcy, insolvency, retailing beer, &c.	Yearly for accounts.	First fixed, and subsequent ones by adjournment; three a quorum.
City of Oxford, 11 parishes.	11 G. 3.	Parishioners of the several parishes, having by law power to vote in vestry, or seven of them.	To meet in vestries on Sunday after 24th June yearly, and elect 34 guardians.	<i>Ex officio</i> : the mayor, aldermen, assistants, town-clerk, and solicitor. Charitable persons, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or next of kin, elected by guardians. Elected, 34 being inhabitants of city, renting or possessing an estate of 10 <i>l.</i> yearly value, and paying poor rates; penalty for not serving when elected. Oath.	Yearly election. Vacancy by death or refusal to act. Exemption for five years.	Monthly; nine a quorum.	Weekly; five a quorum.

the MODE of their ELECTION, and the DURATION of their OFFICES, &c.—continued.

BODY.						Controlling Authorities, as Justices, &c.	Co-ordinate or subordinated Authorities as Overseers, &c.
General Powers.	Powers over In-door Poor.	Powers over Children.	Powers over Out-door Poor.	Powers over Vagrants.	Powers Incidental.		
To appoint clerk, treasurer, steward, chaplain, master, and matron, and other officers; to form committees; to make rules and orders. Debt of £4,864. 10s. on mortgage.	To manage and employ the poor in the work-house.	. .	. .	To appoint special constables.	. .	Accounts to be lodged at quarter sessions.	Vestries and, in case of necessitous persons, may send persons to house.
To decide questions of disputed election in parishes; incorporated as governor, deputy governor, and guardians; to purchase land, &c.; work-house, &c., vested in them, with power to enlarge it, &c.; to choose governor and deputy, and clerk, treasurer, and other officers annually; to appoint a common seal; to make bye-laws; to have all the powers of overseers; to borrow £5,000.	To employ them in any work.	No poor child inhabiting out of and not belonging to city to be apprenticed to a journeyman weaver without consent of corporation, and corporation may remove them if bound.	See Justices' powers.	To examine what poor persons are come into, inhabiting, or residing within the parishes, and to receive them into workhouse.	To take bastardly securities; to cause survey and valuation of parishes to be made not oftener than seven years; to compound with landlords of tenements under 8l. yearly rent for rates.	On refusal of guardians, three city justices may order weekly sum or relief in work-house for 21 days.	. .
Incorporated; invested with all the powers of overseers.	. .	. .	. .	. .	To make rates; to defend appeals, take securities, &c.	Justices to allow poor-rates.	Overseers discharged from all duties with the district
Incorporated; to have a common seal; to make bye-laws; to purchase land; to build work-house and house of correction; to elect and nominate officers annually; to raise 10,000l.; to appoint permanent officers; to assess an equal pound-rate throughout the city; to invest surplus earnings of poor; to summon witnesses, and examine on oath.	To employ the poor; to force in and detain idle and disorderly persons; to let out poor; guardians may contract to employ the poor of any parish.	To keep until 14 years of age, and then bind apprentice children maintained by the guardians.	. .	To enter, with a constable, houses wherein the poor or beggars lodge or are; to remove them into the house, and detain them one year.	To receive charity money of any one parish, & apply the same for all parishes, but not to have power over almshouses, hospital, or charitable buildings, or special donation. Rating owners of small houses.	. .	Overseers not to perform, except as specially directed by Acts Parliament may relieve poor persons irremovable to the house if allowed 15 guardians to bury, move, and settle them

SYNOPSIS of the NUMBERS and QUALIFICATIONS of the GOVERNING BODIES,

UNITED DISTRICTS.		ELECTORAL BODY.		MANAGING			
District.	Date of Local Act.	Of whom consisting.	Functions, &c.	Of whom consisting, Qualification, &c.	Duration of Office, Vacancy, &c.	Meetings.	
						General	Ordinary.
t. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.	25 G. 2. poor and paving.	Churchwardens and vestrymen of the parishes.	To meet in the vestry-rooms of the respective parishes, and appoint 30 and 20 directors or governors of poor on Friday, in Easter week, yearly.	Churchwardens and overseers, and 50 directors, being substantial and discreet persons, resident in the parishes.	Yearly.	.	.
t. Giles-the-elds, and t. George Bloomsbury, jointly and separately.	11 G. 4. c. 10.	Vestrymen of each parish, <i>i.e.</i> <i>ex officio</i> : rectors and churchwardens; and 84 resident householders, one-half rated on 75 <i>l.</i> and the remainder on 50 <i>l.</i> assessment, elected by inhabitants rated on 25 <i>l.</i> assessment.	In joint vestry, on or within a month after 25th March, to elect 24 directors to supply vacancies; also to appoint overseers, treasurer, clerk, chaplain, matron and governor of workhouse, collector, and assistant overseers. To make rules for their government, with 5 <i>l.</i> penalty. To make poor rates.	<i>Ex officio</i> : rectors and churchwardens, 24 elected directors; qualification — being vestrymen.	Yearly; vacancy by death, disqualification, incompetency to act.	.	Monthly.
St. James, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, in 3 districts, St. James and St. John.	15 G. 3. c. 23; amended 23 G. 3. c. 44.	Inhabitants of both districts paying to the rates for church and poor.	To meet in the vestry of parish on Tuesday in Easter week yearly, or one month after, to appoint successors on vacancies among guardians; to make out a list of 8 for overseers. To appoint four overseers of St. James from list.	<i>Ex officio</i> : ministers, churchwardens, and overseers of the two districts. 63 named guardians; qualification — being an inhabitant of the district for which elected, assessed and paying to poor rate at 20 <i>l.</i> yearly, or possessed of 500 <i>l.</i> real or personal estate.	Vacancy by a death, refusal to act, or removal from parish.	.	.
East and West Flegg hundreds, Norfolk.	15 G. 3. c. 13.	Persons seized of tenements of 30 <i>l.</i> yearly value in the hundreds; acting county justices; possessors or occupiers of tenements of 80 <i>l.</i> yearly value; residents possessed of 200 <i>l.</i> a-year in the county.	Incorporated as guardians with common seal; to purchase land; to meet once and ballot for 24 directors; to meet yearly, and, with the heirs apparent of persons having double that amount, 24 acting guardians, and quarterly to appoint 12 directors and guardians to provide for poor.	Twenty-four directors selected. All residents in the hundreds or in Great Yarmouth, possessed of 200 <i>l.</i> a-year, whereof 30 <i>l.</i> is in the hundreds; and the heirs apparent of persons having double that amount, 24 acting guardians. 12 quarterly managers.	Eight directors to go out by ballot every year; guardians and directors to choose eight others, and fill vacancies by death, removal, or resignation. Acting guardians to go out yearly; managers quarterly.	Quarterly.	Managers weekly.
Mutford and Louthland hundred, Sussex.	4 G. 3. c. 89; 3 W. 4, c. 49.	Persons seized of estates rated in the hundred at 30 <i>l.</i> yearly value; resident justices, and vicars; occupiers rated at 60 <i>l.</i> yearly value. Vestries, &c., see "Managing Body."	A corporation of guardians, with common seal; to meet once and choose 24 directors; after buildings completed to meet once and supply vacancies among directors.	Twenty-four elected directors from guardians, and 36 acting guardians elected at vestry meetings in each parish in June yearly, or, in default of qualification, of parish, nominated by directors and acting guardians.	Of acting guardians yearly, and vacancy among them by non-residence, insolvency, death, or loss of qualification, supplied by parish; vacancy among directors by death or removal, supplied by directors and acting guardians.	Quarterly.	Committee of fifteen weekly.

in MODE of their ELECTION, and the DURATION of their OFFICES, &c.—continued.

BODY.

General Powers.	Powers over In-door Poor.	Powers over Children.	Powers over Out-door Poor.	Powers over Vagrants.	Powers Incidental.	Controlling Authorities, as Justices, &c.	Co-ordinate or Subordinate Authorities, as Overseers, &c.
To make rules for governing the poor.	To contract for maintenance of the poor; to employ the poor.	To pay for children maintained in the Grey Coat Hospital; to receive children begging, and detain them until 21 years of age.	. .	. .	Roads, &c.	Churchwardens and vestries to confirm rules.	Vestry, &c., to make rates.
To exercise all the powers and authorities relating to the relief, maintenance, and employment of the poor, which are contained in the Acts of parish poor children; to appoint committees.	To contract for buildings, provisions, &c.	To bind parish poor children, as overseers.	. .	. .	Charitable gifts to joint parishes, and not particularly appropriated, to be paid to the treasurer in aid of the almshouse fund. Directors may subscribe to hospitals. Rating landlords of small houses.	Rectors and bishop to approve of chaplain. Justices to confirm appointment of overseers. Inhabitants to elect auditors. Justice may order relief to poor in interval of directors' meetings. Appeal to vestrymen from acts under their rules, and to quarter sessions.	If assistant-overseers be appointed overseers not to interfere with management.
To appoint treasurer, clerk, and collector; to make rules, orders, and regulations; to maintain and employ all the poor; to purchase land for their use, or enlarge the present; to raise rates; to sell over-landed lands.	To maintain and employ poor in work-house; to contract for their maintenance.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Overseers to make rates on default of vestry, &c. Overseer may order supply of clothing or victuals to persons not in the work-house, for immediate relief.
Directors to choose treasurer, clerk, and other officers; to purchase land and build workhouse, and raise 6,000 <i>l.</i> Directors and acting guardians to make bye-laws; to appoint steward, master, matron, &c.	To employ poor; to let out poor; to reward the industrious; to dismiss poor to their relations.	Poor children maintained by guardians to remain—boys till 16 and girls till 14; to be apprenticed.	At weekly meetings may direct money to be paid to out-poor for their immediate relief.	Parishes suffering the unsettled poor to dwell therein, to bear their charges.	Voluntary gifts to be paid to treasurer, but private charities not affected; to grant certificates.	Bye-laws to be confirmed at quarter sessions. Justice to make order on refusal of directors to dismiss poor after application by their relations.	Overseer not to relieve except by order of three guardians.
Directors to appoint treasurer and clerk; to borrow 100 <i>l.</i> to purchase land and erect House of Industry. Directors and acting guardians to appoint governor, matron, and clergy; to contract for employing the poor; to appoint committees at quarterly meetings.	Building parts. 1. Hospital for aged and children; 2. Able poor; 3. House of Correction. Rewards to be given to industrious out of profits.	Directors and acting guardians to make out a list of children in the house fit for apprenticing, and to order overseers of the parishes to find masters quarterly, but not to give more than 20 <i>l.</i> premium; to let out or discharge them.	To advance loans to deserted families and recover them from husbands before two justices.	To apprehend persons having no means or employment, and refusing to work for common wages, and to treat them as vagabonds.	Voluntary donations to be received by the treasurer.	Justices to appoint two special constables of the hundred. Accounts to be laid before quarter sessions.	Overseers to take bastardy bonds. See Children.

SYNOPSIS OF THE NUMBERS AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE GOVERNING BODIES.

UNITED DISTRICTS.		ELECTORAL BODY.		MANAGING			
District.	Date of Local Act.	Of whom consisting.	Functions, &c.	Of whom consisting, Qualification, &c.	Duration of Office, Vacancy, &c.	Meetings.	
						General.	Ordinary
Stamford hundred, Suffolk.	39 G. 3. Original Act. 4 G. 3, repealed.	Persons seized of estates within the hundred rated to the poor at 30 <i>l.</i> yearly value, or leasehold at 50 <i>l.</i> yearly value; acting justices of peace residing within the hundred, or within five miles thereof; rectors and vicars in the hundred; and occupiers of tenements rated at 60 <i>l.</i> yearly value.	A corporation of guardians, with common seal; to purchase land, but not to take or hold for more than five years, except House of Industry at Tattingstone, &c., which is vested in guardians. Poor persons applying for relief to be under the management of the guardians. To meet once and ballot (with the directors named) for 24 acting guardians.	Twenty-four individuals named as directors. 24 elected acting guardians; qualification of directors and acting guardians—the being a guardian.	Vacancies in the directors by death, disqualification, or written refusal to act, to be filled by the surviving or remaining directors. Succeeding acting guardians to be appointed, 5 <i>l.</i> and and vacancies among them supplied by the directors and acting guardians.	Quarterly. Nine a quorum, whereof six to be directors. For non-attendance 5 <i>l.</i> and 50 <i>s.</i> penalty.	Committee of 12 weekly; 3 a quorum.
Tunstead and Happing hundreds, Norfolk, except North Walsham.	25 G. 3. c. 27; 5 G. 4.	Persons possessed of estates in the hundreds of 30 <i>l.</i> yearly rent or value; resident county justices, resident rectors and vicars; and resident occupiers of lands of 100 <i>l.</i> yearly value.	A corporation of guardians, with common seal; to meet once, and choose 24 directors by ballot. After buildings are completed, to elect 26 acting guardians and supply vacancies of directors. In case of mismanagement at meeting called by desire of 10 or more guardians, possessed of estates in the hundred of 6000 <i>l.</i> yearly value, to choose directors <i>de novo</i> .	The 24 elected directors to be seized or possessed of estate or benefice in the hundred of 80 <i>l.</i> per annum, or 60 <i>l.</i> in the hundred and 40 <i>l.</i> in another hundred. Persons seized of 300 <i>l.</i> per annum, or heirs apparent to 600 <i>l.</i> per annum, to act as directors.	Directors and acting guardians to discharge 8 directors by ballot yearly, and choose eight new directors; and to elect 36 acting guardians, and to supply vacancies.	Quarterly.	Committee weekly.
Forehoe hundred, Norfolk, except Honingham parish, unless on certain conditions.	16 G. 3. c. 9; 23 G. 3. c. 29; 29 G. 3. c. 54; 3 G. 4. c. 44; 3 W. 4. c. 107.	Residents possessed of estates in the hundred of 60 <i>l.</i> yearly value, or of estates in the county of 100 <i>l.</i> yearly value; non-resident rectors and vicars of parishes.	A corporation of guardians, with common seal; at quarterly meetings to elect and supply 24 directors from the resident guardians, qualified by estate or in the commission of the peace; eight to be resident at Wymondham.	Twenty-four directors chosen by guardians; 38 acting guardians chosen by inhabitants of the parishes, rated at 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum and upwards, in vestry assembled.	Directors during life and residence; acting guardians yearly, and vacancy by death, bankruptcy, or insolvency.	Quarterly.	Committee twice weekly.

the Mode of their Election, and the Duration of their Offices, &c.—continued.

BODY.						Controlling Authorities, as Justices, &c.	Co-ordinate or Subordinate Authorities, as Overseers, &c.
General Powers.	Powers over In-door Poor.	Powers over Children.	Powers over Out-door Poor.	Powers over Vagrants.	Powers Incidental.		
Contract for additional land not exceeding 40 acres; keep a House of Correction; to make laws at quarterly meetings; to vestates given to parishes for the relief of the poor, with consent of overseers; to distribute bounties, donations, and sums of money bequeathed to the relief of the poor, with particular direction; to appoint a clerk, governor, and matron, surgeon, apothecary, schoolmaster, constable; borrow, 14,000 <i>l.</i> at rates.	To use or alter House of Industry; to hire out paupers; to contract with persons for employing the poor; to dismiss the poor whose friends will maintain them, or who can maintain themselves.	To apprentice poor children maintained in the house, and any other poor children of the parishes, to occupiers and traders within the hundred, or to the governor of the house, or to the sea service. Occupiers, &c., bound to receive the apprentices.	.	To prosecute idle and disorderly persons as rogues; to apprehend idle persons refusing to work for usual wages; to appoint a constable.	To sue on bastardy bonds.	After application to the directors for relief, and to the overseers for work, one justice may order that poor persons be employed by some inhabitant of the parish, and if not employed accordingly, may order the overseers to make a weekly allowance to them; to consent to apprenticeship. Appeal to quarter session against accounts.	Overseers to pay legal charges out of rates; to deliver to directors an account of estates given for the relief of the poor; to notify to the directors the coming in of thieves, rogues, single women with child, &c., under a penalty.
Directors to choose treasurer and clerk; they choose three directors not qualified; to contract for land; to enclose 20 acres of commons, with consent; to erect building; to raise 15,000 <i>l.</i> on rates; to let, sell, dispose of houses and land given to the poor, with consent of the parish; to take springs of water for the house. Directors and acting guardians to make bye-laws; to appoint governor, matron, surgeon, schoolmaster, and clergyman.	Buildings: 1. For aged and infirm. 2. For children. 3. For able poor. 4. Infirmary. 5. Lunatics. 6. Chapel. To reward the industrious.	At quarterly meetings to apprentice any children to occupiers or traders in the parish to which they belong, in proportion to the number of children, and hundred. their assessments: fine to be premium.	Directors and acting guardians may order occasional relief to poor, though not in the house, and not settled in the hundred.	Directors may appoint special constables and governor; and may execute warrants.	To compound with putative fathers.	One justice to order relief on an unforeseen accident, and to persons not settled; to consent to apprenticeship indentures; to order occupiers to employ the industrious poor, and to give allowances to them, if not employed. Quarter-sessions to prove of bye-laws.	Overseers, by order of two or more directors or guardians, may relieve; to give notice, under penalty, of strangers inhabiting parishes and single women with child: to dispose of rents of charity estates to meritorious poor, not paupers,
To make bye-laws; to appoint committees, and, on default of vestry, to act acting guardians on vacancies; to appoint a clerk, treasurer, &c. Directors to purchase land and build workhouse, and borrow 11,000 <i>l.</i> on rates before acting guardian chosen.	To let out poor at harvest. Parts of the building: 1. For aged. 2. Children. 3. Able-bodied. 4. Infirmary. 5. Lunatic.	To apprentice poor children, whether they have resided in the parish, or been out of the hundred, to the corporation; to dismiss children whose parents will maintain them.	To lend money to families of absentees, &c., and relieve poor out of the house.	.	Not to affect private charities, &c.	With approbation of justices the parishes in vestry may agree to employ their poor out of the rates. Justice may appoint constable for the hundred.	Overseers may relieve poor of their own parishes, but directors may control them; to sue on bastardy bonds.

SYNOPSIS of the NUMBERS and QUALIFICATIONS of the GOVERNING BODIES

UNITED DISTRICTS.		ELECTORAL BODY.		MANAGING BODY.			
District.	Date of Local Act.	Of whom consisting.	Functions, &c.	Of whom consisting, Qualification, &c.	Duration of Office, Vacancy, &c.	Meetings.	
						General.	Ordinary.
Montgomery and Poole, and 13 other places in counties of Montgomery and Salop.	6 G. 4. Original Acts, 32 G. 3, c. 36 and 36 G. 3. c. 38, repealed.	Inhabitants rated and possessed of estates of 30 <i>l.</i> yearly value, or 500 <i>l.</i> personal estate, and persons rated for estates of 15 <i>l.</i> yearly value.	A corporation of guardians to have a common seal; to elect the first 24 directors; to purchase land; House of Industry vested in them; to appoint auditors; to make bye-laws; to remove and to vary distribution, but not the number of directors.	<i>Es officio</i> ; county justices and bailiffs of the borough. 24 directors, by election of guardians; qualification—the being a guardian, 20 <i>l.</i> penalty for not serving.	Yearly eight to go out of office; new election by directors out of quarterly vestry of each parish. Removable by guardians.	Of guardians annual and quarterly.	Direct weekly.
Oswestry hundred and two parishes, Salop.	31 G. 3.	Rated inhabitants possessed of 30 <i>l.</i> a-year; inhabitants rated for tenements in the place of 10 <i>l.</i> yearly value; and rated inhabitants possessed of 500 <i>l.</i> personal estate.	A corporation of guardians; to elect directors, and the present poor-houses vested in them; to meet quarterly.	<i>Es officio</i> ; mayor, deputy-mayor of Oswestry. Elected 15 directors; qualification—the being a guardian.	To ballot out five among themselves, and out of the lists returned by vestry meetings to ballot in five new directors yearly: not to serve again within five years.	Quarterly.	Direct weekly.
Isle of Wight.	11 G. 3; 16 G. 3. c. 53.	Persons possessed of, and rated at 50 <i>l.</i> a-year; rectors and vicars of the parishes; persons rated for 100 <i>l.</i> a-year. Vestries, see "Managing Body."	A corporation of guardians, with common seal; power to purchase land; to choose 24 directors once. Work-house at Parkhurst vested in them.	Directors to select 36 acting guardians from lists of persons yearly nominated by vestries of parishes. Qualification of directors and acting guardians—the being a guardian. Penalty for guardians not acting. Parishes under assessments of 60 <i>l.</i> to join others in returning representatives.	Directors and acting guardians annual; succession of directors filled by themselves by ballot from among guardians.	Quarterly; 15 a quorum.	Weekly.

the MODE of their ELECTION, and the DURATION of their OFFICES, &c.—continued.

BODY.						Controlling Authorities, as Justices, &c.	Co-ordinate or Subordinate Authorities, as Overseers, &c.
General Powers.	Powers over In-door Poor.	Powers over Children.	Powers over Out-door Poor.	Powers over Vagrants.	Powers Incidental.		
make rules; to and repair of industry; attract for main- ing the poor; to visit a chaplain, surer, clerk, go- ne, steward, and on.	To provide for poor in the house; to employ them; to send per- sons affect- ed with contagious disorders to over- seers.	. .	. .	To appoint special con- stables.	. .	Commission- ers appointed to liquidate debts by a sinking fund.	Overseers may send in poor and re- quire their discharge.
purchase lands; sell and convey out poor-houses; lands; to pro- for the mainte- ne and employ- m of the poor of town, except people, &c.; to part of ground rial place; to le bye-laws; to a chairman; to ant a governor, son, steward, constable; on now 12,000l. on	To com- pel idle persons to come into the house; to hire out inmates.	To apprentice children and to discharge them from the house.	. .	To appoint a constable and a person to search out poor and to remove them to the house; to apprehend vagrants and detain them, not exceed- ing one year.	Not to ex- tend to poor in alm- houses.	. .	Overseers allowed such sums as di- rectors may think proper for the relief of sick not removable to the house, and for bury- ing dead.
elect treasurer clerk and offi- annually; to port committees management; 15 piers and acting mians to make shes; to raise el. on rates; to id workhouses	To ma- nage the poor persons inca- table of providing for them- selves in the parish- es of the island; to let out poor to harvest work.	Poor children to remain under the guardians till 18, and fe- males till 16; then to be dis- missed or ap- prenticed to oc- cupiers, or to the sea service, or governor of the house.	Any one di- rector may order over- seers to give relief out of the house in cases of ca- sualty or ne- cessity.	To appre- hend idle persons not maintaining their families in the island. [This power is given to the guard- ians, or any one of them, probably by mistake for the directors, or one of them.]	To remove, &c.; to sue on bastardy bonds; to give certifi- cates. Volun- tary contri- butions to the Act to be paid to the treasurer.	Justices to consent to ap- prenticeship. Two justices may order re- lief to be given to poor persons who have ap- plied to direc- tors in vain.	See "Out- door poor."

We invite your Lordship's especial attention to this catalogue of legislative experiments.

There are to be found amongst them almost every form of municipal constitution which can be conceived. In this, we find popular election, uncontrolled by the qualification of the candidate, or the duration of his office. In another, the directly opposite principle of a self-continuing Board, with life-hold office. Between these extremes we have every gradation of popular control on the one hand, or irresponsible action on the other.

The infusion into the Boards of Management of the resident county magistrates of the district, which takes place in Unions established under the Poor Law Amendment Act, is by no means uniformly provided for as respects the local Acts.

In some of the towns, however, the municipal authorities, or some of them, form a portion of the Boards of Management; and this arrangement continues, notwithstanding the important changes produced in the constitution of the municipal authorities by the Municipal Corporation Act—changes which have, of necessity, materially disturbed the principles upon which the Boards of Management under the local Acts were originally formed.

It would be beyond our province to expatiate on the obvious evils which arise from the existence of special laws in particular portions of the same country, where the subjects to which the laws relate are general in their nature, although local in their administration. We might otherwise enlarge upon the additional difficulty of imparting to the public a correct idea of the civil institutions under which they live—the greater chance of litigation arising from the dissimilarities in these local Acts—and the inapplicability of legal decisions upon questions arising out of one of these local Acts, to the solution of questions which may grow out of another. As more immediately connected, however, with the primary objects of these laws, and with our own functions, we think it right to notice the impracticability of grafting upon such incongruous systems, the various improvements in management which experience suggests; and the inconvenience and even hardship, which may occur to destitute persons, who may have migrated from one part of the country to another in search of employment, on finding themselves placed under the management, and confined to the care of functionaries totally different in their appellations, duties, and responsibilities, from those to whom in their previous place of residence they have been accustomed to look for aid.

We speak with greater confidence as respects the expediency of dissolving these incorporations, from our increasing experience of the favourable results of such dissolution in every case in which it has been effected.

These results have been so fully developed as respects the

parishes which were comprised in the Atcham incorporation, and those which, in consequence of its dissolution, we were able to combine with it in a new Union, called the Atcham Union, that we think it right to place before your Lordship the following extracts from a communication we have received from Mr. Day, our Assistant-Commissioner, and also from a report of the progress of this Union, drawn up by Sir Baldwin Leighton, late chairman of the Atcham Board of Guardians.

Mr. Day states as follows, in reference to the parishes which originally composed the Atcham Incorporation :—

“ The original Atcham Incorporation was united under a local Act in the year 1792. It was not incumbered by the clauses which have been found so injurious in the Gilbert Act, of requiring the directors to provide out-door labour for able-bodied applicants for relief; and it embraced within its provisions powers that might perhaps be thought almost unconstitutional, empowering them to inflict corporal punishment upon persons guilty of certain classes of offences therein designated, without the intervention of the magistrates.

“ The district comprised only ten parishes, all of them comparatively small, and immediately contiguous to each other. The sole management of the poor was vested in the Board of Directors; and they were emancipated from an evil which existed in many of the local Acts, *i. e.*, the power of the parish vestries to control their decisions.

“ From these extensive powers, we might have expected corresponding results; and, if the self-acting energy of voluntary agency could have accomplished all that was required, it was in the Atcham Incorporation that we might have anticipated the completion of our expectation. The sanguine hopes of the originators of the Act are plainly exemplified in the provisions for the surplus funds that were to arise, after pauperism was extinguished, and, on the other hand, that the Act itself was to determine as soon as ever the annual expenditure should *exceed* its then amount of 1,099*l.*

“ Land was purchased, and a workhouse for 300 paupers was erected. It is unnecessary to pursue the history of its management through its earlier years. It is sufficient to remark that it was soon found requisite to extend the term of the Act beyond the limits of the 1,099*l.* expenditure first assigned, and that, after upwards of 40 years of its existence, so far from having answered the purpose that was contemplated, its original debt still amounted to 5,000*l.*, and its annual expenditure to 2,315*l.*, upon a population of 4,203, or more than double the limit assigned by the original Act, and exceeding the annual average of the pauperism of the kingdom.

“ It was with no inconsiderable difficulty that the Assistant-Commissioner of the district induced the directors to consent to a

dissolution. They believed that they could derive little benefit from it, and that they might experience some unknown harm; yet the result of the enlarged management, of which they entertained such ungrounded fears, has been the diminution of their debt to the extent of 3,500*l.*, by the purchase of their house by the new Union, and the reduction of their expenditure for the last year to 818*l.*, or 66 per cent."

Sir Baldwin Leighton thus describes the previous abuses which existed, and the efficacy of the remedies which have been applied in reference not only to the parishes comprised in the Atcham Incorporation, but also to the other parishes now forming the Atcham Union, which, but for the dissolution of the incorporation, must have remained ununited:—

"Among the defects of the old system was the general want of a test by which the destitution of the applicants might be proved, and in those parishes where no workhouses existed, the non-resident paupers knew the parishioners would have great difficulty in finding a place for them, and in consequence often brought their wives and families to the overseer's house, insisting that he was bound to provide them with lodging, and refusing to leave his premises unless their demands were complied with. In many instances the overseers, in order to get rid of them, complied with their claims, however exorbitant. Even in many parishes where poor-houses were established, from ill-judged notions of economy, the applicants were often bought off to return to their own homes, either with a sum of money, or a weekly payment. Hence arose the abuse of paying non-resident paupers, who, not being under the eye of the parish, continued to receive relief when quite able to provide for themselves. Although the workhouse is the most usual plan adopted by the Board to test the destitution of the applicants, the refusal of relief, unless the parties come and reside within the Union, has been found equally efficacious in regard to those living out of the united parishes. I am only aware of five instances of paupers coming to reside in the Union in consequence of the Board not granting relief to any fresh applicants living out of the Union.

"The following instance is a strong example of the expediency of this rule:—

"A pauper, with a wife and seven children, was removed from a parish in a neighbouring district to another township, but returned to his cottage in two or three days. He was, however, threatened with imprisonment for coming back, when he stated that he had no one to look after his place, but rather than be obliged to remain in his own parish, he would repay all the relief he had received (amounting to 15*s.*), as well as the expenses attendant on his removal; and this he did in the course of a week. Now, had he been allowed relief from his parish at his own residence, they probably, not knowing his circumstances,

might have continued his allowance for a length of time, when, as it turned out, he was well off (for it appeared that he had land and two cows), and, indeed, ought never to have applied for relief; but the parties to whom he first made application, feeling that they would not be burthened with him, took no means to discover his actual condition.

“ Soon after the commencement of our proceedings, the Board determined to refuse any allowance towards the payments of rents after Lady-day 1837. I never had the least doubt of the correctness of the principle; but certainly was afraid that some of the poor might have found great difficulty in procuring cottages. I have, however, only heard of one pauper who was turned out in consequence of the guardians refusing to pay the rent, and that person in a short time afterwards procured a lodging near her former residence. Owing to this regulation, the rents of the highest-let cottages have fallen from 10 to 15 per cent. in the neighbourhood, and thus a great boon has been conferred on those who maintain themselves by their own labour.

“ The number of bastards on the books of the different parishes in November 1836 was 271; they have now been reduced to 32. The first step the guardians took to diminish this number, was not to allow any pay to mothers or grandmothers for keeping them, but if they were unable to maintain the children, the Board offered to take them into the workhouse. This, however, was not carried into effect at once, but as each parish underwent an examination, the out-relief was discontinued to this class. By this plan the house never became crowded with children; for although several were brought in by their mothers or relations, most of them were taken out again in the course of a short time. Several also, were ordered into the house, on a representation being made that they were not properly taken care of by the parties who nursed them, and some few were put with other persons, who it was hoped would pay more attention to them.

“ Under the system of apprenticing pauper children, which, however, did not prevail in all the parishes of this district, an unwilling master was forced to take an unwilling servant, who, knowing that he must be provided for, had not the same inducement to conduct himself properly, as the son of the independent labourer; and in many cases, on arriving at an age when he could obtain wages, the parish apprentice left his service and hired to some other farmer, although the period of his binding was not expired. Thus the master who had been at the trouble and expense of keeping him when his labour was of little or no value, was deprived of his services when they might have repaid him.

“ By this plan also—and this was one of the worst parts of the system—the independent labourer experienced great difficulty in getting out his children, and in consequence frequently became a

pauper, in order that they might be apprenticed out. This, however, must not be charged as an abuse originating with the magistrates or overseers, it having been a measure sanctioned by the legislature. About six years since considerable dissatisfaction prevailed in this parish (Alberbury), owing to the manner in which the children were apprenticed out. Since that period the system has been entirely discontinued, and but little difficulty has been found in procuring situations for the children; the parish occasionally, but not in every case, having clothed the child, but in no instance has a premium been given. So successfully has this plan worked, that at the present time there is not a single child on the books of the parish, although one of the largest in the Union.

“The payment of paupers, through the hands of shopkeepers, was much more commonly practised than probably the guardians were aware of: a large proportion of the non-resident poor appear to have received their pay in this manner; and even in some parishes of the Union shopkeepers were in the habit of paying the paupers. I need hardly dwell on the hardship inflicted on the poor by this plan, as they, of course, generally considered themselves bound to expend their weekly pittance with that shopkeeper, and take his articles, whether good or bad, at the price he put on them, or else run the risk of having their pay struck off.”

Sir Baldwin Leighton further states, that of the 196 paupers who were inmates of the Cross-houses Workhouse which belonged to the Atcham Incorporation, and of the eight parochial poor-houses belonging to parishes now included in the Union, no less than 85 are earning their living, and 19 are maintained by their relatives and friends.

We have only to add to these statements of Sir Baldwin Leighton a table of the expenditure for the relief of the poor of the whole of the present Atcham Union, for the year ending 25th March, 1838, showing a reduction from 9,768*l.* to 4,941*l.*, or about 49 per cent., which is the more remarkable, considering that the average, as compared with the population of the Union, 18,000, indicated that the burthen on the rate-payers was not half so great as in the pauperized parts of England.

ATCHAM UNION. — Names of Parishes.	Popu- lation in 1831.	Average Expendi- ture for the Years ending Lady-day 1833-4-5.	Expendi- ture for the Year ending Lady-day 1838.	Amount of Saving.	Saving per Cent.
Acton Burnel	295	£170	£ 85	£ 85	50
Alberbury	646	506	232	274	54
Albrighton	98	17	5	12	70
Astley	239	72	44	28	39
Atcham	463	324	145	179	55
Battlefield	70	49	35	14	29
Bauseley	365	114	72	42	37
Berrington	684	261	78	183	70
Cardeston	314	137	88	49	36
Church Preen	75	42	28	14	33
Church Pulverbatch	557	216	116	100	46
Condover	1,455	750	404	346	46
Cound	404	335	140	195	58
Cressage	276	126	45	81	64
Criggon	173	115	87	28	24
Eaton Constantine	244	31	12	19	61
Fitz	211	188	71	117	62
Ford	263	87	44	43	49
Frodesley	186	115	61	54	47
Habberley	128	30	24	6	20
Hanwood	156	60	22	38	63
Harley	257	98	53	45	46
Hughley	115	32	6	26	81
Kenley	281	92	63	29	32
Leighton	360	237	104	133	56
Melverley	216	94	37	57	61
Minsterley	809	265	154	111	42
Montford	566	380	151	229	61
Pitchford	199	114	37	77	68
Pontesbury	2,936	1,507	840	667	44
Preston Gubbals	385	232	91	141	61
Ruckley	86	69	38	31	45
Shinerton	133	84	35	49	58
Shrawardine	189	233	113	120	52
Stapleton	235	284	155	129	45
Sutton	81	25	5	20	80
Uffington	343	135	48	87	64
Uppington	117	43	23	20	47
Upton Magna	512	349	158	191	55
Westbury	1,419	1,033	595	438	42
Withington	193	96	58	38	40
Wollaston	383	196	144	52	27
Wroxeter	636	425	195	230	54
Totals	17,753	9,768	4,941	4,827	49

In a subsequent part of this Report we shall lay before your Lordship the remarkable contrast between the respective results of the management of the Aston Union under our regulations, and of the management of the adjoining parish of Birmingham under its local Act—a contrast highly favourable to the general law, and affording additional ground for the belief that it is expedient to place the whole management of the poor throughout the country on the same footing

The most important and characteristic circumstances of the last twelve months have been, the extreme severity of an unusually long winter, and the continuance of the interruption to manufacturing industry which commenced in the winter of 1836-7.

The heavy pressure on the labouring classes in the agricultural districts, which resulted from the first of these causes, has afforded us an ample opportunity of ascertaining the efficacy of the workhouse system, as respects the able-bodied labourers.

Although in various Unions the doubts of the guardians, and their apprehensions that the workhouse would be filled, induced them to apply for a relaxation of the rule prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied male paupers; and although we, for the most part, consented to such applications,—yet, having regard to the great number of Unions in which the regulation existed, the total amount of out-relief, given in pursuance of the relaxation, has been so limited as to justify us in believing that, unless in a very few instances, the regulation might have been safely enforced.

In a large portion of Kent and East Sussex, the pressure of the winter was aggravated by the unfavourable results of the hop cultivation of the previous summer, and the diminished price obtainable for that species of produce, in consequence of the falling off in the consumption of beer, which may in part be attributed to the improved habits of the labourer.

The concurrence of these circumstances induced us to accede more readily to the applications of the guardians of various Unions in those counties, for permission to depart from our regulation, and to give temporary out-door relief to able-bodied applicants. In all cases, however, we urged upon the guardians the importance of giving relief only in return for work, feeling assured that, without some test of this nature, no vigilance on the part of the guardians could prevent imposition and abuse.

Mr. Tufnell, one of our Assistant Commissioners, in a report* on the state of Kent and East Sussex, places in strong contrast two adjoining Unions; in one of which, the Sheppey Union, work was insisted on by way of test of the destitution of the applicants, and in the other, the Faversham Union, it was not found practicable to take similar precautions.

He states—“The [Faversham] workhouse could contain no more, and a number of able-bodied applicants were demanding relief, among whom there were instances, I was assured, of extreme destitution. But the guardians had no means of applying any labour-test: in consequence of which out-relief was necessarily given to 257 heads of families. Of these able paupers, 139 were in the parish of Faversham alone, who with their wives and families amounted to 594 individuals. These were mostly engaged in the oyster fishery and other seafaring occupations, to which the frost put a complete stop.

“ The Sheppey Union adjoins the Faversham Union, and contains the town of Queenborough, which is situated on the opposite side of the Swale, and inhabited by a population engaged in precisely similar occupations with those pursued at Faversham, but altogether in a more unprosperous state, and apparently immersed at all times in the greatest poverty and privations. Here too, as at Faversham, many able-bodied applied for relief during the frost, but the workhouse not being full, they were ordered in, when every one refused to accept the relief so offered. The guardians, however, thinking that the reason of the non-acceptance of the offer of the workhouse might be the too great rigidity of the test, determined to apply for a relaxation of the rule, and to give out-relief, but took care at the same time to provide work for those who were relieved, which their situation enabled them to do, since employment was readily obtainable in wheeling ballast from the sea-shore. The board, however, to their surprise, found that the offer of work was unanimously refused: and thus, while 549 individuals, families of able-bodied, were receiving relief at Faversham, where there was no test, in the precisely similarly-situated town of Queenborough, where a test which no one could call harsh, was applied, not a single able-bodied labourer found it necessary to accept relief.”

Mr. Tufnell further remarks—“ Most of the Unions in this district, that had for some time acted on the principle of giving no out-relief to the able-bodied, steadily adhered to it during the winter, many of the guardians being well convinced that to depart from it in a very few cases, would have the effect of throwing hundreds out of service, who were kept in employ solely by the operation of this rule. The Bridge Union unanimously passed a resolution, that while they would strictly adhere to workhouse relief for the able-bodied, the relieving officer should have discretionary power to augment the pay of any of the permanent paupers, whom he might deem to want increased comforts during the inclement weather. The relieving officer acted on this permission, by increasing the relief to several of the aged paupers, while only seven able-bodied applied for relief, the whole of whom refused to enter the workhouse. At the conclusion of the severe weather, the chairman addressed a letter to the overseers of every one of the 22 parishes comprised in the Union, requesting to be informed if they knew of any instances of real distress within their respective parishes. All denied the existence of any, except the overseer of one parish, who said he thought that on investigation some might be found, though he did not know any one instance.”

It is gratifying to us to perceive that, notwithstanding the depressed state of the county of Kent, owing to the causes adverted to, the general opinions of the Boards of Guardians of all the Unions in that county collected at two meetings of the chairman and vice chairman of the Unions respectively situate in East

and West Kent, as respects the existing administration of the Poor Laws and its results, are highly favourable. The petitions from these meetings, which were addressed to both Houses of Parliament, deprecating all material change in the present law, are of such a satisfactory character that we venture to insert them at length.

*To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland,
in Parliament assembled.*

The humble petition of Chairmen and Vice-chairmen of Poor Law Unions in East Kent,

Sheweth;

That we, the undersigned Chairmen and Vice-chairmen, have observed with regret the systematic attempts made by writers in certain public journals, and by speakers at public meetings, to bring into discredit and vilify the Poor Law Amendment Act, by garbled statements, usually altogether unsupported by facts.

We, in consequence, feel called upon, as well in justice to ourselves as to the Poor Law Commissioners, to endeavour to counteract the mischievous tendency of such attempts, by the expression of our honest conviction, (the result of an experience of the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act since its first commencement, and of an extensive acquaintance with the demoralization and evils attendant on the old system,) that the greatest benefits have resulted from the operation of the New Poor Law, not only to the rate-payers, but to the poor themselves.

We regard with peculiar satisfaction the great moral improvement which the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act is gradually effecting in the habits and conduct of the working classes, and the change from idleness and improvidence to industry and forethought, which it must infallibly produce.

We feel bound to express our sense of the advantage and assistance we have derived from the guidance and control of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the privilege of consulting them in all cases of difficulty, or difference of opinion, and we humbly pray your Honourable House not to suffer yourselves to be induced by the misrepresentation of the ill-disposed and self-interested, or the more honest scruples of the mistaken and misinformed, to weaken or detract from this beneficial influence of the Central Board; by withdrawing any of their authority, or adding to the discretionary powers of the Guardians.

Our experience enables us to assert, that the exceptions included in the rules and regulations of the Commissioners, are perfectly competent to meet and provide for all ordinary cases of emergency, and we are assured that the Commissioners will never hesitate to relax their rules and regulations whenever they are discreetly and prudently requested to do so.

We are convinced that any general relaxation of the rule prohibiting out-relief to able-bodied labourers, or increase of discretionary power in the Guardians, under the 52nd Section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, would be attended with irreparable mischief, tending directly, as it must do, to the immediate revival of the now happily extinct system of

paying wages out of the Poor Rate, and freight, as it must be, with great injustice to the industrious and independent labourer.

We apprehend, also, that such relaxation would increase and confirm a habit in the labourers too prevalent under the old Poor Law, and not yet extinct, of preferring the precarious gain of uncertain employment, to the fair, but more moderate, wages of constant occupation in steady places, and would also extinguish in their minds all desire to provide for the winter, by husbanding their summer earnings, the harvest-money, and the profitable results of casual task-work.

We are firmly convinced that proper feeling and a desire among the farmers to assist and employ the best labourers, will preclude the probability of any of this class seeking refuge in a workhouse, and has already placed them in a much better situation than they have heretofore held.

We do not wish to deny that hardships have been endured by the labouring classes under the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, but we beg leave distinctly and earnestly, though respectfully, to impress upon your Honourable House our firm conviction that those hardships have been less severe, and less extensively felt, than under the old administration of the Poor Laws, and that if the present system be persevered in, they will gradually lessen, and, in the course of a few years, in great measure disappear.

Lastly, we beg to assure your Honourable House, that we are influenced alone by a desire to promote the happiness and real welfare, of the labouring classes, in whose well-doing, as their nearest neighbours and constant employers, we must of necessity feel the liveliest welfare, and in kind and charitable feeling towards whom we will yield to none.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

*To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland,
in Parliament assembled.*

The humble petition of the undersigned Chairmen and Vice-chairmen of the Boards of Guardians, belonging to the Western Division of the county of Kent, most humbly

Sheweth;

That your petitioners being aware that great efforts have been made to mislead the public mind and your Honourable House, respecting the effects produced by the New Poor Law Bill, and that statements and opinions having this tendency, have often proceeded from persons manifestly unfitted by a want of practical knowledge to form a trustworthy judgment on the subject, conceive that it is in some degree incumbent upon them to lay before you the results to which their own experience, now extended over a period of from one to three years, and aided, as to many of them, by a previous acquaintance with the administration of the old law, has led them.

They have no hesitation in declaring it to be their full conviction that the existing Poor Law possesses great advantages over the former system, with respect to the chief objects at which, as they presume, this branch of legislation ought to aim, viz., the certain relief of destitution with the least injury to the moral and physical welfare of the persons relieved, or of the working classes in general. These objects it endea-

vours to attain, by placing in the hands of those who are called on to administer the law, a far more perfect and complete machinery than before existed, and the means of applying a self-acting test which at once detects imposition, removes the pressure of want, and does not place the person relieved in a better condition, either in his own opinion or that of others, than that of the independent labourer.

That some cases of distress or hardship may have arisen from the recent change, your petitioners are not prepared to deny, though few or none have occurred to their own observation; if some such, fairly attributable to the new system, should come to the knowledge of your Honourable House, they respectfully request you to recollect that no human legislation can be perfect, that every great good is almost necessarily accompanied with a certain amount of evil, and that it is the part of a wise lawgiver to compare general results with general results, and not to abandon a plan because liable to some objections, if, on the whole, it should appear preferable to that which it is calculated to replace.

That your petitioners beg leave to call the attention of your Honourable House to the great advantages which have flowed from the employment of paid and responsible officers, from the improvements in the education of pauper children, and in the important branch of spiritual assistance generally, from the division into Unions instead of that into Parishes, from the superior intelligence and impartiality of Boards of Guardians as compared with the old overseers and vestries, and from the superintendence and control exercised by the Assistant Commissioners and the Central Board, all tending to render the relief afforded certain, and adequate to its object, and generally to correct abuse, either on the side of deficiency or excess.

That your petitioners rejoice in the inquiry now in progress before a Committee of your Honourable House, which they are fully assured will tend generally to confirm the views they have now ventured to lay down. That should any improvements during the course of the investigation appear practicable, they are persuaded your wisdom will not fail to adopt them, but at the same time they earnestly entreat that you will not be induced by the clamour of persons interested in the continuance or renewal of abuses, insufficiently informed on the subject, to interfere with the essentials of the new system, in which they conceive that the virtue and happiness of a large portion of the community are so deeply involved.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

If additional evidence were wanting to prove the propriety and good consequences of adhering to the workhouse system in preference to out-door relief during periods of temporary pressure in agricultural districts, it might be derived from the proceedings which respectively took place in the adjoining Unions of Stamford and Peterborough during last winter.

The extreme similarity of their position and circumstances must first be noticed.

The Stamford Union was declared 30th November, 1835. It contains 15,411 population, and 37 parishes. Stamford is a market town in the centre of the Union, containing 5,537 inhabit-

ants; the district around is strictly agricultural. Prior to the Union, the average annual expenditure on the poor of the 37 parishes comprised in the Stamford Union was 6,600, *i. e.* 9s. per head on the population. A new workhouse has been erected, and in the summer of 1837, we issued a rule prohibiting all out-door relief to the able-bodied male pauper, or to the family dependent upon him.

The Peterborough Union was declared 3rd December, 1835. It contains a population of 20,934, and 39 parishes. Peterborough (like Stamford) is a market town in the centre of the Union, containing 6,511 inhabitants. The district around is also strictly agricultural. Prior to the Union, the average annual expenditure on the poor of the 39 parishes comprised in the Peterborough Union was 9,720*l.*, *i. e.* 9s. 3½*d.* per head on the population. The workhouse at Peterborough not being finished so early as that of Stamford, the issue of the prohibitory rule was delayed, and it has, in fact, not yet been issued.

From the preceding sketch it will be perceived that the only difference in the circumstances of these Unions last winter was, that in the one the order prohibiting out-relief to the able-bodied labourer was in force, and in the latter the guardians still retained the discretion of granting such relief.

This discretion was exercised by the guardians of the Peterborough Union: with what result will appear from the following comparative Tables:—

STAMFORD UNION.—A STATEMENT showing the Number of Applications to the Board of Guardians for Relief on each Board day, during the months of January, February, and March last, from "Able-bodied Men," "Able-bodied Women," and "Other Classes of Paupers;" also the "Amount of Out-door Relief" given in each Week during the same period.

Date.	No. of Applications.	Able-bodied Men.	Able-bodied Women.	Other Classes.	Amount of Out-Relief.
1838.					<i>£. s. d.</i>
2 January . .	5	3	2	..	44 17 3
9 „ . .	7	3	2	2	43 4 0
16 „ . .	21	7	5	9	45 18 5
23 „ . .	20	10	5	5	46 9 6
30 „ . .	23	14	7	2	45 15 9
6 February . .	9	3	3	3	45 8 9
13 „ . .	19	7	3	9	49 6 1
20 „ . .	9	3	4	2	48 2 11
27 „ . .	10	6	3	1	45 14 5
6 March . .	4	1	2	1	45 11 8
13 „ . .	17	9	3	5	46 10 11
20 „ . .	5	1	2	2	77 14 11*
27 „ . .	3	2	1	..	46 1 1
Total . .	152	69	42	41	630 15 8 28 17 4†

* Out-paupers paid.

† Lunatics' Bills at Asylum.—N.B. Several of those in the class "Able-bodied Men" were ill at the time the applications were made.

PETERBOROUGH UNION.—A STATEMENT showing the Number of Applications to the Board of Guardians for Relief on each Board day, during the months of January, February, and March last, from "Able-bodied Men," "Able-bodied Women," and "Other Classes of Paupers;" also the "Amount of Out-door Relief" given in each week during the same period.

Board Day.	No. of Applications.	Able-bodied Men.	Able-bodied Women.	Other Classes of Paupers.	Amount of Out-Relief.
					£. s. d.
Saturday, Jan. 6	36	16	8	12	93 14 8½
" " 13	46	25	7	14	95 9 7
" " 20	63	41	7	15	102 2 6½
" " 27	92	66	7	19	107 1 8
" Feb. 3	78	53	6	19	113 4 1½
" " 10	62	34	3	25	99 8 1½
" " 17	55	34	5	16	99 8 1
" " 24	57	31	5	21	99 16 6
" March 3	49	13	4	32	101 15 7½
" " 10	44	17	5	22	106 1 7
" " 17	35	12	6	17	101 6 9
" " 24	28	10	4	14	115 18 6
" " 31	23	5	3	15	99 8 0
Total . .	668	357	70	241	1,334 15 9½
These are independently of those on the books before 1st January, 1838.					

By reference to these tables it will be seen that at the commencement of the frost the number of applications from able-bodied men in the Stamford Union was comparatively small, whilst in the Peterborough Union the numbers were such as almost to overwhelm the Board of Guardians, who were obliged to continue their sittings to a late hour, and even then to separate without having been able to give that full and deliberate attention to each case, which is so necessary for the protection of the rate-payer.

In the Stamford Union, on the board day of the week ending 23rd January, there were in the whole 20 applications, 10 of which were from able-bodied labourers. In the Peterborough Union, on the board day of the week ending 27th January, there were in the whole 92 applications, of which no less than 66 were from able-bodied labourers.

The amount of out-relief afforded in the same week to all classes in the Stamford Union was 46*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* The amount of out-relief in the corresponding week in the Peterborough Union, was 107*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

The following week exhibits a similar contrast.

In the Stamford Union the total number of applications on the board day, 30th January, was 23, of which 14 were from able-bodied labourers. In the Peterborough Union the total number of applications on the board day, 3rd February, was 78, of which no less than 53 were from able-bodied labourers.

The amount of out-door relief for the same week was—
 Stamford Union £45 15s. 9d.
 Peterborough Union 113 4 1

The annexed Table will show that the able-bodied men in the Stamford Union did not find it necessary to accept the workhouse, which was offered to them. In fact, when the employers of labour in the Stamford Union found that, if the men were turned off they had no resource but to reside in the workhouse or to seek another employer, the labourers were continued in employment, and were thus supported by their own labour.

In the Peterborough Union the Guardians gave out-door relief, and, in consequence, the men were discharged during the frost, or during that period when their labour was least profitable—the farmer, equally with the labourer, relying upon the intermediate aid from the parish purse to enable them each to resume their relative positions of master and servant whenever the frost abated.

NUMBER of PAUPER INMATES in STAMFORD Union Workhouse in each week of January, February, and March, 1838, distinguishing the able-bodied from others.

Date.	Able-bodied Men.	Able-bodied Women.	Other Classes.	Total.
1838.				
6 January . . .	4	8	75	87
13 „ . . .	6	10	83	99
20 „ . . .	7	9	82	98
27 „ . . .	7	9	82	98
3 February . . .	5	8	75	88
10 „ . . .	5	8	76	89
17 „ . . .	5	8	75	88
24 „ . . .	5	8	76	89
3 March . . .	4	8	76	88
10 „ . . .	4	9	75	88
17 „ . . .	3	9	74	86
24 „ . . .	3	9	71	83
31 „ . . .	3	8	66	87

The expediency of relaxing in certain cases, and under special circumstances, the regulation which prohibits the giving of out-door relief to able-bodied male paupers has, independently of the peculiar pressure of last winter, been the subject of our careful consideration.

The Committee of the House of Commons of last Session especially noticed this topic, in reference to the cases of able-bodied labourers with large families, and we then felt it to be our duty to direct our early attention to the question, whether it would be advisable to introduce into the rule adverted to an exception expressly authorising the guardians to relieve the families of labourers by taking one or more of the children into the workhouse, either with the previous consent or subsequent approval of the Commissioners. The following objections, however, presented themselves to us:—

1. That, in the practical application of this exception, it would be extremely difficult to avoid the establishment of a system similar in principle to the scale system, *i. e.* a regular allowance of an addition to the labourer's earnings, depending on the rates of wages and the number of his children.

2. That all relief given in aid of wages has a tendency to keep down the general rate of wages, and that, as respects labourers with large families, the expectation of such relief removes the motive which has, since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the discontinuance of this mode of relief, been found to act powerfully on the labourers and the employers, *i. e.* as respects the labourers, the desire of obtaining the highest possible earnings, by increased diligence and steadiness of conduct, and by task-work, and, as respects the employer, the willingness to provide employment for the labourers of the most constant and advantageous kind.

3. That the exceptive regulation adverted to would, so far as it might be applied, operate to break down the barrier between pauperism and independence, which it has been the object of the Poor Law Amendment Act to establish, for it would place the idle and improvident labourers on the same footing with those (of whom there are many) who by continued industry and economy provide for the very largest family without aid from the parish; and, in fact, with regard to this meritorious class of labourers, it would tend to discourage their exertions, inasmuch as they could not fail to perceive that it would be equally advantageous to themselves, and decidedly better for their children, that some of their children should be maintained and educated in the workhouse.

4. That it might sanction the introduction of relief in aid of wages in Unions or parishes in which it had either ceased to exist or had not existed, a result not only highly prejudicial in itself, but inconsistent with the apparent intention of the 52nd clause of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

In the face of these objections we deemed it right to refrain from issuing the exceptive regulation above alluded to—the more especially as, independently of it, we possessed the power of sanctioning a departure from the strict rule in individual cases which might be brought before us by the guardians.

The apparent hardship accruing to a labourer applying for relief, from being obliged to quit his home with his family and take up his abode in the workhouse—the possible difficulty in the way of his again obtaining employment or of retaining his cottage and furniture—have suggested other relaxations of the rule in question:—as for example—the admission of the head of the family only into the house—or the employment of him by day in the workhouse, or at work provided by the union, permitting him at night to return home.

There is no doubt that each of these modes of proceeding possesses some of the advantages of the strict workhouse system.

Arrangements may be made, although they are difficult and expensive, to render the position of the labourer thus receiving relief in either of these forms less eligible than that of him who remains in employment; and thus a test of destitution is to some extent provided.

The labourer, moreover, being thus withdrawn from the labour-market, these modes of relief do not produce the evils of the allowance system, or of relief in aid of wages.

On the other hand, this mode of dealing with the labourer—although at first sight more favourable to the individual than the strict application of the workhouse, is in reality less advantageous to him.

The small degree of inconvenience sustained by the labourer by a temporary sojourn in the workhouse, whilst his wife and family continue at their home, or by the simple transference of his services from his employer to the union, ceases altogether to have the effect on the employer which is produced by the strict workhouse system,—namely, the creating a great reluctance on his part to lose temporarily the services of the labourer, lest he should find it impossible to regain them, as the labourer would probably be compelled to migrate, or to engage himself to some other employer,—and a desire so to arrange the work of his farm, as to afford employment during the unfavourable part of the season to those upon whose assistance he must rely for the necessary services, during the more active periods of the year.

Looking then at the interest of the labourer, we are disposed to think that, in agricultural districts, neither the out-door labour test, nor the offer of the workhouse to the head of the family only, should be resorted to, unless in cases of great difficulty or emergency; as, for example, when the workhouse is nearly full, or when some contagious disorder may make it undesirable to admit persons into that establishment.

In reference to the working of the system established under the Poor Law Amendment Act in the manufacturing districts, during the depression of the last year, we select from amongst various cases, as most deserving of your Lordship's attention, the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Nottingham Union, which illustrate the mode in which the difficulties incidental to a Union, comprising a large manufacturing population, during a period of distress, may be met and overcome.

In our last Report we stated that we had felt it to be our duty "to authorize Mr. Gulson to assure the guardians that the rule which prohibited them from giving relief to able-bodied male persons, excepting in the workhouse, should be suspended whenever they should find the pressure such as that, in their opinion, there existed a necessity for so doing."

We further stated—"At this stage of our proceedings it was determined by the principal inhabitants of the town to raise a

subscription for the purpose of relieving the unemployed operatives, this being considered a better mode of affording them support than by having recourse to the poor-rate. The kind feeling and praiseworthy benevolence of the principal persons in the town and its neighbourhood succeeded in raising about 4000*l.* for this purpose, and a committee of the inhabitants was formed to superintend the application of the money;" and we expressed our conviction "that in Nottingham, if the subscribed funds should be exhausted before the distress ceased, the Board of Guardians would be able to meet the pressure out of the funds placed by the law at their disposal."

We also stated—"In providing the description of work necessary to meet an extensive pressure of the description alluded to, it was correctly held at Nottingham that it should be of permanent and public utility, and of a description which would not otherwise be undertaken. In conformity with these principles, the committee of management resolved to construct a road through some property belonging to the corporation."

The subscription so liberally raised by the inhabitants of Nottingham and the gentry of its vicinity, continued to afford the means of employment to a large number of men until the middle or end of August.

Notwithstanding the aid of this subscription, however, the outdoor relief and the number of workhouse inmates gradually increased, as appears from the annexed Table:—

Date.	Out-door Relief.	Number of Inmates.			
		Able Men.	Able Women.	Others.	Total Inmates.
1837.	£. s. d.				
1 July . . .	60 5 6	74	75	432	631
8 „ . . .	67 7 2	72	75	489	636
15 „ . . .	63 2 0	68	79	496	643
22 „ . . .	62 9 0	68	83	498	649
29 „ . . .	67 0 6	76	93	517	686
5 August . .	67 10 0	78	88	511	677
12 „ . . .	68 13 5	80	95	513	688
19 „ . . .	71 17 2	79	96	529	704
26 „ . . .	74 19 4	81	95	526	702

Towards the end of August it became evident that the Board of Guardians must provide out of the poor-rates for the support of a considerable portion of the families of those who, up to this time, had been maintained by the subscription. The Board of Guardians, therefore, resolved to apply to us for a relaxation of the rule prohibiting out-door relief to the able-bodied.

To this request, after communication with Mr. Gulson, our Assistant Commissioner, who continued to devote much of his time to the exigencies of this Union, we determined to accede, and we accordingly issued an order under seal, directed to the

Board of Guardians of the Nottingham Union, empowering them to give out-door relief to the able-bodied in this emergency, in return for labour at task-work.

On the receipt of this order, the Board of Guardians resolved to continue the employment of able-bodied men with families on the road, the making of which had been commenced by the funds of the subscription under the committee of management.

They also resolved still to apply the workhouse test to the single able-bodied men, and to all such other cases as might appear to require the application of a more certain test of their destitution than the out-door employment afforded.

In pursuance of these resolutions, the guardians in the first week of October set to work 81 able-bodied men (each the head of a family of not less than three children), at digging by task-work, and in return for their labour relieved them to the extent of 27*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, one-half of which was given in bread and potatoes, the other half in money.

The following Table will show the number of men thus employed and the relief afforded them (including the relief given to the able-bodied in return for task-work), and the number of inmates in the workhouse up to the 29th October:—

Date. Week ending	No. of Able Men em- ployed.	Relief afforded to them.	Number of Inmates.				Total Out- door relief in- cluding Men employed.
			Able Men.	Able Women.	Others	Total.	
1837.		£. s. d.					£. s. d.
2 September.	81	27 14 3	76	89	523	688	102 15 9
9 " .	84	31 11 10	73	90	508	671	97 7 4
16 " .	85	30 18 0	71	93	500	664	95 7 6
23 " .	79	34 17 1	65	85	496	646	96 2 0
30 " .	79	34 3 0	57	77	484	618	98 6 7
7 October	79	33 2 4	57	78	480	615	96 3 6
14 " .	88	35 2 8	60	81	497	638	96 7 4
21 " .	77	15 6 0*	70	93	534	697	78 12 0
28 " .	111	43 4 9	85	105	554	744	107 17 3

At the end of October, the harvest-work having ceased and trade continuing, if possible, even worse than ever, without the slightest prospect of amendment until the spring, the pressure became so great as to induce the guardians,—who had already taken a number of cottages into their possession and converted them into wards for the children, and had thus provided accommodation for a considerable increase of number,—still further to extend the workhouse-accommodation by taking premises (adjoining the hospital and the workhouse), which had been used as carpenters' shops, and these were fitted up for the reception of paupers. The number of applicants, however, became so great, that the guardians at this time also resolved to erect a large

* This was the week of Nottingham races, and the men went away, without leave, from their work, to the races, and persisted in so doing on the second day, in consequence of which they were not allowed to return to work during the remainder of the week.

wooden building in which to serve out food, soup, and potatoes, and porridge, to be consumed on the spot by those in respect of whom it was deemed necessary to adopt this mode of preventing that misapplication and perversion of the relief—money relief, and relief in kind—which so frequently occurred under a less effective system of management.

The following table will show the gradual increase of the pressure on the approach of winter, and the extent to which the workhouse accommodation was ultimately made available. In one week of December no less than 971 inmates were in the workhouse, so that the guardians had, in fact, by their judicious and energetic measures, doubled the original capacity and accommodation of the workhouse.

Towards the month of April, in the present year, the hosiery trade began to show symptoms of a return to a more active state; and by the month of June the guardians were enabled altogether to discontinue the out-door employment and the out-door relief to the able-bodied men. The following Table will also show the progress of this improvement:—

Date.	No. of Able-bodied Men employed at Task-work.	Relief given to them in Return for Work.			No. of Inmates in Workhouse.				No. fed twice per Day in Shed.	Total Out-door Relief to all Classes.		
					Able Men.	Able Women.	Others.	Total.				
1837		£.	s.	d.						£.	s.	d.
4 Nov.	133	49	18	2	104	119	581	804	..	114	10	2
11 "	177	68	19	6	114	130	622	866	..	139	7	6
18 "	194	72	4	6	118	138	644	900	..	142	4	6
25 "	199	78	18	2	129	141	653	923	103	150	18	8
2 Dec.	217	86	6	6	131	141	670	942	271	156	10	0
9 "	217	87	0	8	135	146	690	971	313	161	2	0
16 "	208	81	10	2	132	145	679	956	293	158	14	3
23 "	193	74	11	5	136	137	656	929	213	152	19	7
30 "	178	68	12	7	134	127	646	907	63	140	17	5
1838												
6 Jan.	158	61	17	9	121	106	586	813	..	136	11	9
13 "	142	55	5	3	116	107	577	800	..	126	10	7
20 "	126	49	19	2	130	117	639	876	..	120	13	9
27 "	102	43	15	3	142	123	661	926	..	113	1	9
3 Feb.	97	40	3	0	139	124	660	923	..	112	6	0
10 "	92	37	16	2	134	122	650	906	..	107	9	0
17 "	85	34	16	7	133	118	645	896	..	119	18	2
24 "	83	34	8	3	180	121	656	907	..	110	15	2
3 March	77	32	11	4	121	114	629	864	..	108	10	9
10 "	74	30	6	1	118	109	614	841	..	104	3	7
17 "	71	28	9	1	110	101	592	803	..	113	18	6
24 "	64	26	3	7	88	88	568	744	..	96	7	8
31 "	60	25	1	3	75	82	554	711	..	94	11	1
7 April	55	24	1	0	69	72	522	653	..	91	18	0
14 "	55	23	4	6	62	69	502	633	..	94	7	0
21 "	53	22	5	6	58	66	499	623	..	91	8	0
28 "	45	18	17	6	57	63	476	596	..	88	8	6
5 May	45	18	16	4	42	51	468	561	..	94	2	8
12 "	42	19	8	6	34	47	432	513	..	97	4	10
19 "	41	19	3	10	29	39	412	480	..	94	9	11
26 "	41	16	8	8	30	43	384	457	..	91	0	4
2 June	40	7	0	6	31	42	382	455	..	80	5	3
9 "	None.	..	..	..	29	42	381	452	..	78	4	4

Since that date the guardians have found that the state of the Union was sufficiently improved to admit of the shutting up of the carpenters' sheds and the workhouse belonging to the parish of St. Nicholas, and by the return of 21st July, 1838, it appears that there are now only 423 inmates in the workhouse, and the total out-door relief afforded is reduced to 67*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

It is worthy of observation that the system of providing food for the applicants for relief in the building appropriated to the purpose, where such persons as were considered to be destitute were allowed to come twice a-day to eat of that food, did not prove satisfactory. It was wanting in that test of actual necessity which is afforded by a residence in the workhouse, and, to a considerable degree, also, by out-door labour at task-work. It was found that the most dissolute and abandoned did not hesitate to avail themselves of this mode of satisfying their hunger, or of obtaining food at the cost of the parish, which they had hitherto contrived to obtain for themselves, whilst the more orderly and better-disposed class of applicants considered it repulsive to their feelings to mix up their children with beggars and vagrants. This plan was, therefore, very shortly discontinued.

We annex a Return, showing the classes of inmates in the Nottingham workhouse, from March to December, 1837, the period during which the numbers of inmates were the greatest, and the average period of stay or residence in the workhouse of each class:—

NUMBER AND CLASSES OF PERSONS discharged from NOTTINGHAM UNION WORKHOUSE from March to December 1837, with the Period of Stay in the Workhouse.

Classes.	Period of Stay in the Workhouse.											Total.
	1 week and under.	1 week to 2 weeks.	2 weeks to 3 weeks.	3 weeks to 4 weeks.	1 month to 2 months.	2 months to 3 months.	3 months to 4 months.	4 months to 5 months.	5 months to 6 months.	6 months to 9 months.	9 months to 19 months and upwards.	
Able men married .	15	13	26	13	45	24	10	4	4	4	1	159
Able men single . .	23	38	14	26	44	21	16	10	2	7	6	207
Infirm men	5	4	2	5	11	8	2	1	..	5	8	51
Able women married	26	14	29	12	49	25	11	13	8	8	1	196
Able widows with children	2	3	..	4	7	4	2	1	..	3	1	27
Able women single .	16	14	18	9	29	10	6	6	3	2	3	116
Children of men discharged under 12 years	30	13	45	21	73	23	19	10	13	8	4	259
Do. from 12 to 16 .	1	5	..	1	8	6	5	..	1	3	1	31
Children of widows discharged under 12 years	4	7	..	10	14	7	2	2	1	6	3	56
Do. from 12 to 16 .	1	2	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	5	..	13
Orphans	2	6	..	..	3	3	1	1	..	..	1	17
Bastards	11	4	17	8	22	6	5	3	3	1	2	82
Deserted children .	24	27	19	7	27	29	6	14	2	16	3	174
Infirm women . . .	2	3	3	3	5	2	4	1	1	2	1	27
	162	153	173	120	339	170	89	66	38	70	35	1415

The preceding facts relating to the Nottingham Union lead us to the conclusion that the system established under the Poor Law Amendment Act is peculiarly applicable to the case of a manufacturing district during a period of distress.

In such a place and at such a time, the former method of parochial management, by means of the churchwardens and overseers of separate parishes, would not secure, unless in rare and peculiar instances, the inestimable advantage of the well-considered decisions of a deliberative body, like the Board of Guardians, or the prompt and judicious action of skilful and instructed officers, or the means—which can only be effectually provided from the combined resources of a large district—of meeting the sudden demand for relief by large bodies of men unexpectedly thrown out of employment.

It appears to us, moreover, that the power of suspending and re-establishing such of the regulations for the relief of the poor as are best adapted for ordinary times, but require to be relaxed in the event of unusual distress, should rest, not with the guardians, but with a controlling authority whose judgment can be exercised calmly and is not liable to be unduly influenced by the local pressure, which, without the aid of such controlling authority, the guardians would be unable to resist.

The conclusions which we draw from the proceedings of the Nottingham Guardians are confirmed by the results of the administration of relief to the poor by the Board of Guardians of Stoke-upon-Trent and the Derby Union; and we have much gratification in laying before your Lordship (in the Appendix*) a most satisfactory report from our Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Stevens, as regards those Unions and the adjacent districts.

In further illustration of the results which respectively arise from the existence or absence of a test of destitution, during a period of general distress in a manufacturing community, our Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Earle, has furnished us with a comparative statement of the management of the parish of Birmingham under its local Act, and of the adjoining Aston Union.

For the better understanding of this comparison, we must premise—

1st. That the *town* of Birmingham extends into Aston parish, the latter forming a suburb of at least one-fourth of the circumference of the town. According to the census of 1831, the parish of Birmingham contained a population of 111,000, Aston about 32,000. The population, therefore, then stood, and probably still is, in the proportion of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Which of the two contains the greatest proportion of poor could not easily be determined; but there is no reason to suppose that fewer poor, either casual or settled, are to be found in the suburbs than in the centre of such a town as Birmingham in the proportion of the areas of each.

2nd. That the labouring poor of both are engaged in like employments, equally affected by any interruption or by the vicissitudes in trade, and are not to be distinguished from each other in any point which can affect the comparison.

3rd. That the contrast can be drawn for a period during which has occurred a depression in trade almost unexampled in extent and duration, and sufficient to try the merits of the new system, under those very circumstances which, it has been predicted, would prove its insufficiency.

Mr. Earle states, in a Report dated 23rd June, 1838 :—" For some time before, and during the whole of the year 1836, and up to March, 1837, the condition of the labouring poor as regards employment was unusually good. I need not describe what it has been since. It is sufficient to assert that, if the state of trade has any effect on the expenditure for the relief of the poor, and such effect cannot be disputed, the expenditure for the year ending March, 1837, if not operated on by other causes, ought to have been much lower than that for the year ending March, 1838. How remarkable, then, are the following facts, which I am prepared to prove ! The expenditure in Aston, which for the year ended March, 1837, was 6800*l.*, fell in the year ending March, 1838, to 4500*l.* In the former period it was under the management of the vestry, in the latter under a Board of Guardians, having been united in November, 1836, with Sutton Coldfield, and three other smaller parishes.

" The converse of this occurred in the parish of Birmingham. In the year ended March, 1837, the net expenditure was 24,686*l.* ; in the year which has just closed (March, 1838) it rose to 34,825*l.*

" The comparison, therefore, drawn from the accounts (of which a more detailed statement will be found in the Appendix to this Report*) stands as follows :—

Birmingham Parish.

Expenditure in 1836-7 . .	£24,686	15
„ 1837-8 . .	34,825	10

Increase . . 10,138 15 or 41 per cent.

Aston Parish.

Expenditure in 1836-7 . .	£6,801	9 7
„ 1837-8 . .	4,497	17 9

Decrease . . 2,303 11 10 or 35 per cent.

" Lest, however, it should asserted that this strong contrast is the effect of an oppressive system, that the offer of relief in Aston has been made on terms which convert it practically into a denial, it is important to state that, during nearly the whole year 1837, the workhouse was scarcely in a condition to receive able-bodied paupers, and the guardians offered it only in cases of obvious im-

* App. C. No. 8.

sition. They substituted for the general application of the work-house an out-door labour test, the particulars of which I must describe, to prove that they were not over-severe task-masters.

"An improvement on a turnpike-road rendered the removal of a large quantity of sand and gravel desirable. The paupers were employed to remove it, and were required, as a day's task, to wheel down hill thirty wheelbarrows full, returning with them empty. The distance was such that they could, and frequently did, finish their task between eight o'clock and four in the afternoon. They were not allowed to take less than three consecutive days' work. On condition of performing this task they received, partly in money and partly in bread, sufficient relief for themselves and their families. In the quarter ending 29th September, 40 men accepted relief on these terms, and in the next quarter five new cases of the same kind occurred. These 45 paupers received 81*l.* 2*s.*, but many of them worked only a few days, and personal observation enables me to say that most of them appeared to belong to a class that, from one cause or other, are never in receipt of high wages.

"On the 25th October it was reported to me, that, as there were only six sand-wheelers, the guardians thought it no longer necessary to pay a superintendent, and the out-door labour test, having so far served the purpose, was abandoned.

"During this period the applications for relief by the able-bodied classes in Birmingham were unprecedentedly great. The names of the out-poor are formed into several lists, such as 'aged and infirm,' 'casual,' 'new or short casual cases,' &c. &c. The state of the last-named is taken to indicate the state of trade. On it are the names of all applicants who claim relief on account of a total or partial loss of their ordinary employment.

"To give some notion of the irruptions, as I may term them, of able-bodied paupers, I shall insert a statement of the number of 'new casual cases' relieved during each month of last year.

"Monthly average of new casual cases relieved in 1837:—

January . . .	128	July . . .	1,122
February . . .	181	August . . .	994
March . . .	140	September . . .	796
April . . .	152	October . . .	725
May . . .	217	November . . .	763
June . . .	857	December . . .	873

"Thus the number of this class, which was in April 152, became in July 1122, an increase of nearly 1000 cases. The claim advanced by a large portion of the applicants of this class was, indisputably, want of work. Is it probable that all, or even a majority of them, were really in a position to require that relief which they asked and obtained? If so, how happened it that in Aston parish, at the very same period of time, with a population of two-sevenths of that of Birmingham, engaged in the same trades, affected by the same causes, in fact part of the same com-

munity, there were at most 45 men who accepted relief on the terms which I have described.

“It is not my object to enter minutely into the causes which in my opinion produced this extraordinary disparity. All I insist on is, that it must be attributable to the different systems at work in the two parishes, and that it is impossible to find a cause for it in the wants, the habits, or the employments of the poor in each.”

Notwithstanding our conviction of the applicability to the manufacturing districts both of the principles of the Poor Law Amendment Act and the mode of administration which it prescribes, we have nevertheless proceeded very gradually in introducing the necessary changes into Lancashire and the manufacturing portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

It will be in your Lordship's recollection that the 31 Unions which, at the date of our last Report, had been formed in those districts, were formed, in the first instance, solely for Registration purposes; that is, to enable the several Boards of Guardians to exercise their proper functions in providing the necessary machinery under the Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, which came into operation on the 1st July, 1837. Since that date, however, we have directed 22 of those Boards of Guardians to assume the administration of the relief to the poor. The orders which we have issued for this purpose differ in some respects from those which we have issued in other parts of England, and we feel it to be our duty to point out and explain the grounds of this difference.

Among the circumstances which (in reference to the administration of relief to the poor) mainly distinguish these districts from the other parts of the country, are the following:—

The settled population of the several townships has become of late years intermixed to a very great extent; the introduction of trading capital into particular localities having caused the population to migrate from their own townships, while the nature of their engagements as operatives have not been such as caused them in changing their residences to acquire new settlements. Accordingly, in the larger towns and more populous villages, a great deal of business arises in connexion with what are called the “out-township poor,” both by way of inquiry into their settlements whenever they apply for relief, and also by way of correspondence with the various townships to which they belong. If an authority to relieve such persons is not obtained from the township to which they belong, an order of removal becomes necessary for the protection of the township in which they reside; the former practice is, however, the general rule, and the officers of the larger townships are consequently in the habit of advancing large sums annually for the relief of the out-township poor, and of accounting at certain periods with the officers of the various townships to which

those poor belong. Instances have been found in which the number of the out-township poor exceeded the number of the poor belonging to the township itself, and where the sums advanced for their relief, and afterwards recovered, exceeded the expense of relieving the settled poor. It will be seen that in a township so situated the average annual expense of its own poor will not be a direct index of the degree of necessity for employing paid services, which the proper discharge of its business may require.

The small ratio which the average annual expense of maintaining the poor usually bears to the amount of population in this district, in ordinary times, leads in more ways than one to a similar conclusion.

The great mass of the population are rate-payers, and a very limited number rate-receivers; the trouble, therefore, of collecting the rates and performing the other functions incidental to the overseer of a large population far exceeds that which is incidental to the actual relief of the poor, and cannot always be correctly estimated by a reference to the average annual expense of the poor. Again, it is found that, where a comparatively small expenditure is incurred in relieving the necessities of a large population, a far greater proportion than elsewhere is bestowed in *casual relief*; by which expression is implied a succession of *new* cases of application through sickness, accident, want of employment, and other casualties of a like nature, incidental to a population dependent upon daily labour, and in which habits of improvidence, though not forming, as we believe and trust, the general rule, are certainly not of unfrequent occurrence. Where the proportion then of casual relief is large, and the succession of new cases more constant, the trouble of investigation (both as regards the settlement and the necessities of the applicant) will obviously be in a similar proportion; and will, as compared with other districts, where these circumstances do not exist in the same degree, require the employment of paid services to a greater extent than would, at first sight, appear consistent with the amount of the actual expense of maintaining the poor.

These circumstances, while they account for the great number and expense of paid officers which we found existing previously to the introduction of the new system, have at the same time influenced us in framing such regulations for this district as would enable the Boards of Guardians to provide efficiently for the despatch of the business of the several townships placed under their superintendence; and we have accordingly empowered the guardians to appoint assistant overseers as well as relieving and medical officers. In doing this, we have been careful not to fetter the discretion of the guardians by any restriction which might have the effect of destroying the elasticity of the order and of rendering it inapplicable to the peculiar circumstances of any portion of the district. One condition only has been made imperative in reference to the appointment of relieving officers, which

is, that the officer should devote his whole time to the duties of his office, not following any other trade or profession whatsoever. Even upon this subject representations have been made, that the peculiar circumstances of some districts would recommend a union of the two offices of relieving officer and assistant overseer. Although feeling a strong conviction that, in the generality of cases, a separation of the two departments of collecting and paying will be the most beneficial course, we are not averse at this time to the experiment of a union of these two offices being adopted by such Boards of Guardians as may be anxious to take that course; subject to the condition that, wherever the relieving officer also acts as collector of the rates, he shall pay over the sums collected into the hands of the treasurer of the Union forthwith, to be placed to the credit of the township from which the collection has been made.

Suggestions have been made to us, which appeared well founded and reasonable, that, from the difference of circumstances subsisting between townships in the same Union, the salaries of the assistant overseers and medical officers could not be equitably charged upon the common fund of the Union in proportion to the averages. We have accordingly, in the averages' orders issued to the Unions in this part of the country, provided for the assessment of the salaries of those officers upon the several townships included in their respective districts in such proportions as the guardians, subject to our approbation, shall deem equitable.

In effecting the change of management proposed, it was not deemed either necessary or expedient to address to the new administrators of relief in this important district those limitations, as to the manner of affording relief to certain classes of poor, which it had been usual to issue to the guardians of other Unions in England and Wales. The five regulations* which we have generally issued on this subject in the first instance enjoined the administration of relief in provisions to the able-bodied poor, and made certain other restrictions in reference to the same class when residing at a distance from the parish or Union to which they belonged.

Some of the peculiarities which have already been mentioned as distinguishing the northern manufacturing districts from other parts of the country appeared to us to weigh strongly against the issue of the usual regulations, particularly when taken in connexion with that depressed state of trade, through which great difficulties had already been experienced in other parts of the kingdom. It appeared to us that, considering the very casual nature of the circumstances under which relief is generally afforded to the able-bodied in the manufacturing districts, and considering also the extensive intermixture of the settled population which has been before adverted to, the advantages derivable from the issue of the five regulations in question would not be commensu-

* First Annual Report, Appendix A. No. 6.

rate with the inconvenience which would have attended their strict enforcement in this peculiar district.

In directing, therefore, the guardians of the Unions in this district to assume the administration of relief to the poor, the five usual regulations have been omitted, and we have left it to the discretion of the several Boards of Guardians to realize the objects of those rules in such a manner and to such an extent as they might find compatible with the circumstances of their respective Unions.

The above-mentioned are the principal points in which the relief orders issued to the Unions in Lancashire and the West Riding of York differ from the orders which have usually been issued in the first instance to other parts of England. We place, however, for your Lordship's better information on this subject, a blank form of the order itself in the Appendix to this Report*.

The following is a statement of the several Unions in Lancashire and the West Riding of York, to which the order in question has been issued, together with the dates of the respective periods at which the several Unions were thereby brought into operation:—

Name of Union.	Date of its formation.	Date of Orders and Regulations.	Date of assumption of administration of Relief by Guardians.
			From and after
Skipton . . .	December 20, 1836	August 2, 1837	September 29, 1837
Haslingden . .	December 20, 1836	June 8, 1838	July 31, 1838
Blackburn . .	December 20, 1836	August 24, 1837	October 31, 1837
Burnley . . .	December 23, 1836	July 10, 1838	September 29, 1838
Settle	December 23, 1836	July 31, 1837	September 29, 1837
Preston	December 31, 1836	June 7, 1838	July 31, 1838
Warrington . .	January 5, 1837	August 12, 1837	September 29, 1837
Wigan	January 5, 1837	June 11, 1838	August 12, 1838
Ormskirk . . .	January 5, 1837	August 8, 1837	September 29, 1837
West Derby . .	January 5, 1837	August 7, 1837	September 29, 1837
Prescot	January 5, 1837	October 4, 1837	November 30, 1837
Chorlton . . .	January 14, 1837	August 9, 1837	September 29, 1837
Stockport . . .	January 17, 1837	May 26, 1838	June 24, 1838
Salford	January 17, 1837	June 26, 1838	August 20, 1838
Re-declared	June 15, 1838		
Halifax . . .	January 21, 1837	January 20, 1838	March 25, 1838
Bradford . . .	January 21, 1837	October 14, 1837	December 31, 1837
Huddersfield .	January 21, 1837	July 7, 1838	September 29, 1838
Wakefield . .	January 21, 1837	October 17, 1837	December 31, 1837
Dewsbury . . .	January 21, 1837	July 7, 1838	September 29, 1838
Keighley . . .	January 21, 1837	June 18, 1838	August 12, 1838
Leigh	January 26, 1837	October 5, 1837	November 30, 1837
Selby	January 26, 1837	December 11, 1837	February 28, 1838
Todmorden . .	January 28, 1837	June 18, 1838	August 12, 1838
Pateley Bridge	January 28, 1837	August 3, 1837	September 29, 1837

We stated in our last Report that in some parts of this district the minds of the labouring population had been excited by false representations regarding the actual state of the law and the character of its administration. We expressed a confident hope at

the same time that a better understanding of the objects and nature of the law would gradually gain ground, and that the operation of neighbouring Unions would have a salutary effect upon the districts where popular excitement had been created. Although the exertions of those whose object has been to inflame the public mind on this subject have in no wise relaxed, we are enabled to state that the effect anticipated has been realized even beyond our expectation; several of the districts in which the greatest excitement at first prevailed having been brought under the operation of the law without any disturbance of the public tranquillity.

We are unfortunately obliged to except from the latter observation the case of the Bradford Union (Yorkshire), in which, on the first introduction of the law, a collision took place between the military and the populace, which had nearly been attended by fatal consequences to some of the parties engaged. We rejoice, however, that the necessary steps which were then taken, under your Lordship's direction, to uphold the law against popular violence, were not accompanied by the loss of any life. The correspondence on this subject has been laid before the House of Commons, and is also placed in the Appendix to this Report.*

The law has subsequently been brought into operation in all the Unions which have been formed in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and we are happy to be enabled to state that, even in Huddersfield and in Keighley, in which places the effects of agitation showed themselves with most violence in the first instance, this step has been effected in the midst of the most perfect public tranquillity.

On the occasion of our issuing the usual order to the Guardians of Todmorden Union a most extraordinary course of conduct was pursued, with the view of defeating the operation of the law, by Messrs. Fielden and Co., cotton-manufacturers, the proprietors of very extensive works in some of the townships of that Union. These gentlemen suddenly dismissed from their employment the whole body of their workpeople (amounting, as we are informed, to several thousand hands), with an intimation, which was published by placard and signed by one of their firm, that they should altogether cease to afford employment to their people until the persons who were acting as Guardians should be induced to resign their offices.

This step having been accompanied by the advertisement of a public meeting to be held in the immediate neighbourhood of the meeting of the Guardians, the latter very properly took measures to avoid assembling on that occasion, and to effect an adjournment of their meeting to a subsequent day.

In the mean time, such precautionary steps were taken by the resident magistrates as effectually secured the peace of the neighbourhood, and enabled the Guardians to assemble on the day of

the adjourned meeting, and to proceed, undisturbed, in carrying the order of the Commissioners into execution.

In the following week Messrs. Fielden and Co., having wholly failed in this remarkable endeavour to intimidate the Guardians in the execution of their duty, re-opened their works, and received back their workpeople into employment.

We have adverted to these proceedings as holding out, in the first instance, for your Lordship's approbation, the firm and determined conduct of the Guardians of Todmorden Union; and, secondly, as exhibiting, in a favourable light, the steady good sense and orderly disposition of the labouring population of that neighbourhood, who, placed, as they have been, under the strongest inducements to a violent course of conduct, are entitled to great consideration and respect for having avoided those disastrous consequences which must have inevitably attended any proceeding of that nature.

We have very recently formed and brought into operation a Union, called the Salford Union, comprising the four townships of the Borough of Salford, which had previously been formed into temporary registration districts. In no part of the manufacturing districts has a stronger degree of necessity appeared for the establishment of a Board of Guardians, in place of the management previously existing, than in the township of Salford; and we have reason to believe that, notwithstanding the strong prejudice which once prevailed in that township against the new system of management, its introduction at this time has given satisfaction to the great majority of the most respectable rate-payers.

There remain at present nine of the Unions already formed in Lancashire, in which the Guardians have not as yet been directed to assume the administration of relief. In several of these no impediments have presented themselves to the introduction of the law; there are, however, others in which difficulties have been experienced; and, as our desire is to bring the whole into prompt and efficient operation with as little further delay as possible, we have deemed it expedient to employ the services of an additional Assistant-Commissioner in the superintendence of this important district.

In our last Report we laid before your Lordship a statement showing the applicability and beneficial results of the system of administration established, under the Poor Law Amendment Act, in those parts of the country in which the evils to be remedied appeared to be of far less magnitude than those which prevailed in the South-East portion of England.

The past year has furnished other instances in illustration of this subject. We have already alluded to the great diminution of expenditure in the Atcham Union, and we are enabled to state a result almost as favourable in reference to all the Shropshire Unions, the comparative expenditure whereof is set forth below.

SHROPSHIRE UNIONS.

Name of Union.	Average Expenditure for the years ending Lady-Day, 1833-4-5.	Gross Expenditure for the year ending Lady-day, 1838.	Saving per Cent. on the Gross Expenditure.	Extraordinary Expenditure included in the foregoing Account for 1838.						Net Ordinary Expenditure for the year ending Lady-Day, 1838.	Saving per Cent. on the Net Ordinary Expenditure.	Amount of saving on the Actual Gross Expenditure.	Amount of saving on the Net Expenditure.	Population in 1831.	Date of Union 1836.
				Building and Alterations of Workhouse, &c.	Valuations for Furniture and Outfit.	Registration Expenses.	£.	s.	d.						
Atcham	9,768	4,987	48.9	728	17	2	50	6	0	4,208	56.9	4,781	5,560	17,819	18th Nov.
Bridgnorth	5,900	3,411	42.1	10	6	0	40	18	1	3,360	43.0	2,489	2,540	14,316	31st May
Church Stretton	2,296	1,591	30.7	13	9	8	4	7	1	1,562	31.9	705	734	5,703	20th July
Cleobury Mortimer	2,990	2,313	21.6	173	4	5	28	5	7	2,035	31.9	647	955	8,703	15th July
Clun	4,153	2,924	29.6	14	0	0	20	4	0	2,884	30.5	1,231	1,271	9,870	18th July
D. ayton	5,641	3,189	43.4	117	12	0	2	18	6	3,069	45.5	2,452	2,572	13,027	3rd Oct.
Elk-mere	6,559	5,337	18.6	946	14	4	51	3	6	3,949	39.7	1,222	2,610	16,254	14th Nov.
Ludlow	6,972	5,465	21.6	69	17	10	62	6	3	5,333	23.5	1,507	1,639	17,476	15th July
Madeley	6,852	4,662	31.9	53	0	8	34	19	6	4,170	39.1	2,190	2,682	22,164	6th June
Newport	4,932	2,884	41.5	26	16	8	23	0	5	2,832	42.5	2,048	2,100	15,841	5th Oct.
Shiffnal	4,380	3,120	28.7	35	16	9	30	1	7	3,055	30.2	1,260	1,325	10,577	2nd June
Well'ngton	6,207	3,289	47.0	23	15	0	319	16	7	2,946	52.5	2,918	3,261	17,945	4th June
Wem	4,018	3,078	23.3	129	7	6	15	17	4	2,933	27.0	940	1,085	11,353	16th Nov.
Totals	70,670	46,280	34.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,336	40.0	24,390	28,334	181,048	..

With respect to the district comprising Cumberland, Westmoreland, and the northern portion of Lancashire, Mr. Voules, one of our Assistant Commissioners, observes as follows:—

“ During the last year nearly the whole of my district has been united, and the constant and close insight which has thus been afforded into parochial affairs fully justifies the declaration, that there is scarcely a parish in which instances of mismanagement or malversation have not displayed themselves; and that the often-repeated assertion, that the New Poor Law is not applicable to the North, has been completely falsified in that portion of it which is intrusted to my care, and which comprises a very large and mixed population.

“ The abundance of the materials which I have collected, and which form the basis of this proposition, precludes me from detail in a document intended only as a summary; but it is necessary to state that, previously to the introduction of the New Poor Law, out-door relief was granted to the able-bodied and their families, in the shape of rent, medical attendance, and clothing, to an extent which the state of the district by no means warranted, even under the old law; that the allowance system prevailed, though generally unacknowledged, and often unknown, from the variety and obscurity of the disguises under which it was masked; that of the parish workhouses very few were at all efficient, owing to the want of classification, employment and discipline; that the parochial accounts were most irregularly kept, and the parochial funds often most corruptly applied; and, lastly, that a total want of uniformity pervaded the whole.

“ The concurrent testimony of the portion of the county now in union shows that the introduction of the new law has entirely remedied these evils; that increased comforts have been provided for the aged and infirm; that the medical attendance has been more attentively and adequately administered; that the pauper children have been better instructed; that many instances may be adduced of hereditary and habitual paupers being converted into industrious and independent labourers; and, above all, that these benefits are gratefully acknowledged by the poor themselves.

“ Such of the temporary workhouses as are in use are as well conducted as the disadvantages of inconvenient access and want of adequate accommodation will admit, and several new workhouses are in progress.

“ It might reasonably be supposed that these acknowledged benefits would necessarily entail a corresponding increase of expense; but, while the out-door relief to the aged and infirm has been augmented, the different Unions have effected reductions in their expenditure varying from 18½ to 37 per cent., as appears by the annexed statement:—

Unions.	Population.	Average Expenditure.	Expenditure, Yr ended 25th March, 1838.	Amount of Decrease.	Decrease per Cent.
Westmoreland:		£.	£.	£.	
Ulverstone . .	22,311	9,632	6,253	3,380	35
East Ward . .	14,455	5,009	3,363	1,646	33
Kendal . .	32,740	12,738	9,514	3,224	25
Penrith . .	21,208	6,164	5,106	1,058	17
Totals . .	90,714	33,544	24,236	9,308	28

With regard to the North-Eastern portion of England, comprising Northumberland and Durham, Sir John Walsham, one of our Assistant-Commissioners, thus notices the defects and abuses in the management of the poor which existed in those counties:—

1st, “That, although the habitual maintenance of able-bodied male paupers out of local funds does not appear to have made much head in Durham, and scarcely had existence in Northumberland, out-door allowances would yet have been given, as of course, in almost every part of this district, on any accidental stoppage or loss of work.

2nd. “That, whatever general merits may or may not otherwise have distinguished Northumberland and Durham from more pauperized districts, those counties must not lay claim to superiority in reference to bastardy, for in no part of England was bastardy more prevalent than in portions of this district, and in none was the practice of out-relief to the mother more pertinaciously upheld. The Newcastle parishes of All Saints and St. Andrews, together with the parishes of Sunderland and Berwick, are the only places I can call to mind where a weekly allowance for every illegitimate child was not matter of course.

3rd. “That the difficulties of inducing children in competent circumstances to contribute to the support of their aged parents (whose maintenance the parish had hitherto taken off their hands) were quite as great, if not relatively greater, considering the wages of labour, in the north as in the south.

4th. “That instances of families who had been for months and years in the previous enjoyment of high wages, throwing themselves upon the parish, so soon as illness or temporary loss of employment or want of some particular work may occur, are common in every Union and to every class, except the agricultural; for in the agricultural parts of Northumberland and (in a minor degree) of Durham, but more especially in the wards north of the Coquet, the *hinding* system works in the most admirably beneficial manner, in prevention of pauperism, and in increase of independent habits among the rural population.

5th. “That cottage rents were everywhere paid, to a greater or a less extent, and that needless law expenses and extravagant charges by overseers, on account of dinners, loss of time, travelling costs, &c., abounded throughout the district.

6th. "That the number of non-resident paupers, and the uncertainty and ignorance respecting them, which existed on the formation of every Union (those of Newcastle, and perhaps of Sunderland excepted), equalled, and in several cases exceeded, what I had ever met before of the kind. In one Union the non-residents were above a third more numerous than the resident paupers."

The following Table of results from the Northumberland and Durham Unions shows that considerable progress has been made in those counties, notwithstanding that they have been in operation little more than one complete year, especially when the reduction of expenses is considered with reference to the fact that the two last years included in the calculation of their average expenditure were years of unexampled prosperity in the district.

A TABLE showing the Population, the Average Annual Expenditure before the formation of Union, and also the Expenditure during the Year ended 25th March 1838; showing the Amount of Decrease or Increase, as compared with the Expenditure before Union.—11th July 1838.

UNIONS.	Population in 1831.	Average Expenditure.	Expenditure on Poor, Year ended 25th March, 1838.	Amount of Decrease.	Decrease per Cent.
DURHAM:		£.	£.	£.	
*Auckland . . .	14,632	4,574	3,419	1,155	25
*Chester-le-Street . .	17,178	7,180	5,308	1,872	25
*Darlington . . .	18,883	6,805	5,573	1,232	18
Durham . . .	15,550	5,015	4,116	899	18
Easington . . .	6,982	1,259	1,155	104	8
*Gateshead . . .	31,017	9,011	7,560	1,451	16
Houghton-le-Spring	20,857	4,606	3,759	847	18
Lanchester . . .	7,924	3,077	2,166	911	30
Sedgefield . . .	5,286	2,078	1,720	358	17
South Shields . . .	24,427	9,029	7,007	2,022	22
*Stockton . . .	23,236	7,375	6,048	1,327	18
*Sunderland . . .	42,664	10,930	10,494	436	4
*Tresdale . . .	19,839	7,812	4,980	2,832	36
*Weardale . . .	12,775	3,574	3,594	Incr. 20	..
NORTHUMBERLAND:					
*Alwick . . .	17,263	6,888	6,452	436	6
Belford . . .	6,422	2,326	1,994	332	14
Bellingham . . .	6,530	3,195	2,619	576	18
*Berwick . . .	28,782	8,442	6,861	1,581	19
*Castle Ward . . .	15,539	5,754	4,672	1,082	19
Glendale . . .	13,856	5,683	4,367	1,316	23
*Haltwhistle . . .	5,634	1,977	1,576	401	20
*Hexham . . .	27,271	8,832	7,912	920	10
*Morpeth . . .	14,340	5,329	4,874	455	9
Newcastle . . .	54,991	15,049	13,953	1,096	7
Rothbury . . .	7,715	3,689	3,305	384	10
Tynemouth . . .	47,715	13,140	11,787	1,353	10

* The column of "Annual Expenditure" comprises the *entire Union and parochial* expenditure, with the sole exceptions of county-rates and of jury and voters'

In adverting to the present state of these counties, it appears to us not irrelevant to notice certain statements contained in a Report which has recently been published respecting the progress and present state of pauperism in the district immediately adjoining Northumberland,—namely, Berwickshire, in Scotland. From these statements, which are inserted in the Appendix to this Report,* it appears that, in the year 1836-7, in 17 parishes of this Scotch county, the number of paupers relieved, out of a population of about 20,000 persons, was 755; and that the amount of allowances granted to them was 344*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* to permanent paupers, and 274*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* to temporary paupers, making a total of 3716*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* independently of expenses incidental to management.

Although these amounts are somewhat less than the corresponding particulars of the Unions in Northumberland, yet, if they are compared with the statements above set forth relating to the Shropshire Unions, and even with the population and expenditure in some parts of England, in which, previously to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, pauperism was most burdensome, we shall find that the comparison is by no means favourable to the Scotch county, and that the pecuniary burden thrown on the occupiers in that district is greater than is now the case in the English districts above adverted to, notwithstanding these districts must still be considered as in a transition state towards still better management.

The petitions to the Houses of Parliament, and the addresses to your Lordship from Boards of Guardians, copies of which have been transmitted to us, and some of them appended to this Report,† furnish a further illustration (if any were needed) of the groundlessness of the opinion that the maladministration of the former Poor Law, and the necessity of interference on our part, was confined to the south-eastern part of England; and, in fact, the mere enumeration ‡ of some of the Unions whence these petitions and addresses have proceeded will satisfy your Lordship that, with the exception of those districts in which, owing to pecu-

lists; and includes, moreover, in every Union of which the name has an asterisk attached, the disbursements (amounting often to considerable sums) which were necessarily required during the past year (being the first of Union management) for the purchase of workhouse and other furniture, the enlargement or alterations of the old poor-houses, &c.

* App. C., No. 9.

† App. B., No. 6.

‡ Boards of Guardians from whom Petitions or Addresses have been received:—

Saffron Walden	Camelford	Henley
Woburn	Blandford	Uttoxeter
Haverfordwest	Atcham	Bridgnorth
Camberwell (Parish of)	Foleshill	Nantwich
Poplar	Okehampton	Totnes
Cosford	Headington	Nuneaton
Tamworth	Stoke-upon-Trent (Parish of)	East Kent Unions
South Molton	Bridgewater	West Kent Unions
Eastry	Cheadle	Castle-Ward Unions
		Northumberland).

liar circumstances, we have either been prevented from introducing the new system, or have only just commenced its introduction, there is hardly any portion of the country in which Boards of Guardians have not borne testimony to the applicability and advantages of the law—to the pecuniary advantages as respects the rate-payers, and to the moral improvement resulting to the labouring classes.

Before commencing the statement of the general results which have exhibited themselves during the past year, we think it right to advert briefly to several matters of an incidental nature, some of which have occupied no inconsiderable portion of our attention during that period.

We have made considerable progress in providing adequate workhouses for the several Unions which have been formed. At the present time 328 Unions have workhouses completed and in operation; 141 have workhouses building, or in course of alteration; 42 have consented to build workhouses, but have not yet commenced.

Of the remaining Unions, we regret to state that 38 Boards of Guardians for the present have not taken steps for providing themselves with this indispensable requisite of good management. We entertain no doubt, however, that a perception of the advantage derived by their neighbouring Unions in which workhouses are established, will, within a short period, effect all that we can desire in reference to this subject.

The expenditure incurred during the past year in reference to the building and altering of workhouses is set forth in the Appendix to this Report.*

We have used our best exertions to aid the Guardians and the parochial authorities in carrying into effect the Parochial Assessment Act. With this view, after perceiving, from a great number of applications for information, the nature of the doubts and difficulties which had arisen, we drew up a supplementary letter of instructions upon the subject, a copy of which is inserted in the Appendix to this Report.†

Although we have not in any case ordered a map of a parish to be made, without an application to us on the part of the parish officers, or of the guardians, we have endeavoured, whenever maps have been applied for and ordered to be made, to cause such arrangements to be adopted as should secure their correctness, and insure a uniformity of scale of these maps.

So far as respects these objects, we have to acknowledge the willing aid which we have derived from the Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales, and their Assistant-Commissioner Captain Dawson, to whom the topographical department of their business is particularly intrusted.

* App. C., Nos. 3 and 4.

† App. A., No. 4.

We have no doubt that, owing to the co-operation of the Tithe Commissioners towards this object, the advantage of a correct and uniform topographical delineation of a large portion of the country will have been secured; and that, should it hereafter be deemed expedient to complete this delineation for the whole country, the object may then be accomplished with great facility, and at a great saving of expense to the public.

With regard to the valuations, we have had no means of bringing their accuracy to any practical test.

We fear that, as the same professional valuers have rarely been employed by adjoining Unions, and as even in the same Union the Guardians, naturally unwilling to oppose the wishes of the owners and rate-payers where property was to be the subject of valuation, have appointed different valuers to the different parishes comprised in their Unions, that general uniformity in the principle and the practice of valuing which was desired by the legislature will not have been entirely attained. We have no doubt, however, that an important step has been gained towards this object, and that, whenever the legislature shall resume the consideration of this subject, means may be devised of attaining the desired end, by the establishment of some more general authority for the revision of these valuations.

It has occurred very frequently that the parish authorities and rate-payers have not found it necessary to incur the expense of a new valuation, but have, nevertheless, required some aid in the partial revision of their assessment, or in rendering it conformable to the principle laid down in the Parochial Assessment Act.

The impossibility of procuring the means of making contemporaneously professional valuations throughout the country; the absolute necessity of adjusting the assessment within a limited time; and the impracticability of getting this effected by gratuitous agencies,—have induced us to permit the Guardians, under our orders for a new valuation, to defray such incidental expenses as may have arisen from these partial valuations; and has occasionally made it appear to us necessary to direct the appointment of an assistant overseer, for the express purpose of assisting the parish officers in this part of their duty.

We should, however, feel relieved from much responsibility, if your Lordship should think fit to intrust us with powers of a more direct nature, enabling us to provide for payment, out of the poor-rates, of necessary expenses of this nature, more especially in those cases which are by no means rare, in which the parish officers, anxious to attend promptly to the expressed intention of the legislature, have, without previous communication with us, incurred *bonâ fide* expenses in making the necessary alterations of the rate.

The sales of parochial property have formed another important branch of the business of our office. We have annexed to the

Report* a table showing the amount of parochial property sold, and how the produce has been applied. The recent Act of 1st Vict., cap. 25, which gives to us the power of applying the proceeds of these sales in discharge of sums which have been lent by individuals for the benefit of parishes, but which have been either irregularly advanced or informally secured, will enable us to remedy a great number of cases of hardship, which have been, for a long time past, a source of great uneasiness to us.

The migration of labourers with their families, from the southern to the northern districts, has not been carried on to any material extent since the date of our last Report to your Lordship.

Our endeavours to promote an interchange of labour have been guided exclusively by proof of a superabundance existing in one part of the kingdom, and a comparative scarcity in another. So long as the manufacturing districts afforded a demand beyond that which the indigenous population could supply, and the agricultural counties possessed large numbers of unemployed families, migration afforded beneficial relief to each; but our instructions to Mr. Muggeridge, our migration agent, were so framed as to guard against the possibility of this auxiliary being conducted to an extent which should in any particular locality lead to injurious competition in the labour-market. The embarrassments in the manufacturing districts, and the extensive commercial depression occasioned by the temporary suspension of the trading intercourse with the United States, placed the condition of the manufacturing population, during the past year, in too perilous a position to render an augmentation of their numbers by home migration expedient or desirable. The families who had previously migrated under our sanction have, in a few instances only, sustained any inconvenience from these causes. The number who have, from any cause, returned to their parishes, form but an inconsiderable percentage (probably not exceeding five per centum) of the whole of the migrants, the far greater proportion of whom have attained circumstances of comparative independence and comfort. Where sickness or other casualties may have rendered relief necessary, it has been afforded, and usually at the cost of the parish from whence the migration was effected.

The number of poor persons assisted to emigrate by means of parish funds, since our last Annual Report, has not been so large as in the year preceding, and few of those who have emigrated have proceeded to the British American provinces, which, previous to the breaking out of the disturbances in the Canadas, was the destination of almost all the emigrants requiring parochial aid. These disturbances had the effect of diverting the course of emigration to the Australian colonies, into which it had previously been found difficult to introduce a labouring population, notwith-

* App. C., No. 5.

standing a free passage had been offered to all such as should appear likely to be useful in their respective occupations. The Agent-General for Emigration, in his Report, dated the 28th April 1838, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking of emigration to the Australian colonies, observes, "There was not at first much alacrity to emigrate from England in the public vessels;" and he subsequently states, "In the Autumn (1837) a vessel was allotted to the county of Norfolk; but, although the measure had been settled some months, and expressly to meet the convenience of the parties, the whole of them changed their minds at the last moment; and, within a fortnight of the time appointed for the ship's sailing, with a certain expenditure of between 4000*l.* and 5000*l.* incurred, we found ourselves with just three families who remained willing to go."

The difficulty of finding persons willing to emigrate to Australia appears to have ceased immediately on the news of disturbances in the Canadas reaching this country, for the Agent-General subsequently remarks that "Circumstances are much changed this year: we have found no difficulty in filling four ships already from the county of Kent alone."

The direct aid given to the emigrants proceeding to the Australian colonies has not, however, relieved the parishes from all expense in this matter. The conditions upon which the free passage is given to the poor persons are, that they must themselves defray any expenses previous to joining the ship, and must come supplied with a sufficient quantity of clothes for the voyage. These conditions the parishes to which the emigrants belong have generally enabled the poor person to perform, by means of funds raised under the provision of the 62nd sec. of the Poor Law Amendment Act, which contemplates parochial funds being raised "in aid of any fund or contribution for defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons." Thus, in whatever districts the Agent-General for Emigration has directed his officers to proceed for the purpose of selecting emigrants, the parishes to which the emigrants belong have applied for the Commissioners' sanction to raise funds to facilitate the emigration, and the operations of the Agent-General, as regards England and Wales during the present year, having been extended only to Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, and Wilts, so has parochial emigration been confined, with few exceptions, to the same localities. The few exceptions which exist may, however, nearly all be traced to the same causes as those which have encouraged emigration from the districts selected by the Agent-General. The fund from which the Agent-General derives the means to conduct emigration also supplies to special agents the expenses incurred in conveying emigrants to the colonies by which they are employed. These special agents adopt a different practice from that of the Agent-General, who confines the selection of the emigrants, for each

ship chartered under his direction, to particular districts, and do not limit the field of their operations by the boundaries of districts or counties.

In addition to the emigration conducted under the direction of the Agent-General for Emigration, and by the special agents appointed by the colony of New South Wales, there have been a few instances of emigration to South Australia, British America, and the United States. To the former colony the emigrants have been partially assisted by the Commissioners appointed for the colonization of that province; but to the British American provinces and the United States no assistance has been afforded to the parishes from funds or contributions in aid of emigration, and consequently the whole cost of the emigration has been defrayed by the parishes in which the poor persons had settlements. Those who have proceeded to the British American provinces and the United States appear to have been influenced in their desire to emigrate by relations transmitting favourable accounts of their own prospects in life.

Since our last Report we have authorised to be raised or borrowed for emigration purposes the sum of 3681*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.*, and the number of emigrants who have left England in the same period, having received parochial assistance for that purpose, is 819.* In the previous year the sum authorised to be borrowed or raised was 7447*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, and the number of emigrants was 1182; but, as in that year almost all the emigrants proceeded to the British American provinces, the parishes defrayed the whole of the expense, there being no public funds applicable to emigration to those colonies.

In the Appendix to our Third Annual Report,† allusion was made to the conduct of an emigration agent, who had sent parish emigrants to sea in a ship which did not stand in one of the classes in Lloyd's Register prescribed by the contract. The Commissioners are happy to have it in their power to state that the vessel reached its destination: but, as no explanation has been offered by the contractor, the Commissioners have not sanctioned the payment of the second moiety of the passage-money.

In the performance of that portion of our duties which relates to the prevention of all expenditure from the poor-rates which is not sanctioned by the authority of the Legislature, we have found it necessary, in some instances, to advise the disallowance of charges for objects which, though useful in themselves, had not received the requisite sanction of the Legislature. In a Report required by your Lordship, we have expressed our apprehensions that the disallowance of such charges had been attended with much discontent, in many instances, where the necessity of an adherence to the express provisions of the statutes was not felt, or

* App. C., No. 6.

† Third Annual Report, App. A., No. 3.

where it was supposed that the disallowance was the consequence of some direct enactments contained in the new law, or of some regulations made at our discretion. In that Report, which we beg leave to insert in the Appendix,* we have set forth the grounds on which we have recommended that the sanction of the Legislature should be given to the application of the rates to a number of objects therein specified, where the charge would be comparatively inconsiderable, but the inconvenience and evil to the public, occasioned by their disallowance, is severe and extensive. We trust that the Reports of Dr. Arnott, Dr. Kay, and Dr. Southwood Smith, on the suggested means of removing the indirect sources of disease and death, of the destitution of survivors, and of the consequent burthens on the poor-rates, as well as on the funds accumulated by the labouring classes themselves in their sick-clubs, benefit-societies, and voluntary associations, and the general uses to which the Union establishments may be applied, will be found deserving of the consideration of Parliament.

The general results of the Poor Law Amendment Act, as respects the burthen of the rate-payers, continue upon the whole to be satisfactory.

When the entire country is formed into Unions, it will not be difficult, in each successive year, to exhibit a comparative table, which shall accurately represent the increase or diminution of pauperism throughout England and Wales.

To effect a similar comparison for the present year, we have caused three tables to be prepared. The first, given below,† exhibits the expenditure for the years ending 25th March, 1837, and 25th March, 1838, of 200 Unions which have been in operation more than two years. The second, also inserted below,‡ exhibits the expenditure for the year ending 25th March, 1838, as compared with the official averages of 462 Unions and parishes under Boards of Guardians, which have been in operation more than one year. The third table, which forms a separate Appendix to this Report,§ will represent the comparative expenditure of the whole of England and Wales, for the years 1834, 1837, and 1838. As far as we are able to judge from that portion of it which is as yet completed, the difference of expenditure for the year ending March, 1834, and for the year ending March, 1838, will exceed 2,300,000*l*.

From the first of these tables it will be perceived that, as between the years 1836-7 and 1837-8, there is an increase of the Union expenditure. Having regard however to the augmented price of food in the latter year, and to the severity of the last winter, and the continuance of stagnation in trade and manufactures, we think ourselves justified in considering this small increase in the expenditure as indicating general good management on the part of the Guardians.

* App. A., No. 1.

† Pages 65 to 72.

‡ Pages 60 to 64.

§ Appendix D.

AN ACCOUNT, showing the AMOUNT of MONEY expended for the RELIEF and MAINTENANCE of the POOR in each of the following UNIONS, during the Years ended on the 25th March 1837 and 1838 respectively; stating the Number of Parishes and the Population contained in each, and specifying the rate per cent. of Decrease or Increase in each Year as compared with the Average Annual Expenditure before the formation of the Union.

UNIONS.	No. of Parishes.	Population in 1831.	Average Annual Expenditure before Union.	Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor during the Years ended 25th March		Decrease per Cent. in 1837.	Increase per Cent. in 1837.	Decrease per Cent. in 1838.	Increase per Cent. in 1838.
				*1837.	1838.				
BEDFORD:			£.	£.	£.				
Bedford . . .	44	28,033	25,716	9,212	10,044	61	..	61	..
Amptill . . .	19	14,357	14,602	5,556	5,959	62	..	59	..
Woburn . . .	16	10,633	10,935	4,365	4,826	60	..	52	..
Leighton Buzzard	15	11,824	11,257	5,769	5,491	49	..	52	..
Biggleswade . .	26	18,129	12,006	7,089	7,927	41	..	36	..
Luton . . .	15	15,483	9,016	5,499	7,438	39	..	18	..
BENKS:									
Faringdon . . .	31	14,236	13,121	5,997	6,134	54	..	53	..
Abingdon . . .	38	16,654	14,467	6,795	8,335	53	..	42	..
Wallingford . .	28	12,219	13,017	6,805	7,177	48	..	47	..
Hungerford . .	20	18,556	16,073	8,440	8,340	47	..	49	..
Wantage . . .	33	15,917	17,120	9,190	8,989	46	..	45	..
Wokingham . .	16	11,888	8,153	4,763	5,507	42	..	32	..
Newbury . . .	18	19,054	15,756	9,246	9,647	41	..	37	..
Windor . . .	6	15,986	8,363	5,119	5,198	39	..	33	..
Reading . . .	3	16,042	8,179	5,268	4,639	36	..	43	..
Easthampstead	5	6,980	2,700	1,990	2,099	26	..	22	..
Cookham . . .	7	10,517	3,946	3,139	2,923	20	..	26	..
BUCKS:									
Aylesbury . . .	40	21,480	25,221	10,241	11,401	59	..	55	..
Winslow . . .	17	7,847	11,291	4,721	4,488	53	..	60	..
Buckingham . .	30	13,129	13,705	5,908	6,569	57	..	52	..
Amersham . . .	10	15,331	11,520	5,750	6,090	50	..	44	..
Eton . . .	19	18,137	12,964	8,901	6,382	31	..	51	..
CAMBRIDGE:									
Chesterton . . .	37	19,104	13,458	5,922	9,148	56	..	26	..
Ely . . .	14	17,327	13,777	6,656	6,125	52	..	56	..
Cambridge . . .	14	20,917	9,907	4,545	5,359	51	..	46	..
Caxton and Ar- rington . . .	26	8,946	6,384	3,830	5,018	40	..	21	..
Newmarket . . .	29	24,590	18,191	11,123	11,511	39	..	37	..
Linton . . .	22	11,587	10,547	6,735	7,674	36	..	27	..
Royston . . .	29	15,671	10,233	7,275	6,584	29	..	36	..
DEVON:									
Bideford . . .	18	17,787	7,333	5,203	5,225	29	..	29	..
Tiverton . . .	25	30,622	17,923	12,700	14,248	29	..	22	..
Barnstaple . .	39	33,198	11,677	8,782	9,956	25	..	15	..
Torrington . .	23	17,348	7,416	5,938	6,781	20	..	9	..
DORSET:									
Shaftesbury . .	19	12,239	8,882	5,100	5,543	43	..	33	..
Sherborne . . .	30	11,243	5,261	3,193	4,004	39	..	24	..
Wimborne and Cranborne . .	24	14,211	8,408	5,350	6,067	36	..	28	..
Blandford . . .	33	13,056	8,387	5,724	6,027	32	..	28	..
Sturminster . .	19	9,553	6,658	4,656	5,679	37	..	15	..
Cerne . . .	20	6,763	3,472	2,462	3,167	29	..	9	..
Poole . . .	8	11,052	5,216	4,159	3,683	20	..	31	..

* Where additions or separations of Parishes have been made since the first quarter of this year, the averages and population have been altered accordingly.

UNIONS.	No. of Parishes.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Average Annual Expendi- ture before Union.	Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor during the Years ended 25th March		Decrease per Cent. in 1837.	Increase per Cent. in 1837.	Decrease per Cent. in 1838.	Increase per Cent. in 1838.
				*1837.	1838.				
			£.	£.	£.				
ESSEX :									
Tendring	30	21,002	17,850	9,030	8,424	49	..	53	..
Rochford . .	23	12,953	9,485	4,973	5,474	48	..	44	..
Dunmow . . .	25	18,769	20,109	10,957	12,270	46	..	39	..
Witham . . .	17	14,432	9,537	5,127	5,511	46	..	42	..
Maldon . . .	32	18,917	14,236	7,775	7,491	45	..	47	..
Billericay . .	26	12,529	8,559	4,894	4,909	43	..	43	..
Saffron Walden	24	17,937	16,373	9,290	10,253	43	..	37	..
Braintree . .	14	15,097	13,448	8,067	9,611	40	..	29	..
Halsted . . .	16	15,901	16,821	10,340	8,795	39	..	48	..
Orsett . . .	18	8,609	5,897	3,770	3,954	36	..	29	..
Colchester . .	16	16,167	10,155	7,171	7,766	29	..	24	..
C. elmsford . .	31	24,212	17,246	12,470	13,458	27	..	30	..
GLOUCESTER :									
Tewkesbury . .	23	14,193	7,710	4,489	4,130	42	..	46	..
Gloucester . .	37	22,298	7,286	4,659	4,945	36	..	34	..
Newent . . .	18	11,049	5,093	3,251	3,781	36	..	26	..
Westbury-on-Se-									
vern . . .	13	8,760	3,466	2,385	3,019	31	..	13	..
Cheltenham . .	12	29,861	5,732	4,709	5,517	18	..	4	..
HERTS :									
Alban's, St. . .	8	15,883	8,488	3,905	4,041	54	..	54	..
Watford . . .	6	15,379	8,473	4,030	4,829	53	..	43	..
Bishops' Stortford	20	18,012	17,421	8,449	9,814	52	..	44	..
Ware . . .	15	4,654	12,131	5,823	6,317	52	..	48	..
Buntingford . .	16	6,327	4,615	2,304	3,048	50	..	34	..
Hatfield . . .	4	5,933	3,177	1,640	1,746	48	..	45	..
Hertford . . .	18	12,155	8,202	4,564	4,606	44	..	44	..
Barnet . . .	9	8,970	5,486	3,382	5,373	38	..	23	..
Hitchin . . .	28	20,639	12,315	7,819	8,712	37	..	27	..
Welwyn . . .	4	1,970	1,037	725	839	30	..	25	..
HUNTS :									
St. Neots . .	30	16,360	14,059	8,056	7,480	43	..	46	..
KENT :									
Faversham . .	25	14,923	17,957	6,232	6,262	65	..	62	..
Hollingbourn . .	23	13,365	18,400	6,532	8,934	64	..	51	..
West Ashford . .	10	7,634	10,806	4,002	5,491	63	..	42	..
Blean . . .	16	11,139	12,224	4,529	4,329	63	..	59	..
Eastry . . .	26	13,518	16,272	5,957	7,426	63	..	61	..
Elham . . .	18	8,212	9,309	3,644	5,209	61	..	51	..
Romney Marsh . .	19	4,859	6,998	2,765	2,853	60	..	59	..
Seven Oaks . .	16	19,607	18,379	7,628	7,798	58	..	58	..
East Ashford . .	25	10,751	12,891	5,917	5,888	54	..	42	..
Isle of Thanet . .	11	25,798	14,642	6,946	8,195	53	..	38	..
Milton . . .	18	10,689	11,179	5,273	4,382	53	..	61	..
Tonbridge . . .	10	21,159	18,623	8,692	8,458	53	..	47	..
Gravesend & Mil-									
ton . . .	2	9,445	5,518	2,754	2,457	50	..	55	..
Isle of Sheppey . .	7	9,934	6,695	3,453	3,481	48	..	48	..
Tenterden . . .	11	10,478	12,511	6,487	7,398	49	..	41	..
Bridge . . .	22	10,439	9,808	5,241	4,764	47	..	44	..
Crantbrook . . .	6	12,816	11,831	6,827	6,299	42	..	47	..

* Where additions or separations of Parishes have been made since the first quarter of this year, the averages and population have been altered accordingly.

UNIONS.	No. of Parishes.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Average Annual Expendi- ture before Union.	Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor during the Years ended 25th March		Decrease per Cent. in 1837.	Increase per Cent. in 1837.	Decrease per Cent. in 1838.	Increase per Cent. in 1838.
				*1837.	1838.				
KENT contd.			£.	£.	£.				
Malling . . .	22	16,398	15,220	9,522	7,903	37	..	48	..
North Aylesford	15	12,171	8,490	5,400	6,789	36	..	20	..
Hoo . . .	7	2,623	2,419	1,831	1,897	24	..	22	..
Dover . . .	22	10,754	7,416	5,658	7,148	24	..	35	..
LEICESTER:									
Market Harbo- rough . . .	38	11,641	10,856	8,260	7,867	24	..	46	..
LINCOLN:									
Spalding . . .	8	15,579	10,967	4,922	4,523	55	..	62	..
Bourn . . .	37	17,174	8,506	4,247	4,256	50	..	50	..
Holbeach . . .	11	14,737	10,364	5,495	6,506	50	..	37	..
Stamford . . .	37	15,411	6,599	3,602	5,250	45	..	20	..
MIDDLESEX:									
Hendon . . .	8	13,191	8,568	4,329	4,592	49	..	46	..
NORFOLK:									
Docking . . .	36	15,376	16,840	8,517	9,033	49	..	46	..
Theford . . .	34	16,198	11,060	5,846	6,188	47	..	41	..
Wayland . . .	25	10,643	9,450	6,141	5,714	35	..	40	..
Henstead . . .	37	10,739	10,231	6,205	8,880	39	..	13	..
Swaffham . . .	32	12,632	12,545	8,229	8,681	34	..	28	..
Freebridge Lynn	32	11,489	8,952	6,025	5,149	33	..	42	..
Gultercross . . .	21	11,873	10,833	7,406	7,542	32	..	30	..
King's Lynn . . .	2	13,370	9,220	6,414	6,683	30	..	28	..
Blofield . . .	32	9,815	5,816	4,512	6,042	23	..	..	4
NORTHAMPTON:									
Brackley . . .	30	13,351	11,743	5,494	6,301	53	..	46	..
Potterspury . . .	15	8,415	7,316	3,597	4,026	51	..	45	..
Brixworth . . .	33	13,751	12,502	6,554	8,011	48	..	36	..
Wellingborough .	27	18,571	14,782	7,778	8,255	47	..	44	..
Kettering . . .	28	15,464	15,751	8,663	8,940	45	..	43	..
Towcester . . .	23	12,112	10,332	5,666	6,244	45	..	40	..
Hardingstone . . .	20	8,019	6,616	3,724	3,586	44	..	46	..
Thrapston . . .	26	11,099	8,801	5,234	5,478	41	..	33	..
Northampton . . .	17	21,761	8,453	5,676	7,350	39	..	13	..
Oundle . . .	37	13,517	8,901	5,619	5,836	37	..	34	..
Peterborough . . .	39	20,934	9,720	6,303	8,691	35	..	11	..
Daventry . . .	28	17,150	16,644	8,759	9,368	47	..	44	..
OXFORD:									
Woodstock . . .	33	13,219	11,945	5,349	7,188	55	..	40	..
Thame . . .	34	14,546	19,101	8,859	9,827	54	..	49	..
Banbury . . .	41	23,705	23,646	11,508	12,918	51	..	51	..
Chipping Norton .	33	15,355	11,001	5,603	8,249	49	..	25	..
Henley . . .	21	14,651	12,477	6,641	7,600	47	..	39	..
Witney . . .	42	21,898	20,046	10,913	10,351	46	..	48	..
Headington . . .	21	12,055	7,599	4,172	4,704	45	..	38	..
SOMERSET:									
Wincanton . . .	39	21,096	14,796	10,578	10,935	29	..	26	..
Shepton Mallet . .	25	18,040	11,765	8,708	10,024	26	..	15	..
SOUTHAMPTON:									
Alton . . .	19	10,342	12,694	4,584	4,629	64	..	63	..
Hursley . . .	4	2,718	2,159	846	942	61	..	43	..
Fareham . . .	9	12,137	10,708	4,445	5,180	58	..	52	..
Petersfield . . .	13	7,111	7,153	3,213	3,685	55	..	48	..

* Where additions or separations of Parishes have been made since the first quarter of this year, the averages and population have been altered accordingly.

UNIONS.	No. of Parishes.	Popula- tion in 1831.	Average Annual Expendi- ture before Union.	Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor during the Years ended 25th March		Decrease per Cent. in 1837.	Increase per Cent. in 1837.	Decrease per Cent. in 1838.	Increase per Cent. in 1838.
				*1837.	1838.				
				£.	£.	£.			
SOUTHAMPTON cont.									
Catherington . .	5	1,950	2,796	1,398	1,279	50	..	54	..
New Forest . . .	9	11,613	7,048	3,711	4,942	47	..	24	..
Droxford	11	9,549	9,717	5,241	5,308	46	..	46	..
Romsey	12	9,969	8,141	4,465	4,262	45	..	48	..
Whitchurch . . .	7	5,175	4,396	2,434	2,682	45	..	39	..
Havant	6	6,398	4,975	2,779	2,842	44	..	37	..
South Stoneham .	9	9,447	6,003	3,410	3,197	43	..	44	..
Kingsclere . . .	15	7,885	6,500	3,753	4,565	42	..	30	..
Hartley Wintney	13	9,830	7,439	4,540	4,007	39	..	46	..
Stockbridge . . .	15	6,552	5,542	3,516	3,387	37	..	39	..
Andover	32	16,481	12,715	8,272	9,177	35	..	28	..
New Winchester	33	16,807	10,312	6,843	7,119	34	..	29	..
Alresford	18	6,971	6,086	4,313	4,423	29	..	27	..
Basingstoke . . .	37	15,479	13,324	9,530	8,883	28	..	31	..
Fordingbridge . .	9	5,567	4,754	3,493	3,192	27	..	32	..
Ringwood	5	4,907	2,996	2,185	2,250	27	..	23	..
Christchurch . . .	3	7,089	3,622	2,669	2,970	26	..	14	..
Lynton	6	9,501	5,471	4,643	4,782	15	..	13	..
SUFFOLK :									
Cosford	28	17,900	19,223	7,696	7,122	60	..	63	..
Hoxne	24	15,166	19,904	9,252	7,312	54	..	63	..
Wangford	28	13,058	11,298	5,313	5,270	53	..	47	..
Blything	49	23,303	21,979	10,977	10,379	50	..	53	..
Sudbury	42	27,896	26,485	13,129	17,526	50	..	34	..
Bosmere & Claydon	38	15,957	14,306	7,504	6,953	48	..	51	..
Hartismere	32	17,871	19,212	10,436	9,253	46	..	52	..
Stow	31	16,846	13,632	7,331	7,763	46	..	48	..
Risbridge	26	16,192	14,315	8,166	8,536	43	..	40	..
Plomesgate . . .	40	20,703	19,947	11,937	11,566	40	..	42	..
Thingoe	46	16,916	13,675	8,346	9,026	39	..	33	..
Ipswich	14	20,528	13,685	8,547	8,810	38	..	36	..
Woodbridge	46	22,163	18,733	12,642	11,937	31	..	39	..
Mildenhall	13	8,100	5,978	4,871	4,175	19	..	30	..
SURREY :									
Chertsey	9	13,369	8,307	4,282	6,453	48	..	22	..
Godstone	14	7,367	6,517	4,012	3,788	38	..	42	..
Camberwell	1	28,231	15,930	10,493	7,946	34	..	50	..
SUSSEX :									
Thakeham	14	7,311	9,796	2,843	3,372	71	..	66	..
Westbourne	12	6,585	8,095	2,549	2,578	69	..	68	..
Petworth	5	9,042	12,224	4,116	4,104	66	..	66	..
Midhurst	26	12,239	17,536	6,560	6,041	63	..	66	..
Westhampnett . . .	37	15,017	16,457	6,330	6,657	62	..	60	..
Cuckfield	15	12,017	17,139	6,759	7,104	61	..	56	..
Uckfield	11	16,104	16,643	6,557	7,020	61	..	58	..
Battle	14	12,068	14,235	5,664	6,435	60	..	52	..
Eastbourne	14	7,823	11,964	5,142	4,732	57	..	56	..
Horsham	10	12,270	14,068	6,247	6,155	56	..	56	..
Hailsham	11	11,825	18,351	8,279	8,979	55	..	51	..
Chailey	11	6,977	9,576	4,535	4,372	53	..	54	..
Steyning	23	11,071	9,339	4,438	5,042	53	..	46	..
Ticehurst	8	13,347	10,915	5,105	6,262	53	..	43	..
Hastings	13	13,280	6,969	3,861	5,493	45	..	21	..

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				*1837.	1838.				
SUSSEX contd.			£.	£.	£.				
Rye	12	11,418	11,588	6,443	7,450	44	..	36	..
East Grinstead . .	7	11,476	12,053	7,099	6,871	41	..	43	..
Lewes	7	9,297	5,770	3,728	3,946	35	..	32	..
West Fife	8	2,364	2,957	1,951	1,882	34	..	36	..
Newhaven	16	4,400	3,371	2,617	1,927	23	..	43	..
WILTS:									
Cricklade & Woot- ton Bassett . . .	14	10,275	11,948	5,588	6,828	53	..	43	..
Highworth and Swindon	16	12,611	11,387	5,315	5,940	53	..	48	..
Westbury & Whor- welsdown	10	13,164	9,719	4,640	6,487	52	..	33	..
Calne	11	8,973	9,133	4,671	4,518	49	..	51	..
Alderbury	22	13,227	10,672	5,660	6,561	47	..	39	..
Tisbury	20	9,703	8,267	4,473	5,111	46	..	38	..
Bradford	8	12,660	10,112	5,776	6,196	43	..	39	..
Wilton	22	10,270	8,811	5,007	7,390	36	..	16	..
Devizes	28	20,638	16,004	10,460	10,755	35	..	33	..
Marlborough . . .	14	8,774	5,250	3,404	4,291	35	..	18	..
Mere	12	7,494	5,269	3,418	3,345	35	..	37	..
Warminster	22	17,150	12,971	8,875	10,176	32	..	22	..
Melksham	6	18,252	10,566	7,438	8,439	30	..	20	..
Amesbury	23	7,084	4,445	3,327	3,641	25	..	18	..
WORCESTER:									
Upton-on-Severn . .	22	15,496	7,691	4,320	4,535	44	..	41	..
Pershore	36	11,555	5,508	3,772	3,837	32	..	35	..
Totals	4,082	2,722,349	2,193,483	1,187,346	1,269,854	46	..	42	..

* Where additions or separations of Parishes have been made since the first quarter of this year, the averages and population have been altered accordingly.

AN ACCOUNT showing the AMOUNT of MONEY expended for the RELIEF and MAINTENANCE of the POOR, in each of the following UNIONS, during the Year ended on the 25th March 1838, distinguishing the Expenditure for each Quarter, and specifying the Amount and Rate per cent. of Decrease or Increase in each Union, as compared with the average annual Expenditure of the Three Years preceding the formation of such Union: also the Number of Parishes, Area in Square Miles, and the Population according to the last Census.

UNIONS.	No. of Parishes.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1831.	Expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor during each Quarter of the Year ended on the 25th March, 1838.				* Total Expenditure for the Year ended 25th March, 1838.	Average Annual Expenditure of the Three Years preceding the formation of Union.	Amount of Decrease.	Amount of Increase.	Decrease per Cent.	Increase per Cent.
				Mid-summer.	Michael-mas.	Christ-mas.	Lady-day.						
BEDFORD.													
Amptill	19	59	14,357	1,323	1,781	1,188	1,667	5,959	14,607	8,648	..	59	..
Bedford	44	152	28,033	2,267	2,276	2,510	2,991	10,044	25,716	15,672	..	61	..
Biggleswade	26	96	18,296	2,072	1,559	2,182	2,114	7,927	12,372	4,445	..	36	..
Leighton-Buzzard	15	55	11,824	1,478	1,068	1,588	1,357	5,491	11,357	5,766	..	52	..
Luton	15	70	15,483	1,959	1,222	2,594	1,663	7,438	9,016	1,578	..	18	..
Woburn	16	44	10,633	1,058	979	1,524	1,265	4,826	10,039	5,213	..	52	..
BERKS.													
Abingdon	38	77	16,674	2,725	1,796	1,851	1,963	8,335	14,467	6,132	..	42	..
Bradfield	29	106	14,682	2,310	1,812	1,683	2,193	7,898	12,753	4,855	..	38	..
Cookham	7	48	10,917	938	435	984	566	2,923	3,946	1,023	..	26	..
Easthamstead	5	43	6,580	554	508	483	554	2,099	2,700	601	..	22	..
Faringdon	31	101	14,236	1,619	1,381	1,439	1,695	6,134	13,124	6,990	..	53	..
Hungerford	21	150	19,042	2,128	2,186	1,898	2,128	8,340	16,318	7,978	..	49	..
Newbury	18	72	19,154	2,524	2,288	2,424	2,411	9,647	15,203	5,566	..	37	..
Reading	3	8	16,042	1,239	1,089	1,131	1,180	4,639	8,179	3,540	..	43	..
Wallingford	28	68	13,085	1,675	1,482	1,813	2,207	7,177	13,614	6,437	..	47	..
Wantage	34	128	16,292	2,409	1,784	1,896	2,900	9,899	16,276	7,287	..	45	..
Windsor	6	35	15,986	1,257	1,040	1,340	1,561	5,198	8,368	3,170	..	38	..
Wokingham	16	67	11,888	1,324	1,224	1,494	1,465	5,507	8,153	2,646	..	32	..
BUCKINGHAM.													
Amersham	10	111	15,331	1,542	1,352	1,494	1,702	6,090	10,893	4,803	..	44	..
Aylesbury	40	115	21,101	2,709	2,530	2,625	3,537	11,401	25,221	13,820	..	55	..
Buckingham	29	91	14,106	1,501	1,574	1,690	1,804	6,569	13,705	7,136	..	52	..
Eton	19	65	18,101	1,634	1,257	2,003	1,488	6,382	12,964	6,582	..	51	..
Newport-Pagnell	45	108	22,087	2,055	1,688	1,887	2,179	7,809	17,277	9,468	..	55	..
Winslow	17	53	7,847	1,328	855	997	1,308	4,488	11,291	6,803	..	60	..
Wycomb	33	147	32,992	3,966	3,222	3,833	3,953	14,974	30,012	15,038	..	50	..
CAMBRIDGE.													
Cambridge	14	5	20,917	1,256	1,231	1,357	1,515	5,359	9,907	4,548	..	46	..
Caxton and Arrington	26	77	8,946	1,406	891	1,178	1,543	5,018	6,384	1,366	..	21	..
Chesterton	38	120	19,151	2,282	2,328	1,832	2,706	9,148	12,297	3,149	..	26	..
Ely	14	128	17,327	1,814	1,164	1,443	1,704	6,125	13,777	7,652	..	56	..
Linton	22	74	11,587	1,728	2,063	1,753	2,130	7,674	10,547	2,873	..	27	..
Newmarket	29	150	24,590	2,695	2,862	2,644	3,310	11,511	18,191	6,680	..	37	..
North Witchford	7	97	12,663	1,040	859	820	1,257	3,976	6,726	2,750	..	41	..
Whittlesey	1	38	6,019	385	342	408	618	1,753	4,010	2,257	..	56	..
Wisbeach	22	184	27,823	2,983	2,646	2,677	3,178	11,484	17,386	5,902	..	34	..
CHESTER.													
Altrincham	39	102	27,909	1,939	1,974	1,842	1,839	7,634	9,385	1,751	..	19	..
Congleton	31	80	26,377	1,817	2,167	1,934	1,809	7,727	8,075	348	..	4	..
Macclesfield	41	102	50,639	2,805	2,726	3,212	2,599	11,342	11,520	178	..	2	..
Nantwich	86	177	31,357	2,013	1,047	2,084	2,421	7,565	15,181	7,616	..	50	..
Northwich	60	83	26,521	1,998	2,052	2,047	2,221	8,328	10,366	2,038	..	20	..
Runcorn	40	68	22,750	1,284	1,215	1,243	1,449	5,191	6,880	1,689	..	25	..
Wirral	56	76	17,342	549	594	645	1,341	3,129	3,674	545	..	15	..
CORNWALL.													
Camelford	14	80	6,943	289	404	660	654	2,007	2,865	858	..	30	..
German's, St.	14	65	16,069	1,034	1,157	1,229	1,252	4,672	6,131	1,459	..	24	..
Lanncoston	21	137	14,841	1,138	1,156	1,192	1,174	4,660	6,297	1,637	..	26	..
Liskeard	26	165	24,244	2,290	2,232	1,969	2,302	8,793	11,524	2,731	..	24	..
Stratton	11	85	9,034	428	660	747	827	2,662	3,628	966	..	27	..
CUMBERLAND.													
Penrith	39	269	21,208	1,081	1,399	1,280	1,346	5,106	6,199	1,093	..	18	..
DEVON.													
Exminster	17	92	19,490	1,743	1,721	1,951	2,520	7,935	10,218	2,283	..	22	..
Barnstaple	39	222	33,198	2,932	2,128	2,422	2,474	9,956	11,677	1,721	..	15	..
Bideford	18	122	17,787	1,467	1,177	1,191	1,390	5,225	7,333	2,108	..	29	..
Crediton	29	138	21,765	2,650	2,479	2,363	2,463	9,955	12,314	2,359	..	19	..

* Including building loans repaid, emigration and migration expenses, furniture for workhouses, repairs, and salaries to paid officers.

† Board of Guardians.

UNIONS.	No. of Parishes.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1831.	* Expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor during each Quarter of the Year ended on the 25th March, 1838.				* Total Expenditure for the Year ended 25th March, 1838.	Average Annual Expenditure of the Three Years preceding the formation of Union.	Amount of Decrease.	Amount of Increase.	Decrease per Cent.
				Mid-summer.	Michael-mas.	Christ-mas.	Lady-Day.					
DEVON—continued.												
† East Stonehouse	1	1	10,000	£. 626	£. 663	£. 650	£. 650	£. 2,589	£. 2,080	£. 509	£. 30	30
Holsworthy	23	128	11,197	401	796	840	866	2,903	4,173	1,270	20	20
Honiton	28	131	22,330	1,870	1,862	2,073	2,424	8,229	10,244	2,015	49	23
Kingsbridge	26	113	20,164	2,477	2,163	2,161	2,317	9,118	9,069	50	23	32
Newton-Abbot	39	184	41,167	3,118	2,994	3,490	3,337	12,939	16,756	3,817	21	21
Okehampton	28	201	20,844	1,527	1,483	1,494	1,697	6,201	9,157	2,956	8	8
Plympton, St. Mary	19	116	18,244	1,768	1,685	1,790	1,823	7,066	8,952	1,886	25	25
South Molton	29	194	18,875	1,961	1,924	1,978	2,123	7,986	8,653	667	14	14
Tavistock	24	242	20,630	1,559	1,456	1,508	1,871	6,394	8,547	2,153	22	22
Thomas, St.	49	198	42,155	4,093	4,074	4,612	3,998	16,777	19,397	2,620	9	9
Tiverton	27	171	31,229	3,950	3,385	3,206	3,707	14,248	18,215	3,967	22	22
Torrington	23	122	17,349	2,095	1,737	1,484	1,465	6,781	7,416	635	14	14
Totness	28	143	32,340	2,902	3,159	2,800	3,032	11,893	13,879	1,986	25	25
DORSET.												
Beaminster	26	80	13,869	1,425	1,273	1,377	1,615	5,690	7,540	1,850	28	28
Blandford	33	92	13,056	1,448	1,609	1,374	1,596	6,027	8,387	2,360	34	34
Bridport	19	47	14,644	1,039	1,167	1,208	1,339	4,753	7,209	2,456	9	9
Cerne	20	74	6,736	890	870	643	764	3,167	3,472	305	13	13
Dorchester	39	103	14,526	1,463	1,580	1,268	1,808	6,119	7,041	922	31	31
Poole	8	38	11,052	Includ. with Sep. Qr.	1,873	752	1,058	3,683	5,334	1,651	38	38
Shaftesbury	19	60	12,239	1,516	1,138	1,365	1,524	5,543	8,882	3,339	24	24
Sherborne	30	61	11,243	955	908	1,004	1,137	4,004	5,261	1,257	15	15
Sturminster	19	61	9,553	1,309	1,812	986	1,572	5,679	6,656	977	22	22
Wareham & Purbeck	27	142	14,579	1,467	1,409	1,846	1,788	6,516	8,322	1,812	22	22
Weymouth	18	52	16,947	1,167	1,180	1,206	1,973	5,526	6,213	687	11	11
Wimborne & Cranborne	24	122	14,211	1,581	1,384	1,487	1,615	6,067	8,408	2,341	29	29
DURHAM.												
Auckland	33	88	14,632	842	737	782	864	3,225	4,574	1,349	29	29
Chester-le-Street	20	49	17,178	1,340	1,240	1,254	1,260	5,094	7,180	2,086	22	22
Darlington	41	92	18,883	1,208	1,396	1,253	1,421	5,278	6,805	1,527	24	24
Durham	24	65	15,550	923	959	949	1,005	3,836	5,015	1,179	21	21
Gateshead	9	36	31,017	1,716	1,729	1,860	1,778	7,078	9,011	1,933	32	32
South Shields	6	22	24,427	1,576	1,525	1,474	1,591	6,166	9,029	2,863	14	14
Sunderland	11	19	42,664	2,238	2,277	2,332	2,533	9,380	10,930	1,550	1	1
Weardale	4	138	12,775	882	926	850	895	3,553	3,590	37	43	43
ESSEX.												
Billericay	26	85	12,429	1,156	1,074	1,293	1,386	4,909	8,559	3,650	29	29
Braintree	14	65	15,097	2,478	2,123	2,097	2,913	9,611	13,448	3,837	30	30
Chelmsford	31	128	26,455	3,394	2,912	3,289	3,863	13,458	19,248	5,790	24	24
Colchester	16	18	16,167	2,489	1,754	1,744	1,779	7,766	10,155	2,389	39	39
Dunmow	26	116	18,769	2,591	2,861	3,093	3,725	12,270	20,206	7,936	49	49
Epping	18	77	14,734	1,243	1,140	1,151	1,191	4,725	9,242	4,517	48	48
Hailestead	16	62	15,901	2,501	1,913	2,165	2,216	8,795	16,321	8,026	44	44
Lexden and Winstree	35	110	19,811	2,421	2,184	2,810	2,092	9,507	16,889	7,382	10	10
Maldon	32	127	18,917	1,946	1,639	1,741	2,165	7,491	14,229	6,738	29	29
Ongar	26	74	19,989	1,152	1,427	1,038	1,267	4,884	5,440	556	44	44
Orsett	18	65	8,609	958	879	965	1,152	3,954	5,605	1,651	31	31
Rochford	24	88	13,583	1,323	1,035	1,530	1,586	5,474	9,852	4,378	37	37
Romford	10	59	19,521	2,309	1,687	1,918	2,295	8,209	11,958	3,749	53	53
Saffron-Walden	24	105	17,987	2,542	2,210	2,890	2,611	10,253	16,373	6,120	31	31
Tendring	30	122	21,002	2,279	1,830	1,795	2,520	8,424	17,850	9,426	31	31
West Ham	7	33	24,770	2,971	2,202	2,354	2,581	10,108	14,714	4,606	48	48
Witham	17	57	14,432	1,646	1,193	1,288	1,404	5,531	9,537	4,006	4	4
GLOUCESTER.												
Cheltenham	13	38	29,882	1,273	1,129	1,454	1,661	5,517	5,770	253	45	45
Chipping-Sodbury	23	94	17,931	1,133	1,209	1,255	1,323	4,920	8,321	4,001	38	38
Cirencester	39	134	18,720	1,693	1,639	1,515	1,811	6,658	10,777	4,119	14	14
Clifton	12	48	51,345	3,453	3,265	4,409	4,225	15,352	17,863	2,511	34	34
Dursley	11	36	19,518	1,714	1,503	1,990	2,052	7,259	10,931	3,672	34	34
Gloucester	37	48	22,298	1,104	1,221	1,258	1,362	4,945	7,513	2,568	26	26
Newent	18	65	11,049	786	896	945	1,154	3,781	5,093	1,312	29	29
Northleach	30	109	10,019	870	1,383	916	1,060	4,229	5,922	1,693	19	19
Stow-on-the-Wold	28	68	9,105	906	630	1,084	1,158	3,778	4,691	913	3	3
Stroud	15	63	40,767	2,961	3,043	2,836	3,494	12,334	12,765	431	46	46
Tetbury	13	39	5,797	424	531	386	396	1,737	3,216	1,479	46	46
Tewkesbury	23	61	14,733	1,039	979	1,047	1,115	4,180	7,710	3,530	46	46

* Including building loans repaid, emigration and migration expenses, furniture for workhouses, repairs and salaries to paid officers.

† Board of Guardians.

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				Mid-summer.	Michaelmas.	Christmas.	Lady-day.						
GLOUCESTER—contd.													
Charnbury	21	87	15,422	1,339	1,366	1,199	1,379	5,283	6,641	1,358	..	20	..
Westbury-on-Severn	13	38	8,760	884	688	657	790	3,019	3,466	447	..	13	..
Westenhurst	14	36	7,770	1,215	842	1,391	661	4,109	3,606	..	503	..	14
Whechcombe	30	92	9,715	691	1,243	547	662	3,143	4,911	1,768	..	36	..
HEREFORD.													
Hamyard	33	96	11,940	1,301	784	1,053	1,003	4,141	4,722	581	..	12	..
Hereford	47	109	24,154	1,755	1,700	1,919	2,066	7,440	10,936	3,496	..	32	..
Kington	26	..	12,022	1,015	961	1,173	1,690	4,839	6,429	1,590	..	25	..
Leabury	22	78	11,973	819	1,194	744	837	3,594	5,678	2,084	..	37	..
Leominster	25	105	14,730	1,082	1,053	1,060	1,453	4,648	6,022	1,374	..	23	..
Loss	30	86	13,513	1,203	1,283	1,761	1,571	5,818	6,425	607	..	9	..
Wrobury	26	71	8,340	706	684	945	676	3,011	4,462	1,451	..	33	..
HERTFORD.													
Alban's, St.	8	54	15,833	1,209	903	949	980	4,041	8,868	4,827	..	54	..
Barnet	10	40	12,180	1,392	1,369	1,249	1,363	5,373	6,983	1,610	..	23	..
Berkhamstead	10	39	9,871	773	795	892	894	3,354	7,753	4,399	..	57	..
Bishop's-Stortford	20	83	18,012	2,359	1,754	2,300	3,431	9,844	17,431	7,587	..	44	..
Huntingford	16	45	6,327	756	650	1,037	605	3,048	4,615	1,567	..	34	..
Hatfield	4	36	5,933	448	458	416	494	1,746	3,177	1,431	..	45	..
Hemel Hempstead	6	40	9,910	758	561	937	693	2,949	5,674	2,725	..	48	..
Hertford	18	53	12,155	1,087	986	1,058	1,475	4,606	8,202	3,596	..	44	..
Kimble	28	101	20,639	2,003	1,924	2,157	2,628	8,712	11,897	3,185	..	27	..
Royston	29	94	15,671	1,413	1,313	2,126	1,732	6,584	10,231	3,647	..	36	..
Ware	15	53	14,654	1,770	1,361	1,573	1,613	6,317	12,131	5,814	..	48	..
Watford	6	57	15,379	1,020	983	1,346	1,480	4,829	8,473	3,644	..	43	..
Welwyn	4	10	1,970	205	185	221	228	839	1,115	276	..	25	..
HUNTINGDON.													
Huntingdon	33	125	16,859	1,777	2,163	2,562	2,151	8,653	11,785	3,132	..	27	..
Wes, St.	24	101	17,261	1,680	1,538	2,158	2,043	7,419	11,235	3,816	..	34	..
Woots, St.	30	106	16,380	1,831	1,791	1,750	2,108	7,480	13,969	6,489	..	46	..
KENT.													
Ashford, East	25	77	10,751	1,225	1,199	1,894	1,570	5,888	10,235	4,347	..	42	..
Ashford, West	12	61	10,758	1,164	1,122	1,598	1,607	5,491	9,497	4,006	..	42	..
Beckenham	16	54	10,639	1,041	1,280	1,022	986	4,329	10,516	6,187	..	59	..
Bridges	22	62	10,439	938	1,161	1,236	1,429	4,764	8,492	3,728	..	44	..
Bromley	16	62	14,413	1,173	1,165	1,145	1,281	4,764	8,101	3,337	..	41	..
Canbrook	6	64	12,816	1,525	1,267	1,521	1,986	6,299	11,881	5,582	..	47	..
Dartford	21	81	21,053	1,346	1,471	2,688	1,635	7,140	11,629	4,489	..	39	..
Dover	23	42	20,507	1,749	1,899	1,782	1,718	7,148	10,974	3,826	..	35	..
East	30	65	23,868	2,121	1,709	1,844	1,752	7,426	18,998	11,572	..	61	..
Elham	20	66	14,137	1,122	1,251	1,601	1,235	5,209	10,710	5,501	..	51	..
Faversham	25	63	14,923	1,465	1,673	1,411	1,713	6,262	16,645	10,383	..	62	..
Gravesend and Milton	2	2	9,445	642	592	595	628	2,457	5,518	3,061	..	55	..
Greenwich	4	7	62,009	2,879	3,476	4,177	5,061	15,593	22,574	6,981	..	31	..
Rollingbourne	23	72	13,365	1,951	2,720	1,915	2,348	8,934	18,400	9,466	..	51	..
Ro	7	27	2,623	756	288	288	565	1,897	2,419	522	..	22	..
Lewisham	7	25	18,426	1,165	1,295	1,193	2,338	5,993	6,589	587	..	9	..
Widstone	15	51	98,969	3,015	2,656	3,246	3,539	12,456	24,043	11,587	..	48	..
Walling	22	65	16,398	2,153	1,984	1,645	2,121	7,903	15,220	7,317	..	48	..
Woolway	7	10	33,067	1,997	1,679	1,847	2,791	8,314	12,646	4,332	..	34	..
Wilton	18	43	10,689	990	1,158	961	1,273	4,382	11,197	6,815	..	61	..
North Aylesford	15	47	12,171	1,856	1,179	1,684	2,070	6,789	8,490	1,701	..	20	..
Runney Marsh	19	66	4,859	606	644	804	799	2,853	6,998	4,145	..	59	..
Seven Oaks	16	92	20,050	2,291	1,682	2,073	1,752	7,798	18,379	10,581	..	58	..
Seppoy	7	36	9,934	913	929	780	859	3,481	6,695	3,214	..	48	..
Storden	11	71	10,478	1,684	1,297	1,814	2,703	7,398	12,511	5,113	..	41	..
Thames, Isle of	11	39	26,090	2,475	2,035	1,812	1,873	8,195	13,253	5,058	..	38	..
Woolbridge	10	49	21,159	1,970	1,930	1,892	2,666	8,458	16,092	7,634	..	47	..
LANCASTER.													
Preston	27	..	22,311	1,629	1,679	1,477	1,468	6,253	9,633	3,380	..	35	..
LEICESTER.													
Abby-de-la-Zouch	28	83	22,554	1,384	1,378	1,310	1,485	5,557	8,442	2,885	..	34	..
Blisdon	26	82	6,749	729	630	648	708	2,715	5,066	2,351	..	47	..
Blaby	22	53	13,061	1,836	1,436	1,488	1,844	6,604	9,145	2,541	..	28	..
Buckley	11	31	13,780	1,980	1,424	1,150	1,156	5,110	6,052	942	..	16	..
Leicester	8	63	13,135	4,391	3,708	3,161	3,099	14,359	12,274	..	2085	..	17

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				Mid-summer.	Michael-mas.	Christ-mas.	Lady-day.					
LEICESTER—continued												
Lutterworth	36	87	14,498	1,064	1,011	965	1,053	4,093	8,534	4,441	..	52
Market-Bosworth	28	79	11,365	1,404	1,494	1,229	1,370	5,497	7,101	1,604	..	23
Market-Harborough	38	104	14,757	2,665	1,756	1,717	1,729	7,867	14,677	6,810	..	46
Melton Mowbray	54	153	17,872	1,411	1,058	2,107	1,217	5,793	9,433	3,640	..	39
LINCOLN.												
Boston	27	168	29,941	2,224	1,848	2,442	3,647	10,161	16,705	6,544	..	39
Bourne	37	133	17,174	1,191	923	1,011	1,131	4,256	8,506	4,250	..	50
Caistor	76	261	23,919	1,214	1,401	1,458	1,720	5,793	10,439	4,646	..	45
Gainsborough	49	170	23,750	1,170	1,238	1,472	1,600	5,480	8,255	2,775	..	34
Glandford Brigg	52	243	26,207	1,531	1,918	1,829	1,832	7,110	10,547	3,437	..	33
Grantham	52	155	22,839	1,485	1,266	1,661	1,672	6,084	9,825	3,741	..	38
Holbeach	11	115	14,737	1,722	1,873	1,410	1,501	6,506	10,364	3,858	..	37
Horncastle	68	177	20,484	1,679	1,672	1,823	2,382	7,556	12,520	4,964	..	40
Lincoln	87	249	30,373	1,391	1,752	1,473	1,675	6,291	9,935	3,644	..	37
Sleaford	56	202	19,832	1,347	1,264	1,528	1,972	6,111	9,083	2,972	..	33
Spalding	9	96	17,338	1,672	1,246	1,415	1,190	4,523	11,968	7,445	..	62
Stamford	37	80	15,411	1,700	1,242	1,238	1,070	5,250	6,599	1,349	..	20
MIDDLESEX.												
Bethnal Green	1	162	018	3,249	3,140	2,804	3,258	12,451	14,218	1,767	..	12
Brentford	10	29	32,605	2,469	1,898	2,038	2,281	8,686	13,779	5,093	..	37
Edmonton	7	77	46,510	2,869	3,567	3,493	5,235	15,164	22,821	7,567	..	34
George, St., in the East	1	4	38,503	2,816	2,860	2,704	3,303	11,683	17,706	6,023	..	34
Hendon	8	51	13,191	1,176	974	1,098	1,342	4,592	8,573	3,981	..	46
Holborn	3	42	6,449	2,207	2,347	4,595	2,378	11,527	16,781	5,254	..	31
Poplar	3	325	066	2,601	2,071	2,339	3,508	10,519	15,869	5,350	..	34
Staines	13	39	12,164	1,149	1,178	1,289	1,385	5,001	6,903	1,902	..	28
Stepney	5	172	446	10,578	5,104	5,363	5,381	26,426	27,300	874	..	3
Strand, The	5	4	41,820	5,247	2,588	2,488	4,171	14,494	17,115	2,621	..	15
Uxbridge	10	44	12,663	1,153	915	1,656	1,857	5,581	8,483	2,902	..	34
Whitechapel	9	64	141	2,621	3,291	3,985	6,529	16,426	23,036	6,610	..	29
MONMOUTH.												
Abergavenny	28	126	30,427	869	835	835	903	3,442	6,817	3,375	..	50
Chepstow	38	101	14,787	997	1,019	951	1,096	4,063	5,389	1,326	..	25
Monmouth	32	121	19,618	1,249	1,329	1,311	1,444	5,333	7,374	2,041	..	28
Newport	40	139	24,252	1,325	1,441	1,407	1,430	5,603	7,053	1,450	..	21
Pont-y-pool	22	75	18,549	801	731	771	903	3,206	5,034	1,828	..	36
NORFOLK.												
Aylsham	46	106	19,351	2,221	2,865	2,271	2,294	9,652	20,391	10,739	..	53
Blofield	32	73	9,815	1,672	1,768	1,105	1,497	6,042	5,816	..	296	..
Dopwade	43	110	24,768	3,031	2,986	3,995	3,447	13,459	24,008	10,549	..	44
Duckington	36	128	15,376	2,761	2,430	1,875	1,967	9,033	16,840	7,807	..	46
Downham	34	133	16,016	1,503	1,371	1,521	2,599	6,994	11,607	4,613	..	40
Eringham	49	104	21,034	2,327	1,988	2,207	2,446	8,968	16,534	7,566	..	46
Faith, St.	30	75	11,126	1,600	1,398	1,367	1,472	5,837	10,525	4,688	..	45
Freebridge Lynn	32	111	11,489	1,310	1,175	1,399	1,265	5,149	8,952	3,803	..	42
Gullicross	21	72	11,873	2,314	1,448	2,193	1,587	7,542	10,833	3,291	..	30
Henstead	37	65	10,739	1,664	2,054	2,703	2,459	8,890	10,231	1,351	..	13
King's Lynn	4	9	13,820	1,623	1,480	1,778	1,802	6,683	9,220	2,537	..	28
Lodion & Clavering	41	89	13,675	1,094	1,261	859	1,260	4,474	6,439	1,965	..	31
Mitford & Launditch	60	72	27,694	3,029	2,769	2,599	3,541	11,938	26,684	14,746	..	55
Swaffham	33	26	12,632	2,385	2,026	2,249	2,021	8,681	12,089	3,408	..	28
Thetford	34	180	16,198	1,445	1,230	2,097	1,416	6,188	10,408	4,220	..	41
Walsingham	50	121	21,378	2,311	2,332	2,531	2,588	9,762	21,101	11,339	..	54
Wayland	25	79	10,643	1,409	1,309	1,266	1,730	5,714	9,450	3,736	..	40
NORTHAMPTON.												
Brackley	30	87	13,351	1,507	1,441	1,630	1,723	6,301	11,743	5,442	..	46
Brixworth	33	87	13,511	2,120	1,737	1,678	2,476	8,011	12,469	4,458	..	36
Davenry	28	95	19,137	2,804	1,998	2,225	2,341	9,368	16,644	7,276	..	44
Hardingstone	20	51	8,019	875	964	893	854	3,586	6,616	3,030	..	46
Kett-ring	28	77	15,454	2,266	2,116	2,219	2,339	8,940	15,754	6,814	..	43
Northampton	17	31	21,761	1,473	1,649	2,152	2,076	7,350	8,458	1,108	..	13
Oundle	37	101	13,517	1,226	1,328	1,414	1,368	5,836	8,901	3,065	..	34
Peterborough	39	130	20,934	2,094	2,324	2,398	1,875	8,691	9,730	1,039	..	11
Pottersbury	15	35	8,415	1,253	793	936	1,044	4,026	7,316	3,290	..	45
Thrapston	26	76	11,099	1,368	1,268	1,459	1,383	5,478	8,801	3,323	..	38
Towcester	23	62	12,142	1,969	1,189	1,213	1,873	6,244	10,332	4,088	..	40

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				Mid-summer.	Michael-mas.	Christ-mas.	Lady-day.						
SOUTHAMPTON—contd.				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bellingborough	27	84	18,571	2,346	1,849	1,974	2,086	8,255	14,732	6,527	..	44	..
NORTHUMBERLAND.													
Alwick	62	146	17,263	1,450	1,646	1,402	1,500	6,901	6,888	887	..	13	..
Belford	34	58	6,422	470	453	463	433	1,869	2,326	457	..	20	..
Bellingham	37	331	6,550	2,714	597	638	653	2,562	3,224	662	..	21	..
Berwick-on-Tweed	17	77	28,782	2,112	1,574	1,559	1,592	6,837	8,442	1,605	..	19	..
Castle Ward	77	135	15,539	1,128	1,121	1,146	1,080	4,475	5,744	1,269	..	22	..
Gledale	45	237	13,856	1,119	1,071	1,116	1,133	4,439	5,683	1,244	..	22	..
Haltwhistle	17	108	5,634	409	366	334	355	1,464	1,977	513	..	26	..
Hesham	69	318	7,271	2,173	1,841	1,796	2,016	7,826	8,903	1,077	..	13	..
Hexthorpe	72	147	14,340	1,101	1,067	1,090	1,248	4,506	5,315	809	..	15	..
Newcastle-on-Tyne	11	10	54,991	3,144	3,472	3,371	3,435	13,422	15,049	1,627	..	11	..
Northbury	71	271	7,715	818	782	827	848	3,275	3,706	431	..	12	..
Pyemount	24	55	47,715	2,696	2,537	2,639	2,637	10,509	13,140	2,631	..	20	..
NOTTINGHAM.													
Asford	43	140	51,794	2,133	2,274	2,339	2,623	9,369	13,718	4,349	..	32	..
Bingham	40	107	14,773	580	843	749	650	2,822	4,386	1,564	..	36	..
East Retford	50	138	20,171	997	1,038	1,061	1,274	4,370	7,475	3,105	..	42	..
Wansford	18	89	25,499	1,251	1,549	1,347	1,999	6,146	7,487	1,341	..	18	..
Newark	49	140	25,926	1,284	1,175	1,559	1,421	5,439	8,965	3,526	..	39	..
Nottingham	3	4	450,680	4,230	3,948	5,504	4,874	18,556	11,150	7,406	..	66	..
Radford	4	11	22,307	432	430	472	515	1,849	2,613	764	..	29	..
Southwell	60	174	23,235	1,269	1,234	1,296	1,388	5,187	7,859	2,672	..	34	..
Worksop	26	122	16,111	958	952	951	1,333	4,194	6,165	1,971	..	32	..
OXFORD.													
Wanbury	51	127	26,859	2,949	3,470	3,018	3,481	12,918	26,556	13,638	..	51	..
Beicester	38	103	14,850	1,597	1,175	1,644	1,674	6,090	15,327	9,237	..	60	..
Shiping Norton	33	117	15,355	2,862	1,472	2,084	1,831	8,249	11,001	2,752	..	25	..
Readington	22	42	12,904	1,272	1,303	949	1,180	4,704	7,643	2,939	..	38	..
Reuley	21	77	14,629	1,653	1,777	2,385	1,845	7,660	12,477	4,817	..	39	..
Thame	35	83	14,275	2,228	1,964	2,402	3,233	9,827	19,101	9,274	..	49	..
Witney	42	108	21,898	2,723	2,733	2,242	2,653	10,351	20,044	9,693	..	48	..
Woodstock	31	68	12,731	1,690	1,329	2,683	1,486	7,188	11,945	4,757	..	40	..
RUTLAND.													
Oakham	30	83	10,336	845	933	1,309	1,073	4,160	4,333	173	..	4	..
Uppingham	35	82	11,027	1,156	980	1,329	1,144	4,609	8,068	3,459	..	43	..
SALOP.													
Alchem	43	..	17,819	1,140	1,046	1,689	1,068	4,943	9,768	4,825	..	49	..
Bridgeforth	29	105	14,316	876	807	835	856	3,374	5,900	2,526	..	43	..
Church Stretton	14	61	5,730	424	448	390	386	1,648	2,296	648	..	28	..
Chebury-Mortimer	17	88	8,703	530	554	587	661	2,332	2,990	658	..	22	..
Chen	19	109	9,870	720	728	768	708	2,924	4,155	1,231	..	30	..
Ellesmere	18	109	16,254	851	1,939	1,436	1,086	5,312	6,559	1,247	..	19	..
Ladlow	31	125	17,476	1,357	1,378	1,327	1,405	5,467	6,972	1,505	..	22	..
Haleley	12	43	22,164	1,019	1,047	1,366	1,230	4,662	6,852	2,190	..	32	..
Market-Drayton	12	91	13,027	820	797	725	848	3,190	5,598	2,408	..	43	..
Sewport.	16	53	15,841	804	775	602	703	2,884	4,932	2,048	..	42	..
Wiffnall	15	67	10,577	769	814	683	806	3,072	4,380	1,308	..	30	..
Wellington	11	55	17,945	929	888	709	700	3,226	6,207	2,981	..	48	..
Wem	12	80	11,353	909	714	674	781	3,078	4,018	940	..	23	..
SOMERSET.													
Stratbridge	38	139	28,794	2,293	2,142	2,637	2,378	9,450	11,615	2,165	..	19	..
Suth	24	46	64,230	2,840	3,159	3,080	3,165	12,244	19,228	7,684	..	39	..
Widminster	23	85	29,399	1,855	1,852	1,816	1,987	7,540	9,752	2,212	..	23	..
Widgewater	40	133	28,566	2,242	2,635	2,543	2,981	10,401	13,387	2,986	..	22	..
Ward	34	89	23,434	1,754	1,663	1,973	1,898	7,288	10,056	2,768	..	28	..
Winton	29	71	22,377	1,819	1,785	2,779	1,827	8,210	9,152	942	..	10	..
Wiverton	11	77	4,951	484	481	497	511	1,973	2,668	695	..	26	..
Wye	28	77	26,236	2,783	2,803	3,041	3,865	12,492	16,789	4,297	..	26	..
Wynasham	19	46	20,205	1,541	1,459	1,502	1,528	6,030	7,004	974	..	14	..
Wynport	29	89	16,354	1,033	930	971	1,254	4,188	5,417	1,229	..	23	..
Wynport-Mallet	25	81	18,040	2,871	2,291	2,506	2,356	10,024	11,765	1,741	..	15	..
Wynport	38	111	31,378	3,098	2,883	2,943	3,003	11,927	17,158	5,231	..	30	..
Wynport	24	90	20,985	2,254	2,303	2,571	2,633	9,761	11,220	1,459	..	13	..
Wynport	18	103	19,237	1,298	1,238	1,289	2,086	5,911	7,683	1,772	..	23	..
Wynport	36	143	18,047	1,978	1,786	1,951	2,046	7,761	9,297	1,536	..	17	..

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				Mid summer.	Michaelmas.	Christmas.	Lady-day.					
SOMERSET—continued.												
Wincanton	39	106	21,096	£. 3,125	£. 2,470	£. 2,713	£. 2,627	£. 10,935	£. 14,796	£. 3,861	£. . .	26
Yeovil	35	79	25,581	1,899	1,940	2,053	2,158	8,050	9,258	1,208	..	13
SOUTHAMPTON.												
Alresford	18	57	7,428	987	1,300	984	1,152	4,423	6,056	1,633	..	27
Alton	19	68	10,342	1,239	1,175	1,064	1,151	4,629	12,680	8,051	..	63
Andover	32	119	16,481	2,699	2,072	2,191	2,215	9,177	12,715	3,538	..	28
Basingstoke	37	105	15,479	2,233	2,055	2,123	2,472	8,883	13,324	4,441	..	33
Catherington	5	20	1,950	319	314	283	363	1,279	2,796	1,517	..	54
Christchurch	3	56	7,089	722	686	720	842	2,970	3,446	476	..	14
Droxford	11	67	9,549	1,299	1,253	1,375	1,381	5,308	9,901	4,593	..	46
Fareham	9	50	12,137	1,117	1,421	1,316	1,326	5,180	10,708	5,528	..	52
Fordingbridge	9	41	5,567	775	*713	738	966	3,192	4,697	1,505	..	32
Hartley Wintney	13	58	9,830	955	1,019	1,025	1,008	4,007	7,439	3,432	..	46
Havant	6	15	6,398	659	698	752	733	2,842	4,484	1,642	..	37
Hursley	4	23	2,463	198	203	261	280	942	1,646	704	..	43
Kingsclere	15	67	7,885	925	944	1,516	1,180	4,565	6,501	1,936	..	30
Lymington	6	35	9,501	1,099	1,392	1,028	1,263	4,782	5,471	689	..	13
New Forest	9	82	11,613	1,187	1,248	1,213	1,234	4,942	6,467	1,525	..	24
Petersfield	13	61	7,111	829	904	1,018	934	3,685	7,153	3,468	..	48
Portsea Island	2	8	50,389	4,146	3,445	3,591	3,797	14,979	15,104	125	..	1
Ringwood	5	26	4,907	564	473	554	659	2,250	2,934	684	..	23
Romsey	12	43	9,969	1,072	1,037	989	1,164	4,262	8,130	3,868	..	48
South Stoneham	9	43	9,447	892	642	785	878	3,197	5,743	2,546	..	44
Stockbridge	15	67	6,552	898	750	789	950	3,387	5,542	2,155	..	39
Whitechurch	7	44	5,175	691	543	757	691	2,682	4,396	1,714	..	39
Winchester, New	33	92	17,062	1,819	1,640	1,713	1,947	7,119	10,074	2,955	..	29
STAFFORD.												
Lichfield	29	94	22,747	1,691	1,324	1,488	1,437	5,940	7,978	2,038	..	26
Penkridge	21	94	15,646	748	698	693	761	2,900	4,771	1,871	..	39
Seisdon	12	67	11,170	531	610	464	745	2,350	3,381	1,031	..	30
Stafford	20	78	17,589	793	744	787	798	3,122	4,963	1,841	..	37
*Stoke-upon-Trent	1	16	37,229	2,122	2,402	2,075	2,172	8,771	11,550	2,779	..	24
Tamworth	24	29	12,430	988	906	1,004	1,099	3,997	6,449	2,452	..	38
Walsall	8	31	24,931	1,155	1,398	1,413	1,614	5,580	5,297	..	293	..
West Bromwich	6	27	34,616	1,279	1,229	1,333	1,353	5,194	6,584	1,390	..	21
Wolverhampton	4	16	46,937	1,586	1,641	1,628	1,582	6,437	9,021	2,584	..	29
SUFFOLK.												
Blything	49	138	25,303	2,532	2,687	2,478	2,682	10,379	21,979	11,600	..	53
Bosmere and Claydon	38	91	15,957	1,803	1,521	1,729	1,930	6,983	14,306	7,323	..	51
Cosford	28	80	17,900	1,796	1,699	1,784	1,843	7,122	19,223	12,101	..	63
Hartismere	32	86	17,871	2,568	2,191	2,256	2,243	9,258	19,212	9,954	..	52
Hoxne	24	80	14,166	1,677	1,632	2,111	1,892	7,312	19,904	12,592	..	63
Ipswich	14	11	20,528	2,214	2,098	2,265	2,233	8,810	13,685	4,875	..	36
Mildenhall	13	95	8,100	1,091	960	1,035	1,089	4,175	5,978	1,803	..	30
Plomesgate	40	113	20,703	4,051	2,106	2,557	2,852	11,566	19,776	8,210	..	42
Risbridge	26	80	16,192	2,100	2,133	2,008	2,295	8,536	14,215	5,679	..	40
Stow	34	89	18,308	2,084	1,830	1,816	2,038	7,768	14,919	7,151	..	48
Sudbury	42	119	27,896	5,432	3,627	4,163	4,304	17,526	26,449	8,923	..	34
Thingoe	46	133	16,678	2,576	1,904	1,861	2,649	9,026	13,539	4,513	..	33
Wangford	27	55	13,058	1,324	1,179	1,317	1,450	5,270	9,852	4,582	..	47
Woodbridge	46	115	22,163	2,976	3,107	2,621	3,233	11,937	19,493	7,556	..	39
SURREY.												
†Bermondsey	1	1	29,741	2,771	2,577	2,347	2,586	10,281	16,861	6,580	..	39
†Camberwell, St. Giles	1	7	28,231	1,969	2,236	2,042	1,699	7,946	15,930	7,984	..	50
Chertsey	9	64	13,369	2,142	1,126	1,359	1,826	6,453	8,237	1,784	..	22
Croydon	11	49	22,113	2,212	1,853	3,095	2,696	9,856	12,583	2,727	..	22
Dorking	8	67	9,547	1,071	837	928	1,073	3,909	6,767	2,850	..	42
Epsom	15	63	15,723	1,497	1,507	1,583	1,925	6,512	10,335	3,823	..	37
†George, St., the Martyr	1	39	7,769	2,663	3,110	2,674	2,910	9,938	20,642	9,704	..	47
Godstone	14	67	7,367	1,042	947	852	947	3,788	6,517	2,729	..	42
Guildford	20	101	22,147	2,412	2,203	3,965	2,941	11,621	21,346	9,725	..	46
Hambleton	16	92	11,882	1,233	1,170	1,285	1,402	5,090	12,217	7,127	..	58
Kingston	13	39	18,085	1,371	1,318	1,375	1,591	5,655	11,281	5,626	..	50
†Lambeth, St. Mary	1	6	87,856	6,840	5,591	3,079	9,088	24,598	38,890	14,292	..	37
†Newington, St. Mary	1	1	44,526	1,813	2,756	1,919	3,071	9,559	18,348	8,789	..	48
Olave's, St.	3	..	20,021	1,281	1,467	1,499	1,650	5,897	10,617	4,720	..	45

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				Mid-summer.	Michael-mas.	Christ-mas.	Lady-day.						
SURREY—continued.													
Leigate	16	80	11,497	£. 1,784	£. 1,620	£. 1,768	£. 2,447	£. 7,619	£. 7,944	£. 325	£. . .	4	..
Richmond	5	8	12,805	1,032	966	1,179	1,194	4,371	4,964	593	..	12	..
Rothenhithe, St. Mary	1	1	12,875	1,794	1,573	801	1,093	5,261	7,983	2,722	..	34	..
Stour, St.	1	..	31,711	2,699	2,679	1,567	4,240	11,185	17,956	6,771	..	38	..
Wandsworth and Clapham	6	17	33,090	3,145	4,434	3,214	3,045	13,838	16,519	2,681	..	16	..
SUSSEX.													
Battle	14	78	12,068	1,529	1,346	1,706	1,854	6,435	13,314	6,879	..	52	..
Casiley	11	52	6,977	1,355	846	1,052	1,119	4,372	9,576	5,204	..	54	..
Cuckfield	15	92	12,017	1,573	1,548	2,020	1,963	7,104	16,014	8,910	..	56	..
Eastbourne	14	53	7,823	1,359	1,213	1,075	1,085	4,732	10,641	5,909	..	56	..
East Grinstead	7	90	11,476	1,714	1,464	1,728	1,965	6,871	12,053	5,182	..	43	..
Hailsham	11	78	11,825	1,825	1,759	2,144	3,251	8,979	18,349	9,370	..	51	..
Hastings	13	20	13,280	1,239	1,600	1,359	1,295	5,493	6,969	1,476	..	21	..
Horsham	10	76	12,270	1,558	1,181	1,537	1,879	6,155	14,068	7,913	..	56	..
Lewes	7	7	9,297	916	830	1,114	1,086	3,946	5,770	1,824	..	32	..
Midhurst	26	95	12,239	1,845	1,205	1,496	1,495	6,041	17,536	11,495	..	66	..
Newhaven	16	41	4,400	518	580	366	463	1,927	3,371	1,444	..	43	..
Petworth	5	57	9,042	995	905	1,026	1,178	4,104	12,224	8,120	..	66	..
Rye	12	54	11,456	1,711	1,568	1,650	2,521	7,450	11,588	4,138	..	36	..
Steyning	23	63	11,071	1,501	936	1,299	1,306	5,042	9,339	4,297	..	46	..
Takeham	14	47	6,845	822	665	1,021	864	3,372	9,799	6,427	..	66	..
Ticehurst	8	81	13,347	1,357	1,527	1,675	1,703	6,262	10,915	4,653	..	43	..
Tickfield	11	110	16,109	1,760	1,587	1,723	1,950	7,020	16,643	9,623	..	58	..
Westbourne	12	48	6,585	544	771	611	652	2,578	8,095	5,517	..	68	..
West Firle	8	21	2,364	414	375	442	651	1,882	2,957	1,075	..	36	..
Westhampnett	37	92	15,017	1,398	1,487	2,118	1,654	6,657	16,457	9,800	..	60	..
WARWICK.													
Alester	22	74	15,933	1,042	1,107	1,003	1,258	4,410	6,593	2,183	..	33	..
Aston	5	47	36,635	1,524	1,574	1,489	1,455	6,042	8,813	2,771	..	31	..
Atherstone	14	34	9,439	954	809	807	912	3,482	5,332	1,850	..	35	..
Foleshill	11	25	11,965	1,019	755	530	618	2,922	5,621	2,699	..	48	..
Meriden	18	72	10,481	704	670	753	910	3,037	5,651	2,614	..	46	..
Nuneaton	7	33	12,868	1,371	1,241	1,250	1,247	5,109	6,971	1,862	..	27	..
Rugby	39	116	16,668	1,275	1,314	1,274	1,274	5,137	11,028	5,891	..	53	..
Solihull	11	68	11,433	772	797	741	836	3,146	5,813	2,667	..	46	..
Southall	19	73	8,579	768	714	795	860	3,137	6,615	3,478	..	53	..
Stratford-on-Avon . .	36	115	18,745	1,521	1,430	1,769	2,571	7,291	9,404	2,113	..	23	..
Warwick	34	99	28,924	1,984	1,979	2,091	2,413	8,467	12,245	3,778	..	31	..
WESTMORELAND.													
East Ward	30	216	14,455	1,020	779	732	832	3,363	5,667	2,304	..	41	..
Kendal	57	..	32,740	3,212	1,906	2,108	2,288	9,514	12,738	3,224	..	25	..
West Ward	22	133	7,799	574	565	566	567	2,272	2,823	551	..	20	..
WILTS.													
Alderbury	22	82	13,227	1,944	1,390	1,444	1,783	6,561	10,672	4,111	..	39	..
Amesbury	23	99	7,084	1,236	663	810	932	3,641	4,445	804	..	18	..
Bradford	8	31	12,660	1,377	1,756	1,496	1,567	6,196	10,112	3,916	..	39	..
Calne	11	46	8,973	1,182	1,051	1,074	1,211	4,518	9,133	4,615	..	51	..
Chippenham	29	88	19,265	1,696	1,665	1,778	1,845	6,984	12,489	5,505	..	44	..
Cricklade & Wootton Bassett	14	69	10,275	2,321	1,317	1,485	1,705	6,828	11,948	5,120	..	43	..
Devizes	28	87	20,638	2,756	2,331	2,524	3,144	10,755	16,004	5,249	..	33	..
Highworth & Swindon	16	81	12,611	1,428	1,187	1,596	1,729	5,940	11,387	5,447	..	48	..
Malmesbury	25	93	13,280	1,306	1,318	1,210	1,577	5,411	8,720	3,309	..	38	..
Marlborough	14	66	9,070	918	880	1,118	1,375	4,291	5,250	959	..	18	..
Melksham	6	22	18,252	1,981	2,012	2,104	2,342	8,439	10,566	2,127	..	20	..
Mere	12	47	7,494	787	797	874	887	3,345	5,269	1,924	..	37	..
Pewsey	23	97	11,674	1,370	933	1,295	1,610	5,208	8,415	3,207	..	38	..
Tisbury	20	66	9,763	1,484	1,050	1,152	1,425	5,111	8,267	3,156	..	38	..
Warminster	21	88	17,150	2,874	2,008	2,463	2,831	10,176	12,971	2,795	..	22	..
Westbury & Whorwellsdown	10	48	13,164	2,396	1,222	1,358	1,511	6,487	9,719	3,232	..	33	..
Wilton	22	90	10,270	2,162	1,981	1,538	1,709	7,390	8,811	1,421	..	16	..
WORCESTER.													
Bromsgrove	13	71	19,843	1,152	1,174	1,228	1,327	4,881	6,333	1,452	..	23	..
Droitwich	26	74	15,687	1,478	1,328	1,345	1,663	5,814	7,696	1,882	..	24	..

* Including building loans repaid, emigration and migration expenses, furniture for workhouses, repairs, and salaries to paid officers.

† Board of Guardians.

UNIONS.	No. of Parishes.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1831.	Expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor during each Quarter of the Year ended on the 25th March, 1838.				*Total Expenditure for the Year ended 25th March, 1838.	Average Annual Expenditure of the Three Years preceding the formation of Union.	Amount of Decrease.	Amount of Increase.	Decrease per Cent.
				Mid-summer.	Michael-mas.	Christ-mas.	Lady-day.					
WORCESTER—continued.												
Dudley	4	36	66,009	2,330	2,373	2,229	2,641	9,563	11,455	1,892	..	17
Evesham	30	70	12,567	1,015	963	861	1,061	3,900	6,204	2,304	..	37
Kidderminster	13	67	49,908	2,006	2,018	2,112	2,402	8,539	11,733	3,195	..	27
King's Norton	5	45	14,701	950	666	728	882	3,226	4,845	1,619	..	33
Marley	28	78	13,093	1,028	942	918	1,054	3,942	5,520	1,578	..	29
Pershore	40	77	12,563	1,094	875	982	886	3,837	5,917	2,080	..	35
Shipston-on-Stour	37	125	19,030	3,038	1,809	1,940	2,046	8,323	12,972	4,139	..	32
Stourbridge	14	25	35,911	1,590	1,724	1,676	1,805	6,795	9,339	1,544	..	19
Tenbury	19	73	7,109	453	464	486	727	2,130	2,945	815	..	28
Upton-on-Severn	22	90	15,496	1,327	1,120	987	1,101	4,535	7,691	3,156	..	41
Worcester	12	15	26,542	1,307	1,540	1,329	1,707	5,983	6,140	257	..	4
YORK, EAST RIDING.												
Beverley	36	118	16,614	1,088	1,351	1,223	1,351	5,013	7,069	2,056	..	29
Bridlington	32	95	11,924	819	749	755	805	3,128	3,782	654	..	17
Driffield	43	165	14,718	1,370	1,035	1,166	1,193	4,764	5,930	1,166	..	20
Howden	40	102	12,723	961	1,372	1,089	1,346	4,768	6,263	1,493	..	24
Patrington	27	87	8,141	683	637	870	779	2,969	4,216	1,247	..	30
Pocklington	47	158	14,236	1,245	1,171	1,292	1,301	5,009	7,564	2,555	..	34
YORK, NOR. RIDING.												
Malton	68	167	20,951	1,404	1,495	1,481	1,459	5,839	7,461	1,622	..	22
Northallerton	52	116	16,459	1,413	1,330	1,296	1,423	5,467	6,089	622	..	10
Pickering	28	134	9,473	746	660	635	..	..	3,367	..	..	..
Scarborough	33	117	17,920	949	921	1,147	1,513	4,530	5,444	914	..	17
Thirsk	40	85	12,013	805	849	817	902	3,373	3,952	579	..	15
Whitby	22	113	19,882	1,270	1,064	1,096	1,145	4,565	5,532	967	..	17
WALES.												
BRECON.												
Brecknock	42	†	17,400	1,751	1,543	1,599	1,651	6,544	8,110	1,566	..	19
Builth	31	..	8,512	687	800	825	860	3,172	3,753	581	..	15
Crickhowell	10	..	11,305	415	413	397	493	1,718	2,172	454	..	21
Hay	25	..	11,403	902	1,017	904	986	3,809	5,492	1,683	..	30
CARMARTHEN.												
Carmarthen	29	..	36,968	2,321	2,790	2,816	3,013	11,440	14,566	3,126	..	21
Llanelli	9	..	16,170	1,000	1,156	970	1,128	4,254	4,278	24	..	1
Llandilo-Pawr	12	..	16,444	1,199	1,136	1,234	1,334	4,903	5,781	878	..	15
Llandovery	11	..	14,799	930	954	976	1,000	3,860	5,317	1,457	..	27
FLINT.												
Holywell	14	..	36,608	1,633	2,011	1,953	2,181	7,778	11,119	3,341	..	30
GLAMORGAN.												
Bridgend and Cow- bridge	52	..	17,288	1,329	1,380	1,242	1,281	5,232	6,879	1,647	..	24
Cardiff	44	..	24,997	1,663	1,917	1,961	2,072	7,613	11,039	3,426	..	31
Merthyr-Tydvil	9	..	34,181	1,628	1,483	1,464	1,543	6,118	7,580	1,462	..	19
Neath	30	..	24,028	1,394	1,407	1,394	1,391	5,586	7,510	1,924	..	26
Swansea	27	..	34,211	1,864	1,461	1,513	1,642	6,480	6,859	379	..	5
MERIONETH.												
Bala	5	..	6,654	550	503	843	527	2,423	2,891	463	..	16
Corwen	15	..	14,034	815	968	1,017	1,014	3,814	4,901	1,087	..	22
MONTGOMERY.												
Llanfyllin	23	..	19,537	1,174	1,437	1,529	1,623	5,763	8,497	2,734	..	32
Machynlleth	11	..	12,100	963	1,083	1,106	1,353	4,510	6,277	1,767	..	28
Newtown and Lla- nidloes	17	..	25,288	2,053	2,946	2,703	3,081	10,783	14,298	3,515	..	25
PEMBROKE.												
Haverford West	63	..	33,533	2,202	2,411	2,252	2,255	9,120	11,221	2,101	..	19
Narberth	51	..	21,902	860	1,412	1,432	1,501	5,205	5,686	481	..	8
Pembroke	29	..	17,191	1,362	1,382	1,432	1,442	5,618	5,842	224	..	4
RADNOR.												
Knighton	90	..	8,719	737	699	692	778	2,906	4,003	1,097	..	27
Presteigne	16	..	3,441	274	248	256	275	1,053	1,475	422	..	29
Rhayader	10	..	5,970	555	541	529	575	2,200	2,839	639	..	22
Totals	10,860	..	8,444,477	747,944	695,567	734,977	806,126	2,934,554	4,612,380	1,638,887	11,061	35

* Including building loans repaid, emigration and migration expenses, furniture for workhouses, repairs, and salaries to paid officers.

† It is not possible to give the extent in Square Miles of the Welsh Unions, there being no authentic Survey of Wales.

‡ The actual amount of decrease upon the 462 Unions, after deducting the increase shown by the next column, is £1,627,826.

We need hardly assure your Lordship that, although we derive satisfaction from perceiving the gradual diminution of the burdens of the rate-payers, and from the conviction that the Poor Law Amendment Act has already relieved the country from a direct annual taxation of nearly 2,300,000*l.* sterling, we look with greater interest upon those higher results of that important measure which are daily developing themselves.

We believe these results to be—

1. The more prompt and adequate relief to the aged, the infirm, and the sick.

2. The encouragement of the industry and moral habits, and the consequent increase of the welfare of the able-bodied of the labouring classes.

3. The improvement in the education of pauper children.

As regards the first of these results, we entered so fully into the subject in our last Report that we think it sufficient to refer your Lordship generally to the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons, both in the last and the present session, and to the various representations from Boards of Guardians, which are inserted in this Report and its Appendix.

We cannot, however, refrain from laying before your Lordship the replies which our Assistant-Commissioner, Mr. Weale, received, in October, 1837, from the several Boards of Guardians of Unions in Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and Worcestershire, to the following question, which, amongst others, he proposed to them:—

QUESTION.

“What effect has the change of system produced on the aged, the impotent, and the helpless?”

ANSWERS. (GLOUCESTER.)

Cheltenham. “To increase their comforts.”

Chipping Sodbury. “It has tended to render them much more comfortable, and has much improved their condition.”

Clifton. “None whatever.”

Dursley. “A beneficial change.”

Gloucester. “The relief afforded to the aged and infirm is more uniform, if not greater in amount, than that which they enjoyed previous to the formation of the Union.”

Newent. “The most wholesome and beneficial, as their condition has been amended and improved in every respect.”

Stroud. “In all these respects a great improvement is most certainly effected.”

Tetbury. “The system has been upon the whole advantageous to these characters.”

Tewkesbury. “Their situation is much improved.”

Thornbury. “They are better provided for.”

Westbury-on-Severn. "The aged, the impotent, and the helpless, are now far better provided for in every way than before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act."

Wheatenhurst. "None that we are aware of."

WORCESTER.

Pershore. "More contented, being more certain of their allowance."

Upton-upon-Severn. "We think that their condition is equal, if not better, than before the formation of the Union."

Bromsgrove. "The change of system has given general satisfaction to these classes of the poor, and they are much better provided for than under the old system."

Droitwich. "Our workhouse is not finished, but we think that at present the comfort of the aged is increased."

Evesham. "The circumstances of the aged, the impotent, and the helpless have been promptly inquired into, and their necessities relieved, either by the Board, or through its interference, by the relatives, who have shown a greater disposition to provide for such."

Kidderminster. "Both morally and physically an improved effect, inasmuch as their wants are better attended to, and they are more grateful for it."

Martley. "They are at least as well off as they were before, if not better."

Worcester. "It appears the classes alluded to are more satisfied generally under the present system."

SOMERSET.

Bath. "Greater care taken of them, and their condition materially improved."

Keynsham. "Their condition generally has been very greatly improved."

Wincanton. "They are better relieved, and have more comforts."

Azbridge. "They are manifestly improved by the change."

Bedminster. "Generally their condition is somewhat improved."

Bridgewater. "The effect is various in the different parishes of the Union."

Chard. "Their conditions are much improved."

Clutton. "The workhouse system is not in operation in this Union, but the general effect of the Poor Law has been beneficial to the aged, the impotent, and the helpless, who have generally been put on a higher scale of allowance, and they appear very contented."

Dulverton. "They are placed in a better condition than they were previous to the formation of the Union."

Frome. "Their condition is improved, and they are more contented."

Langport. "They are better off, and more contented generally, and are much more attended to in sickness."

Shepton Mallet. "Much bettered their condition."

Taunton. "They are better off."

Wellington. "We think they are better provided for than under the administration of the old laws."

Wells. "A greater amount of relief has been given, and more uniformly distributed."

Williton. "They are more contented, and better off."

Yeovil. "A beneficial effect, as their allowances have been generally increased, and they appear more contented and comfortable."

With reference to the condition of able-bodied labourers, we must, in the first place, bring under your Lordship's notice the following passage in the Report of the Poor Law Commissioners of Inquiry. They state in page 261, as the result of the evidence before them, "That, in every instance in which the able-bodied labourers have been rendered independent of partial relief, or of relief otherwise than in a well-regulated workhouse—

1. "Their industry has been restored and improved.

2. "Frugal habits have been created or strengthened.

3. "The permanent demand for their labour has been increased.

4. "And the increase has been such that their wages, so far from being depressed by the increased amount of labour in the market, have in general advanced.

5. "The number of improvident marriages has diminished.

6. "Their discontent has been abated, and their moral and social condition has in every way improved."

Gratifying, indeed, is it to us to feel ourselves enabled, after carrying the like principles into effect in almost every district in this country, and under circumstances of the most opposite and chequered character, to repeat the same conclusions in the same words as those of our predecessors.

The inquiries of the Committee of the House of Commons, in reference to the Amptill Union and other parts of the country, furnish us with information singularly applicable in illustration of most of the conclusions above stated.

We would especially notice the following questions and replies (evidence of Mr. T. W. Overman, Vice-Chairman of the Amptill Union):—

"11391. Have you found any material alteration in the conduct of the labourers since the introduction of the New Law?—I have, the greatest.

"11392. Be so good as to describe it?—The willingness on the

part of the men to work ; I have left my business for the last month to a young man 20 years of age, and when I have occasionally gone home he has said, ‘ Father, I have had no trouble with the men ; every man is obliging ;’ and I have men with me that till the last four years never did a stroke of work for years, but lay idle.”

“ 11398. Have you any other letter to read of any farmer ? —Yes, from the parish of Marston, Mr. Thomas Bennett :—‘ I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 23rd instant ; but I regret to say that I did not receive yours until Saturday night at nine o’clock, therefore it was quite impossible that I could get the desired information for you at so short a notice ; and I very much question whether one of four keep such accounts as to be able to give the information required ; I can only say, as regards myself, that I have employed more labour and given increased wages. Instead of 9s. I have given them 10s. per week, which, with the additional labour, has increased my yearly expenditure 40l. upon 160 acres arable, and 100 acres of pasture. I believe every farmer has employed more labour, and generally paid better wages ; there are exceptions, but the thing is self-evident. Instead of having 30 or 40, and sometimes I might say 60, men out of employ, I could not this day get a man or boy without going out of the parish for one ; all have employment.’ This is the parish in which they used to pay 2100l. a-year for poor-rates ; they have saved 1500l. ; they are paying under 700l. now. I have another letter, from Mr. Francis, of Houghton Conquest ; that used to be one of our worst parishes in the county, where every crime almost has been committed :—‘ In answer to yours of the 23rd, from the Committee Room, I should be happy to give you any information which might fall to my recollection, not touching too much upon private affairs : but I assure you that I have employed more labour, and see it to be an every-day practice. My expense of labour, from 1834 to 1837, has increased 50l. or 60l. a-year, and my poor-rate decreased 25l., and that upon a farm of 200 acres of land, being one-third grass-land. Before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, I recollect the vast quantities of labourers lying on the road-side in idleness, paid by the overseer, used to frequent the ale-houses and beer-shops in the evening, and from thence to night-poaching, setting fire, cutting and maiming of cattle, and such like depredations. All that appears to be abated ; the farmer and labourer having more confidence in each other than ever known by the present generation, and I hear of no one complaining but ale-house and beer-shop keepers. I recollect in 1834 hearing an agent complaining of the difficulty in getting cottage-rents ; I am well informed, in 1837, he has no difficulty.’ ”

“ 11421. You state that there is a greater security for property since the alteration of the law ; do you feel that yourself with regard to your own property ?—I do.

" 11422. Have you, besides being treasurer of an association for the purpose of prosecuting sheep-stealers, anything to do with any other society for the protection of property?—I have; in 1834 our district was in that unsettled state, that, particularly in the parish of Houghton, to which I alluded, stock was injured; a farmer there lost two or three horses, and as many cows, from their being cut just above the hock; in fact, there were two farmers; it was traced, and one man was punished for it, but that man resided in Amphill, and was in work at the time; he went down to Houghton and committed that offence. It was resolved to form a society for the protection of stock, with which I am connected now; and since we have established it we have not had one single call upon us."

" 11551. Are you of opinion that, when the rail-road work has ceased, the improved system of farming in that parish will absorb all that labour?—Yes, and more: I saw, on my road here the other day, what I never saw in Westoning before, 25 men hoeing beans in a field in Westoning; I have no doubt they were doing it by the acre, for they were all stripped to their shirt-sleeves.

" 11552. Do you attribute that to the change in the Poor Law?—I do; it is notorious that formerly those Westoning men would not work.

" 11553. With respect to the expression you used, of 'capital liberated,' you meant to say, that the capital that was formerly disadvantageously or unprofitably applied in relieving those labourers is now applied in giving them employment?—I do.

" 11554. Is that, according to your impression, one of the effects of the New Law?—I think so; thereby society at large must eventually be benefited, because, if this 400*l.* is now employed productively, there must be results beneficial from that, for the produce of the land will be greater, and therefore I arrive at the conclusion that we shall eventually supply this country with cheap corn, grown with profit to the farmer.

" 11555. Have you any experience of relief given in the shape of a labour-rate?—It was tried in the parish in which I reside, Maulden.

" 11556. What was the effect of it?—It was tried in 1833 and 1834. Some men had been upon the parish for a considerable time, earning nothing, and the overseer called a meeting to consult upon the best way of employing them, and the result of that was, that we determined to take them at so much for every 20*l.* at which we were assessed; if a farmer was assessed at 20*l.* to the rate he should take a man; and then came the difficulty, who was to have the first pick, and who was to have the last man, for there were some very queer ones among them, and I agreed to take the very last; and I got some that could work, but did not like it; two men, named John Richardson and Sam Smith, were allotted to me. After a very short time, my foreman com-

plained to me that those men did not keep their hours ; they came very late in the morning ; he had told them of it, and their reply was ‘ Let your master turn us off.’ When he mentioned that to me, the next morning I was up early : the men were not come ; all the other men were out at work, except those ; when they did come, I remarked, ‘ You are very late, my lads, this morning ; John has complained of you, but you do not seem to be mended.’ Sam Smith remarked, ‘ No ; if you do not like it, you must turn us away ; we know that the overseer must pay us, for you are under engagement if you turn us away to pay either him or us.’ The consequence was, I did turn the men away. Those two men I should now say are very good labourers ; they are working very hard, and particularly this Sam Smith ; only this last spring, one morning, I went out, it was a little after five, during the lambing season, and I saw a man taking up roots stript to his shirt-sleeves ; I asked my shepherd who it was ; he said, ‘ Sir, it is a man that you never saw work before, and I never saw work before ; that is Sam Smith, Sir ; he hates work, but I think Sam will buckle to, and will become a good labourer.’

“ 11557. Was that the same Sam Smith who had formerly said, ‘ If you do not like it, you must turn us away ; we know that the overseer must pay us ?’—Yes, the same man.

“ 11558. Does he say so now ?—No ; he is at work now very frequently.

“ 11559. In your opinion, is that an exact illustration of the effects of the former and the present law ?—It is.

“ 11560. Making the labourer more attentive to his work, giving him a certainty of employment if he does his work faithfully, and having the effect of inducing the master to treat him kindly ?—It has that effect ; and I would engage to say that, looking through the parish books, I should find Sam Smith’s name in the parish books every winter.

“ 11561. Is he now on the parish books ?—No.

“ 11562. Has he applied for relief ?—He has not been before the Board.

“ 11563. Is he in constant work ?—I do not know that he is in constant work, but he is in work in different places.

“ 11564. Do you know his family ?—Yes.

“ 11565. Does he provide for them the decent comforts of life ?—They look well.

“ 11566. Do they look as if they wanted food or other necessities ?—They dress smart, the daughters in particular.

“ 11567. There is nothing which indicates any want of the common comforts of life ?—There is no indication of distress.”

“ 11572. What number used you to employ ?—I did not employ so many till this last year ; owing to the improvement in the machinery, I cut turnips for 800 sheep, which I never cut before. I find the men willing to work ; and it was the result of my

experiments, that the sheep would improve if they were well attended to, but it would require a very great deal of attention on the part of the men for the sheep to improve. This last year a new machine was invented for cutting turnips more quickly, and that induced me, instead of cutting for 100, which I used to cut for, to cut for 800.

" 11573. That is owing to an improvement in machinery; but, independently of the improvement in machinery, have there been any inducements operating upon your mind to employ a greater number of men?—Yes.

" 11574. What are those inducements?—This introduction of machinery requires the application of labour. Three of the men who are now looking after my sheep used to be formerly on the parish, and I have had no cause to complain of them; they have been employed with profit to themselves and to me.

" 11575. You would not have employed them under the former system?—The difficulty would have been in looking after them.

" 11576. Because the men were in fact independent of you?—Yes.

" 11577. Now, feeling that they are dependent upon the master, they endeavour to satisfy you?—That is the case.

" 11578. And you are thereby enabled to employ profitably machinery, which otherwise you would not have been able to do?—I am.

" 11579. In addition to your objection to employ those particular men before, from their unwillingness to work, had you any reason to doubt their honesty?—I may say that no person has been less robbed than myself. I have had robberies, and have prosecuted the parties. I once lost 50 tods of wool, and another time three horses, and I followed the men, and I took them, thereby showing the people that I was determined not to be robbed with impunity; few persons are robbed less than I am.

" 11580. With no reference to robberies upon yourself, but upon other people, were the men who applied to the parish at that time considered to be men whose moral character was not the best?—Many of them.

" 11581. Have you had occasion to discover that, since they have been employed, their characters have become perhaps as good as that of their neighbours?—There is not much difference now between them and the others; and I would say that I have three men who were formerly continually upon the parish, and whose characters were not good, and they are now good labourers.

" 11582. That is, with reference not merely to industry, but to moral character?—Yes, their moral character is much improved; I could speak to these three more particularly.

" 11583. Would you trust those men now in employments in

which you would not formerly?—I would; one is in my barn continually, where he may rob me to a great extent of grain, but he never does.”

“ 11630. Have you any reason to suppose that the poor have diminished means of supplying themselves with pigs, and the food with which they feed their pigs?—The result of my inquiries is directly the contrary; no man is more interested in the welfare of the poor than I am; the interest of the one is the interest of the other; I have ascertained, as nearly as I possibly could, from a man who kills an immense number of pigs for the lower orders, whether he has killed more or less pigs in 1837; the answer was, ‘Considerably more;’ and I did not rest my inquiries there; I went to the millers who supplied them with food, I asked them this question, ‘Have you or have you not sold more barley-meal within the last year?’ The reply was, ‘We have.’ ‘Who are your customers?’ ‘The poor people.’

“ 11631. Independently of that information which you received from those parties, have you had an opportunity of observing whether the poor people are more or less in the habit of keeping pigs? I have.

“ 11632. What is the result?—In going through 13 parishes for the purpose of re-assessing them, I had my eyes about me to observe whether I could see as many pigs as usual, and to my great surprise and satisfaction I found a considerable number of pigs.

“ 11633. Do your own labourers keep pigs?—Yes.

“ 11634. More than they used?—They do; and I could refer to one man who had two pigs at the very identical time that Mr. Turner made his table, and those were worth 9*l.* He has now one pig in his sty, which I will give him 5*l.* for.

“ 11635. How much of the 9*l.* or of the 5*l.* had been mortgaged to the miller?—Very little is mortgaged, I think, judging from the appearance of the man.

“ 11636. What use do they make of the pig?—They eat part, and part is sold.

“ 11637. Do many people keep them not for the sake of eating them, or of selling them at a profit, but for the purpose of manure?—Partly for manure, and partly to sell to profit, and to keep their little money as a kind of bank.

“ 11638. And partly to eat?—Yes.

“ 11639. Did you advance him the money to buy the pigs?—No.

“ 11640. It has been said that the tradesmen and carriers of Ampthill complain of the diminution of custom. A grocer of the name of Claridge, and a carrier going from Ampthill to London, both stated that their custom had considerably diminished; have you any observation to make upon that?—There has been a great competition in the trade at Ampthill amongst the grocers; if

Mr. Claridge has sold less goods to the amount of 40*l.* a-quarter, I have no doubt that others have sold more.

“ 11641. Has that been the case recently?—Within the last two or three years. I am borne out by the fact that two carriers have started against the carrier who is alluded to, and they get a considerable deal of custom, for I see them well loaded as they pass my house.

“ 11642. If that particular carrier had reason to complain of the diminution of custom, is it probable that a part of the custom which he has lost has gone to the other carriers?—I have no doubt of it.

“ 14175. You have stated, in your evidence, that the men are now more employed than they were before the passing of the New Poor Law; what has been the cause of that increased employment?—The willingness on the part of the men to work, and the capability of the farmer to employ them; he has more capital: there are two reasons.

“ 14176. Has the farmer's capital increased since the Poor Law Act has passed?—The farmer has more money.

“ 14177. How does he obtain that?—One thing is, the overseer does not come so often, and there is that money to invest in his farm; and that money, being profitably employed, will, of course, produce an increase.

“ 14178. The saving of the rates has given the farmers an increased means of employing the poor?—Partly.

“ 14179. Is that all the increase in the capital to which you allude?—No; I think the farmer's means are improved from having that money to employ, and that has made increased capital, his saving in the rates.

“ 14180. Then the farmers can afford to pay better wages now than they could before the Act was passed?—It is the same with farmers as all other trades; the farmer finds labour for his money, and he must pay according to the worth of it.

“ 14181. If he has savings from rates, and an increase of production, he is now in a position to give better wages to his labourers?—He is in a situation which all other people are in, employing capital profitably; and in making an increase that will apply to all; because, if a man has increased profit upon a trade, he has an increased ability to lay out that upon his farm.

“ 14182. You are a farmer yourself; have you not an increased income, so that you can pay the labourers better wages than you did before the Poor Law Act was passed?—I have increased means.

“ 14183. Have you advanced the wages of the labourer since the Poor Law Act was passed?—I should say I have; in 1834 the general wages of the country were 8*s.*, where the men worked by the day; they are paid now 9*s.*

" 14184. Are you speaking of the wages you paid yourself?—I paid that in 1834; and in 1837 I paid 9s.

" 14185. For the same work?—Yes; but I am inclined to think that I get more work than I did; the men do the work better, and we get more work."

The Rev. Thomas Beach Whitehurst, a member of the Board of Guardians of the Ampthill Union, gave the following evidence before the Committee:—

" 11123. What is your general impression as to the effects of the law upon the condition and industry of the labouring classes of the poor at Ampthill?—I confess that I am highly in favour of it; I think that their condition is certainly better.

" 11124. Will you state in what respects you think their condition is improved?—I think that their morals are better; certainly they are more inclined to be industrious.

" 11125. Do you think that their physical condition is worse; that they have less means of providing themselves with the necessities of life than they had formerly?—I do not think so.

" 11127. Have you observed that their health has been affected since the introduction of the law, and that there is any appearance of increased weakness or inability to labour?—Certainly not.

" 11128. Have you observed, generally, that they are more employed in regular labour than they were before?—I think they are, decidedly.

" 11129. Have you been in the habit of visiting their cottages?—Yes, I have; I am not the curate, I am merely living in Ampthill, and therefore I have not been so much in their cottages as I otherwise should have been; but I certainly have been in their cottages, and I cannot at all suppose that their condition is worse; certainly not.

" 11130. Comparing the state of the cottages, with respect to the furniture and the ordinary comforts of life, belonging to persons in that condition, do you observe any change for the worse since the introduction of the law?—Certainly not.

" 11131. Do you observe that they have less furniture, worse bedding, or any appearance of worse food?—No; I do not know.

" 11132. Do you think that the relationship in which the labourers stand to the occupiers of land, the farmers and employers of labour, is better than it was before the introduction of the law?—Yes, I do, most decidedly."

" 11142. What, in your opinion, has been the effect of the practice of refusing out-door relief to the able-bodied?—I think it has been a great spur to exertion.

" 11143. Do you think it has had the effect of reducing that

class of labourers to greater difficulty or distress than they were formerly exposed to?—No, I do not, certainly; I think it has driven several to work who never worked before.

“ 11144. Have you ever heard from them that it has been an inducement, or that it has had the effect of lowering the rate of wages?—No, I never have; in fact, I have never heard complaints from those whom I consider respectable and well-disposed labourers.

“ 11145. You have heard complaints, probably, from those who were formerly idle and indisposed to exert themselves, and who were in the habit of relying upon parochial assistance?—Decidedly.

“ 11146. But in the case of well-disposed and industrious and well-regulated men, you have not heard complaints of that description?—No; I have heard it remarked as a good thing that many an able-bodied man gains a livelihood now by honest industry who never did so before.”

William Shadbolt, Esq., Chairman and *ex-officio* Guardian of the parish of Lambeth, was examined as follows:—

“ 13266. From having been so long connected with the Board, have you any observations to make as to any alterations you wish to see in the Poor Law Amendment Act?—I beg to say, not; I have worked it with great care and diligence, taking up two days in the work, and I have always been in before 10 in the morning; sometimes I have not left till 5; I have not been absent more than twice, and that from illness, and I have seen nothing, from my experience there, which induces me to say there ought to be alteration.

“ 13267. You think the operation of the law satisfactory?—Perfectly so; in our great parish it has proved itself so; in our Boards of Guardians we have invited those inimical to the Board to come and join us: there has been hardly an instance in which they have not become converts to it; working it out in the way I have described, not being too violent.

“ 13268. Have you observed any complaint on the part of persons having public-houses?—The complaints of the occupiers of them; they have lost their trade since the out-door relief was stopped; the money used to be spent, unfortunately, in their houses; they were very much losers, and were always complaining.”

The Rev. John George Storie, Chairman of the Camberwell Union, was examined, and the following are extracts from his evidence:—

“ 13297. Have you been long Chairman of the Camberwell Union?—Ever since it was established, in November, 1835.

“ 13298. What has been your experience of the operation of the law in that parish?—That it has been most salutary.

"13299. Do you think, at the same time, it has been attended with any privation to the deserving poor?—Indeed none.

"13300. Do you think that the old and helpless and diseased were less well taken care of and less well provided for under the old law?—Much better under the New Poor Law than under the old system."

"13320. Did you ever make inquiry into the circumstances of any of the paupers who had been struck off the lists for parish relief?—Indeed I have, and I have the satisfaction of saying that out of several hundred persons struck off the list of paupers, many of whom, or the greatest portion of whom, are still resident in the parish under my own eye, the change which has taken place in their moral habits and temporal comforts exceeds the warmest anticipations.

"13321. What do you attribute that to?—To those people being compelled to depend on themselves, to self-reliance."

"13327. The change has been to produce industry in those whose habits were formerly idle and negligent?—Just so.

"13328. And you have observed, in the instances that have come under your notice, that their temporal comforts as well as moral habits have improved?—Yes.

"13329. Have you examined, yourself personally, into those cases?—I have; and I have taken the evidence of a number of tradespeople, of medical persons, and the clergy generally, throughout the parish; they will all confirm what I now state as to the improvement in the moral habits and temporal comforts of those people."

The evidence which Mr. Overman furnishes, as to the effect of the alteration of the Poor Laws in the Ampthill Union, is in fact supported by the concurrent testimony of a great variety of authorities, as respects the other parts of England. The increased industry, and the corresponding increased earnings of the labourer—the means and the desire of exercising frugality—form an important, if not the principal, theme in many of the petitions to Parliament, and representations and memorials to your Lordship, which have emanated from the different Boards of Guardians, during the last and the present year. The increased number of friendly societies, which are included in the tables drawn from the official return, and inserted below, bears testimony to a greater power and a stronger will, on the part of the labouring classes, to provide for future wants and unexpected contingencies; and the following evidence of Mr. Tidd Pratt, with reference to these institutions and savings' banks, before the Committee of the House of Commons traces this salutary effect to its cause.

"1664. What returns have you to present to the Committee?—A return of the number of benefit-societies which have been enrolled since the year 1829, previously and subsequently to the

Poor Law Amendment Act: I have not them in a proper shape to put them in at present, but I will arrange them. The Benefit Society Act passed in 1829, and the number enrolled from July 1829 to August 1830—I put the period of August on account of the Poor Law coming into operation in the month of August—in the first year there were 510, and in the second 560, in the third 1180. The reason of that great increase was a new Act of Parliament coming in, which gave rather a larger extension than the previous Act: in 1833, 470; in 1834, 350; since that, under the Poor Law Amendment Act, the next year was 700; the next 670; the next 739; and from August last to the present time about 552. With regard to savings' banks, I have no particular returns for this year, for this reason, that the Act of Parliament requires returns to be made within a certain period after December, and they are not now ready; but, of the gross amount of deposits, the increase is above 900,000*l.*, as compared with the previous year; the names of depositors will be found to be 40,000.

“1665. Can you state the amount deposited year by year for the last five or six years?—I do not think the account will exactly show that, for this reason, that the accounts are calculated according to the number of depositors; but when they make up their annual Return of the Savings' Banks, they deduct the moneys that they have paid out, and therefore it will not show the gross amount paid in, but it will show the increase each year.

“1666. Could you not give the amount paid in, and the amount paid out, each year?—That could be furnished by the Debt Office.

“1667. Can you state the class of depositors?—No, I cannot; but it might be ascertained from the different offices.

“1668. Do you mean to say that the name, and the address, and the occupation of the person are entered whenever a deposit is made?—Yes, it ought to be, by the law; the Act of Parliament lays down the rule with regard to savings' banks, that they shall state the name, and the address, and occupation, in order to prevent anonymous deposits.

“1669. Are you aware of any steps that have been taken by any parties to promote their increase within the last year or two?—No; I think rather the contrary, in London particularly, that the steps which have been taken by parties in presenting petitions, so as to interfere with the law as it now exists, have discouraged them; the objects or wishes of some parties have been to prevent their being enrolled: but, if I am asked with reference to the country, most decidedly they are increasing to a great extent.

“1670. Are you aware that Boards of Guardians have taken steps to recommend their adoption?—In some instances they have.

“1671. Have you any reason to know that the increase in the number of depositors is at all attributable to the Poor Law

Amendment Act?—From the conversations which I have had with parties who have spoken to me respecting friendly societies, I should say decidedly it has.

“1672. Will you state the nature of those communications?—The communications have been these: upon parties forming benefit societies, they have stated to me that heretofore it was of no use belonging to a benefit society, because, if a man belonged to a benefit society, whatever allowance he was entitled to was deducted, the overseer made no allowance, and therefore that it was of no use to belong to a benefit society, for if he did he would get less than if he belonged to no benefit society; the consequence was, that it was better for him to save his money in any way than contribute to a benefit society; in addition to which, it has been stated to me in letters, that now is the time that parties must look to themselves, as they could not receive out-door relief under the new law.

“1673. From those different communications have you reason to suppose that the Poor Law Amendment Act has led to this great increase of deposits?—I have no doubt that it has, particularly with regard to benefit societies.

“1674. Do you know whether, within the last year, the increase of deposits has been in the larger or smaller sums?—Decidedly in the smaller.

“1675. May not the reason of that be from the change in the Act of Parliament?—No: when I say smaller sums, I mean sums of 5*l.* and 10*l.*; the Act of Parliament applies to 20*l.*”

The following tables are drawn from the official returns:—

An Account of the Number of Depositors, and of the Sums deposited in Savings' Banks, at the close of the last Quarter of each of the Years from 1830 to 1837, both inclusive.

Years.	Individual Depositors.						Charitable Institutions.						Friendly Societies.						Total.			
	Number of Depositors.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount of Deposits.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Depositors.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount of Deposits.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Depositors.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount of Deposits.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number of Depositors.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount of Deposits.
On Nov. 30, 1830	431,199	..	..	13,793,999	..	..	9,148	..	..	173,735	..	..	4,538	..	..	714,119	..	..	427,830	..	..	14,616,938
On Nov. 30, 1831	430,166	9,037	..	13,739,997	10,818	..	2,515,364	..	..	177,336	4,601	..	4,635	109	..	678,334	..	..	437,333	9,503	..	14,595,577
On Nov. 30, 1832	433,277	3,111	..	13,581,760	..	188,147	2,883,271	..	..	312,114	31,778	..	4,154	..	..	801,571	489	..	440,314	2,981	..	14,885,362
On Nov. 30, 1833	467,367	34,090	..	14,486,548	904,788	..	3,489,613	..	..	323,444	16,366	..	4,319	166	..	603,766	32,338	..	470,172	34,838	..	16,315,748
On Nov. 30, 1834	501,194	33,822	..	15,439,788	947,240	..	3,861,395	..	..	366,635	28,191	..	4,575	958	..	619,097	15,341	..	509,635	34,453	..	16,309,580
On Nov. 30, 1835	537,731	36,533	..	16,461,946	1,028,058	..	4,380,469	..	..	383,175	26,540	..	4,975	400	..	686,074	46,977	..	547,036	37,404	..	17,411,095
On Nov. 30, 1836	567,488	49,757	..	17,705,298	1,243,352	..	5,077,757	..	..	389,849	46,674	..	5,394	419	..	736,143	60,068	..	597,969	50,933	..	18,761,219
On Nov. 30, 1837	634,560	37,072	..	18,496,044	732,316	..	5,715,638	..	..	340,863	11,013	..	5,791	387	..	785,109	58,967	..	636,066	38,107	..	19,634,015
(Including Returns to 18th July, 1838) . . .																						
Average amount of each Depositor on Nov. 20, 1837.	£50.						£60.						£136						£75. 6s. 8d.			

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS FROM 20th November, 1830, to 20th November, 1837 (including Returns to 18th July, 1838).

Depositors.		Deposits.	
Not exceeding . . £50	119,479 Inc.	£744,783 Inc.	
.. 50	59,173 ..	1,775,097 ..	
.. 100	17,765 ..	1,931,497 ..	
.. 150	5,138 ..	698,447 ..	
.. 200	4,417 ..	746,601 ..	
Exceeding . . . 500	1,535 Dec.	351,540 Dec.	
Individual Depositors	203,431 Inc.	4,768,955 Inc.	
Charitable Institutions	3,567 ..	167,197 ..	
Friendly Societies	1,938 ..	70,997 ..	
Number of Accounts	308,136 Inc.	£5,007,079 Inc.	

The improvement of the moral habits of the labouring classes in those parts of the kingdom in which the most decided changes have taken place in the administration of relief may be deduced from the accompanying tables, prepared by Dr. Kay, showing the decrease of offences in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and by Mr. Tufnell, in reference to the county of Kent; and from Sir B. Leighton's Report, already in part cited, we find that the total number committed to Salop gaol, in the year ending

Michaelmas, 1833, was 795

„ 1837 549

Decrease 246

RETURNS from the Masters of COUNTY GAOLS and BRIDEWELLS in NORFOLK and SUFFOLK.

NAME OF PRISON.	1830.				1831.				1832.				1833.			
	Felonies.		Misde-meanors.		Felonies.		Misde-meanors.		Felonies.		Misde-meanors.		Felonies.		Misde-meanors.	
	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.
Norwich . . .	194	141	319	301	{ 253 164 }	241	319	293	326	312	352	332	297	167	384	373
Swaffham . . .	78	55	189	174	131	96	174	161	82	60	168	160	82	50	259	242
Walsingham . .	77	45	187	186	131	81	383	368	113	68	330	316	105	65	270	265
Wymondham . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	17	37	37	20	15	66	66
Beccles . . .	33	27	100	..	29	19	109	109	46	40	108	108	44	35	98	98
Bury St. Edmund's	..	..	..	..	178	131	452	446	200	169	549	548	202	150	634	626
Ipswich . . .	137	76	297	295	102	76	265	260	129	88	306	305	118	89	286	283
Woodbridge . .	20	18	..	89	38	33	90	90	35	31	98	98	44	38	84	84
Totals . . .	..	..	..	..	1026	676	1792	1727	954	685	1948	1904	912	609	2101	2037
NAME OF PRISON.	1834.				1835.				1836.				1837.			
	Felonies.		Misde-meanors.		Felonies.		Misde-meanors.		Felonies.		Misde-meanors.		Felonies.		Misde-meanors.	
	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.
Norwich . . .	340	221	414	407	281	204	426	421	268	182	359	357	222	150	286	283
Swaffham . . .	106	67	240	225	93	58	240	228	110	76	177	168	135	84	153	150
Walsingham . .	134	87	329	318	103	60	321	297	157	82	269	260	115	70	202	200
Wymondham . .	21	11	58	58	31	23	58	58	22	17	46	46	46	29	50	50
Beccles . . .	60	54	132	122	28	23	108	108	48	36	106	106	42	32	57	57
Bury St. Edmund's	146	111	746	736	192	133	535	528	217	157	497	495	206	166	396	392
Ipswich . . .	115	73	377	374	106	73	384	379	116	80	333	324	102	67	211	210
Woodbridge . .	87	34	99	99	43	36	87	87	69	67	83	83	48	36	76	76
Totals . . .	959	658	2385	2389	877	609	2159	2106	1007	697	1869	1839	915	634	1431	1418

TABLE relating to the COMMITMENTS to the several KENT PRISONS (situate at MAIDSTONE and CANTERBURY), in each of Four Years, ended Easter, 1837.

Year ended Easter	Persons committed for Trial.		Sentenced to Imprisonment in the House of Correction on summary Conviction.				Total of Six preceding Columns.	Total committed to Prison.	Total of Recommendations.	General Total of Prisons.		
	For Felonies.	For Misdemeanors.	For Misdemeanors.	As Vagrants.	For Poaching.	For offences against the Bastardy Laws.				Greatest Number on any One Day.	Least Number on any One Day.	Average Number.
1834	No. 665	No. 141	No. 618	No. 443	No. 81	No. 80	No. 2,028	No. 2,715	No. 490	No. 629	No. 351	No. 468
" 1835	No. 511	No. 74	No. 578	No. 367	No. 120	No. 34	No. 1,684	No. 2,314	No. 449	No. 553	No. 344	No. 419
" 1836	No. 480	No. 153	No. 479	No. 412	No. 124	No. 23	No. 1,671	No. 2,199	No. 429	No. 590	No. 339	No. 398
" 1837	No. 478	No. 62	No. 535	No. 477	No. 116	No. 4	No. 1,672	No. 2,306	No. 495	No. 453	No. 99	No. 366
" 1838*	No. 596	No. 86	No. 593	No. 490	No. 128	No. 2	No. 1,895	No. 2,429	No. 489	No. 518	No. 296	No. 400

Mere considerations of economy would of themselves furnish adequate grounds for bestowing great attention on the education of the children whose only domicile is the workhouse.

Children of this class, consisting for the most part of orphans, bastards, and deserted children, continued, under the former system of management, to remain inmates of the workhouse long after the period at which they might have earned their subsistence by their own exertions; and those who obtained situations, or were apprenticed by means of the parish funds, turned out as might be expected of children whose education was utterly neglected, or at best confided to the superintendence of a pauper. They rarely remained long with their employer, but returned to the workhouse—which, so far from being to them an object of dislike, they regarded as their home, and which they looked forward to as the ultimate asylum of their old age. In this manner, the workhouse, instead of diminishing, increased pauperism, by keeping up a constant supply of that class of persons who most frequently, and for the longest periods, became its inmates.

Pauperism, however, was only one of the evils which resulted from the neglect to provide proper means of instruction for their destitute children. Those who have ascertained the early history of persons who, in a greater or less degree, have offended against the laws, have found that a large proportion have passed their infancy and youth in the workhouse, and can trace the formation

* Mr. Tufnell, in a note accompanying this table, writes, "I had anticipated a considerable increase of crime during the past year in consequence of the distress that has prevailed among the labouring classes of Kent and Sussex, owing to the loss of the fruit-harvest last season, and the decay of the hop-cultivation. The loss from these causes (which, I believe, affect exclusively to any extent this part of England) I have heard estimated at 200,000*l.* to the county of Kent alone in the past year. The auditor of the Uckfield Union made a minute inquiry into and estimate of the loss sustained by the low price of hops in that Union alone, and it amounted to 15,000*l.* These large sums are of course so much subtracted from what would otherwise be spent in wages, and such a diminution must inevitably occasion considerable distress, and, consequently, an increase of crime. Under these disastrous circumstances, I think it remarkable that the increase should have been so small, and that the table should show, on the whole, a considerable decrease of crime since the Poor Law Amendment Act came into operation."

of the habits which have led them to the commission of crime to the entire want of moral training in those institutions.

It must be admitted, however, that the separate parochial management presented difficulties almost insuperable to the establishment of a system of education for pauper children, except where the parishes were of large population and resources.

The Poor Law Amendment Act, by authorising the formation of Unions, to a certain extent removed that difficulty, and gave us practically the power, and with that power expressly imposed on us the duty, of providing for the education of children in workhouses.

In performance of that duty the attention of our Assistant-Commissioners has been directed to the training of the children in the several workhouses; and we authorised Dr. Kay (who, together with Mr. Tufnell, had employed a brief respite from their official duties in a tour of inquiry in Scotland, with reference to the education of the poorer classes) to examine into the state of workhouse education in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and to suggest measures for its improvement. The results of that examination, and of a similar examination made by our Assistant-Commissioner, Mr. Hall, in the counties of Berks and Oxford, have been laid before us by Dr. Kay and Mr. Hall respectively in their Reports,* in which the subject is so fully developed that we think it unnecessary to do more than to express our acquiescence in the views which are therein set forth.

We especially concur in the remarks respecting the propriety of combining the pauper children of several Unions into one school, which would enable their education to be conducted on a more effective system, with a better class of teachers, and on more economical terms. Our means of effecting this object under our present powers are circuitous and inefficient; and, although we might occasionally find it possible to make arrangements of this nature, we could not introduce them generally, or place them on the best footing, without further assistance from the legislature.

In the mean time, however, we have found that the introduction into some of the workhouse schools of competent teachers, accustomed to the best modes of instruction and moral and industrial training, has already produced a most salutary result.

We have taken measures for obtaining from our Assistant-Commissioners an accurate account of all the pauper children throughout England and Wales who are likely to be permanently inmates of workhouses. Their number, as far as we can conjecture from our existing data, will exceed 45,000.

Looking at the ample means which the legislature have placed at our disposal for improving this large portion of the community, and at the general effect on the social system which would be produced by training to habits of virtue and industry that parti-

* App. (B), Nos. 3 and 4.

cular class of the community who have hitherto been the most miserable and degraded portion—adverting also to the general disposition which we find (with a few rare exceptions) in all classes to co-operate with us in this good work, and to the various other circumstances which, at the present time, are peculiarly favourable to measures of this nature—we think ourselves called upon to apply ourselves without delay to this portion of our functions, and we do so with the most cheering anticipation of a successful result.

We trust that your Lordship will not consider that we have laid before you too highly-coloured a picture of the favourable moral effects which have already resulted from the Poor Law Amendment Act, or that we have taken too sanguine a view of the ulterior consequences of this important measure.

We can assure your Lordship that it has been the contemplation of these results, and the hope of these consequences, which have mainly enabled us to sustain the continuous labour and anxiety of the last four years, and to bear patiently the charges made against the law and its administration, and those attacks on the principles and details of our proceedings which have been so pertinaciously forced upon the public attention, and which have *occasionally*, but we rejoice to say *rarely*, been countenanced by some persons from whom (considering their character and position in the country) we might reasonably have expected aid, and not obstruction, in the performance of our duties.

We believe, however, that such obstacles to our progress will gradually disappear; and we are the more inclined to indulge this hope from perceiving that, whilst many excellent persons, and especially of the clergy, who originally were indisposed to the measure, have arrived at a conviction of its salutary results, there have been no recruits amongst the ranks of those who have been opposed to its provisions.

We have moreover derived great additional encouragement from the recent proceedings in both Houses of Parliament in reference to the introduction of poor-laws into Ireland; for, although we look forward with some anxiety to the new powers and duties about to be created by the Irish Poor Law Act, we cannot but be sensible that these powers and duties would not have been intrusted to us, had the general course of our proceedings been such as to render us unworthy of the confidence of her Majesty's Government or the legislature.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient and faithful servants,

THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS.
JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE.
GEORGE NICHOLLS.



A P P E N D I X.

APPENDIX (A).

DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE BOARD.

No. I.

COPY of the REPORT of the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS relative to certain Charges which have been disallowed by the Auditors of Unions in England and Wales.

REPORT on the Necessity of introducing a Bill into Parliament "for the purpose of making Parish Rates (or County Rates, as may be thought most advisable) liable to certain Expenses of Constables and others in the discharge of their Duty."

To the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, &c. &c.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,

My Lord,

14th May, 1838.

IN answer to the communication from Mr. S. M. Phillipp, of the date of the 18th ultimo, wherein he informed us that "your Lordship considers it necessary that a bill should be introduced for the purpose of making parish-rates (or county-rates, as may be thought most advisable) liable to certain necessary expenses of constables and others in the discharge of their duty, the payments for which have been disallowed by the auditors," and that you desired our opinion thereon, we have now the honour to report as follows:—

The legal principles on which it was necessary to act in the audit of the accounts of the expenditure from the poor-rates are thus stated in our instructional circulars:—

"Your attention will next be required to your duties in the expenditure of the rates and other moneys so collected; and herein you must bear in mind that usage is of no legal authority in the construction of the statute of Elizabeth, by which the poor-rates are established. The law has not given to the parish officers, or even to the vestry, any power of charging or of taxing their fellow-parishioners, even for useful purposes, at their own mere discretion; and no charge upon the poor-rates is legal unless it is, in plain words, sanctioned or directed by some statute.

"In no case, however, except in relief of destitution, will it be safe to make any payments out of the poor-rates, unless sanctioned by the express direction of some statute. In doubtful cases, therefore, the proper inquiry will always be,—Under what statute, or by what regulation, is the proposed charge warranted? And unless the authority can be found in the words of the statute, or in some lawful order or regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners, it must be presumed that the charge would be illegal.

"By the 50th Geo. III., c. 49, s. 1, the justices (and, by the Poor Law Amendment Act, auditors) are authorised to strike out of the overseers' accounts all such charges and payments as they shall deem to be unfounded, and to reduce such as they shall deem to be exorbitant, specifying, on the foot of such account, every such charge or payment and its amount, so far

as such justices shall disallow or reduce the same, and the cause for which the same was disallowed or reduced.

“With relation to the unfounded charges, the primary general rule has already been stated—namely, that all charges on the poor-rates are unfounded which are not authorised by some statute.”

In another portion of the instructions to overseers, we stated that—

“Either from ignorance or neglect, many illegal practices have crept into the administration of relief, which, from their notoriety and general prevalence, have been supposed to be legal, and have frequently been continued in perfect confidence of their correctness. The Commissioners are aware that many of the charges thus illegally defrayed out of the poor-rates were incurred for useful public purposes; but all such illegal charges they are bound to disallow, and they have accordingly issued directions to the auditors to disallow them in the quarterly audit of the accounts. The Commissioners have directed the following instructions to be issued, to prevent you from incurring such charges unwittingly, and to save you from the consequences of their disallowance.”

Amongst the charges which have been unavoidably disallowed are many which increasing experience proves it necessary to submit for the sanction of the Legislature for their allowance. The chief charges which we feel it our duty to recommend for allowance are—

1. Those charges found necessary for the prevention of burthens upon the rates, occasioned by the desertion of children by their parents, or by the refusal of natural relations to contribute their proper charges; and those charges caused by nuisances by which contagion is occasionally generated, and persons reduced to destitution.

2. Those charges necessary for the protection of parish property from injury and destruction.

3. Those charges found necessary for the protection of officers engaged in the administration of the law.

To these may be added miscellaneous charges for useful purposes, the pecuniary burden of which, as in nearly all the instances referred to, is inconsiderable, whilst the inconvenience to the public and consequent discontent at the unavoidable disallowance is great and extensive.

The most prominent and pressing of the first class of charges for which some provision appears to be required, are for the means of averting the charges on the poor-rates which are caused by nuisances by which contagion is generated and persons are reduced to destitution.

In general, all epidemics and all infectious diseases are attended with charges, immediate and ultimate, on the poor-rates. Labourers are suddenly thrown, by infectious disease, into a state of destitution, for which immediate relief must be given. In the case of death, the widow and the children are thrown as paupers on the parish. The amount of burdens thus produced is frequently so great as to render it good economy on the part of the administrators of the poor-laws to incur the charges for preventing the evils, where they are ascribable to physical causes, which there are no other means of removing. The more frequent course has been, where the causes of disease are nuisances, for the parish officers to indict the parties for nuisance, and to defray the expenses from the poor-rates.

During the last two years the public has suffered severely from

epidemics. At the present time fever prevails to an unusually alarming extent in the metropolis, and the pressure of the claims for relief in the rural Unions, on the ground of destitution caused by sickness, have recently been extremely severe; but, in the course of the investigations into the causes of destitution and the condition of the pauperized classes, carried on under the operation of the new law, and especially in the course of the investigations of the claims for relief arising from the prevalent sickness, extensive and constantly-acting physical causes of sickness and destitution have been disclosed and rendered fearfully manifest. With reference to the claims for relief on the ground of sickness, in the metropolis, we have directed special inquiries to be made of the medical officers of the new Unions. We have also directed local examinations to be made, in parts of the metropolis where fever was stated to be the most prevalent, by Dr. Arnott, by Dr. Southwood Smith (the chief physician of the London Fever Hospital), and by Dr. Kay, our Assistant Commissioner. The more important communications of the medical officers are comprehended in the medical report prepared by Dr. Kay, with the concurrence of Dr. Arnott. We have given their opinions in a Supplement to this Report,* and also the report made to us by Dr. Southwood Smith,† on the sanatory condition of the district comprehended by Bethnal Green and Whitechapel. From this last report we select the following instances of the condition in which several neighbourhoods, densely populated by the labouring classes, have been found:—

"Lamb's Fields.—An open area, of about 700 feet in length and 300 feet in breadth. Of this space about 300 feet are constantly covered by stagnant water in winter and summer. In the part thus submerged there is always a quantity of putrefying animal and vegetable matter, the odour of which, at the present moment, is most offensive. An open filthy ditch encircles this place, which, at the western extremity, is from 8 to 10 feet wide. Into this part of the ditch the privies of all the houses of a street called North-street open: these privies are completely uncovered, and the soil from them is allowed to accumulate in the open ditch. Nothing can be conceived more disgusting than the appearance of this ditch for an extent of from 300 feet to 400 feet, and the odour of the effluvia from it is at this moment most offensive.

"Lamb's Fields is the fruitful source of fever to the houses which immediately surround it, and to the small streets which branch off from it. Particular houses were pointed out to me, from which entire families have been swept away; and from several of the streets fever is never absent. In several houses in Collingwood-street, fever of the most severe and fatal character has been raging for several months. Part of the street called Duke-street is often completely under water: this street consists of about 40 houses; in 12 of them all the members of the families residing in them have been attacked with fever, one after another, and many have died.

"Virginia-row.—In the centre of this street there is a gutter, into which potato-parings, the refuse of vegetable and animal matter of all kinds, the dirty water from the washing of clothes and of the houses, are all poured, and there they stagnate and putrefy. In a direct line from Virginia-row to Shoreditch, a mile in extent, all the lanes, courts, and alleys in the neighbourhood pour their contents into the centre of the main street, where they stagnate and putrefy. Families live in the cellars and kitchens of these undrained houses, dark and extremely damp. In some or other of these houses fever is always prevalent. 'My assistance here,' said the

* Suppt., No. 1, p. 103.

† Suppt., Nos. 2 and 3, pp. 129, 139.

medical officer who was attending me, 'is always required: I am never without cases of fever here.'

An instance of other prevalent causes is stated in the communication of Mr. Tensh, the medical officer to the Hackney Board of Guardians:—

"In my district, comprising Homerton and Mare-street, of the Hackney Union, I am seldom without cases of a typhoid character, and have carefully searched through my register of sickness from Lady-day, 1837, to Lady-day, 1838, and find there have been 24 cases of severe typhus, of which 4 were fatal; 15 of the number were, in one locality named Silkmill-row and Wick-street, attributable, I think, to an obstruction by a dam to a mill, which allows a large accumulation of decaying and other matter of deleterious nature, likely to cause an atmosphere not at all congenial to health, which, aided by, I am sorry to say, the innate want of cleanliness and care on the part of the poor, frequently gives rise to fevers of this description, notwithstanding my very urgent and strenuous endeavours to inculcate their importance to their own welfare and comfort. There are two or three other places where the drainage is not so good as it might be: Cross-street and College-street, Homerton; Wood's-yard, and Wells-street: these are, I believe, private property. As to that previously mentioned, it has been the subject of litigation between, I believe, the parochial authorities and the party to whom it belongs."

Several officers have fallen victims to the prevalent disease. The excuse from one Union, for answers being only given by one medical officer, is, that the other officer had fallen a victim to typhus fever, caught in the course of the performance of his duties in the infected neighbourhoods. In one Union two of the relieving officers have, within a short time, been carried off by fever, caught in a similar manner. The extent of the pressure upon the rates, in many instances arising from the causes specified, may be judged of from the following return from the parish of Bethnal Green, which has a population of 62,018:—

" St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.

" FEVER REPORT.

" Number of fever-cases attended by the medical officers of this parish, for one quarter ending 25th March, 1838:—

Mr. Taylor, out-door surgeon	. . .	256 cases.
Mr. Goodwin, ditto	. . .	136
Mr. Ager, house surgeon	. . .	129
Total	. . .	<u>521</u>

"The cost of in-door cases is at least 5s. weekly, averaging 20s. for each case, before the patient is sufficiently recovered.

"Twenty-six cases were admitted into the London Fever Hospital, at the cost of 27l. 6s. to the parish for the last quarter, in addition to the number above reported."

It is stated that the number of fever-cases which have been attended by the medical officers in the parish of Whitechapel, within one year, is upwards of 2,000.

All the evidence is strongly expressive of the want of immediate legislative measures to check the evil, against which the Boards of Guardians have made such exertions as were within their power. The guardians of Camberwell state that they have made representations to the Commissioners of Sewers, from which we extract the following, of the date of the 18th ultimo:—

"They, the guardians, beg to represent that a proper drainage is extremely essential to a great part of this parish, on account of its exceedingly low level, while it is comparatively easy of attainment by reason of the gravelly nature of its soil.

"They beg to remind the Commissioners that an attempt to drain the village of Peckham was made some years since, but this drain has been left in an unfinished and imperfect state, and the guardians wish to impress on the Commissioners the necessity of its immediate completion.

"The guardians have been given to understand that this completion has been hitherto delayed by the want of funds; but they cannot admit this to be a valid excuse, when it consists with their own knowledge that a great number of the inhabitants are rated to the sewers, which, as far as they, the inhabitants, are concerned, have no existence, and from which, of course, they can derive no benefit.

"The guardians therefore earnestly request the Commissioners to take this matter into their immediate and most serious consideration; and they press it more earnestly at the present time, because, in addition to the ordinary nuisances, the pond on the green, which is situate in the very heart of the village, has, ever since the frost, sent forth such a terrible effluvia as to render the front rooms of the houses around it scarcely habitable, and to fill the whole neighbourhood with alarm at the probable consequences when the hot weather shall arrive."

Mr. Bowling, a medical officer of the Kensington Union, states,—

"We have always had, at certain seasons of the year, fever prevailing to a great extent among the poor, attributable in a great measure to miasma, produced by a quantity of water which had been left stagnant on the surface of the earth after brickmaking, and which, in process of time, had become full of vegetable matter. Some years ago this evil had become so alarming that the inhabitants, influenced by the respectable medical men in the neighbourhood, agreed to adopt measures for improving the drainage, and the parish expended considerable sums in so doing; but we have still several places, inhabited by paupers, without any drainage at all, or what there is so very insufficient that a great quantity of filth of all descriptions is constantly lying on the surface.

"It appears, by the register of sickness and mortality, that we have had 104 cases of fever from the 29th of September to the 25th of March, and the greater part of these are certainly to be attributed to causes that might be removed by improved drainage or greater cleanliness. These are independent of small-pox and other diseases, the malignancy of which must be increased by the above circumstances."

Mr. Wagstaffe, one of the medical officers of Lambeth, represents that not only the existence of disease, but of particular diseases, may be inferred from obvious physical and removeable causes:—

"According to the district or situation, so you will have the different degrees of fever, such as ague, typhus in all its stages, yellow, and many other kinds."

We have eagerly availed ourselves of the opportunity of making the present Report, to submit to your Lordship the urgent necessity of applying to the Legislature for immediate measures for the removal of these constantly-acting causes of destitution and death. All delay must be attended with extensive misery, and we would urge the consideration of the fact, that in a large proportion of cases the labouring classes, though aware of the surrounding causes of evil, have few or no means of avoiding them, and little or no choice of their dwellings. The Boards of Guardians have now the services of an efficient body of officers, including experienced medical officers, to guide them in the

application of sanatory measures more efficiently than was practicable by the overseers of single parishes under the old system. Until more complete measures could be obtained, and even as a temporary measure, we should recommend that the guardians should be empowered to exercise the like powers that have heretofore been exercised, and incur the like charges that have heretofore been irregularly incurred by parish officers; that they should be empowered to indict parties responsible for such nuisances as those described, and to make arrangements with the owners of property, or take other measures, according to circumstances, for the removal of the causes of disease in cases where there is no ostensible party who can be required to perform that duty. So extreme has been the social disorder, and so abject is the poverty of some of the places which are now the seats of disease, that great numbers of the dwellings have been entirely abandoned by the leaseholders.

The remainder of the first class of charges for which we conceive that an allowance should be made from the poor-rates, appear to us to be the expenses of the pursuit and apprehension of husbands and parents who have deserted their wives and families, and left them chargeable to the parish. In some districts the offence is very frequent, and the burthens thereby cast on the parish grievous. In a very large proportion of cases the pretended desertion is fraudulent, the husband being absent in work, with the knowledge and connivance of the wife, who thereby obtains a full widow's allowance until her husband returns with augmented gains. The Vagrant Act affords no expenses for its correct administration, no sources of remuneration to paid officers, except from any moneys which may be found on the person of the vagrant, for long pursuits, which are usually out of the limits of the Union, or even of the country.

The following extracts of correspondence exhibit the tenor of the communications made to us on this subject. From the Horsham Union we received a communication, of which the following is an extract:—

"The guardians are obliged to refer to the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales for information respecting the expense of the apprehension of persons for absconding from their families, and other offenders against the Poor Laws. Two warrants have been issued by the magistrates, which remain unexecuted in consequence of the disallowance by the auditor of expenses, which have been incurred on former occasions by constables who have gone out of their districts. As they are not compellable to go out of their districts, they appear to be entitled to a reasonable remuneration, and the guardians consider that unless it is allowed they cannot expect the law to be enforced against offenders.

"The guardians beg to state that the cases have been reported to the magistrates, who are prepared to sanction the payment of the expenses, it being, in their opinion, a complete suspension of their powers if the necessary charges of executing the process are not paid.

"The guardians therefore request the Poor Law Commissioners will issue such instructions as may appear necessary for securing the due execution of the process against offenders, by the allowance of the reasonable expenses attending it."

To this we were only enabled to answer:—

"The Commissioners, in reply to this communication, have to state that there is no law to sanction the payment of any remuneration to constables for doing the duties of their office, but, on the contrary, such a practice is

wholly at variance with the constitution of the office, which is by law compulsory and gratuitous. This law it is clearly out of the power of any administrators of the Poor Laws to change.

"The Commissioners admit that inconveniences exist in consequence of the existing law as regards the constitution of the office of constable, especially as regards their authority or obligation to act in precincts not their own; but this inconvenience is not peculiar to the Vagrant Act or to parochial business, nor, as the Commissioners conceive, susceptible of a lawful remedy by the means suggested."

From various Unions we have received communications of the tenor of the following from the Epping Union, stating the impunity arising from the absence of proper provisions for the maintenance of the law:—

"I am desired by the guardians of the Epping Union to represent the great inconvenience which arises from the circumstance that the payment of money for the apprehension of paupers who have deserted their families is not authorized by law (as declared by Colonel Wade's letter to them on that subject, on the 18th December last). The effect is, that several paupers of the Union who have taken that course absent themselves with perfect impunity, the parish authorities being unwilling to offer rewards for their apprehension, which, if claimed, they themselves have little or no chance of getting repaid."

Our answers to these complaints are of the same import as the answer to a similar communication from the guardians of the Maldon Union, *i. e.*, that, whilst we fully recognised the necessity of some provision for the purpose, we stated that we had not authority to charge the rate-payers for a purpose not contemplated by the laws under which the rates are made, or charges imposed on them; and it was added,—

"The Commissioners trust that the obvious evils arising from the want of such a provision will shortly lead to an effective legislative enactment; meanwhile they can only repeat the words of Lord Denman in the case of *Rex v. Guyer*, 2 Ad. & E. 216.

"These expenses, however reasonable the charges may be, however necessary the incurring of them may have been, however much it may have been for the benefit of the parish that they should be incurred, are not such as the overseers are entitled by law to charge to the parish."

In various Unions the Boards of Guardians have exerted themselves to give to the rate-payers a neglected benefit of the poor-rate, by rendering it available for the repression of mendicity. This is done partly by its influence in diminishing the motives to almsgiving, and partly by active coercive efforts against avowed and sturdy impostors by their pursuit and prosecution. As respects the proceedings against this class of offenders, the Vagrant Act, by giving no costs, gives no motives to pursuit. At present the coercive, as well as the ordinary administrative means for the abatement of the evil of mendicity, must be almost exclusively with the Boards of Guardians; and we entertain no doubt that it would be highly beneficial to strengthen their hands for this course of proceeding by allowance, subject to control, of proper expenses to the parties pursuing or prosecuting the offenders. The second class of charges, for which allowances are urgently, and, we conceive, properly, requested, are such as may be incurred in the protection of parish property from depredation, injury, or destruction.

Where the offence amounts to a felony or misdemeanor, or to a malicious injury, under 7 G. IV., c. 64, the costs of prosecution are

payable out of the county-rates. But costs incurred in discovering and apprehending the offender, and all such necessary costs as fall upon private persons in the discovery and pursuit of such offender, should, when the offence is committed against the property under the control of the administrators of the poor-laws, be made payable out of the poor-rates, to the extent to which the county is not and cannot be properly made liable.

To some extent this is apparently allowed by 55 Geo. III., c. 137, which, however, only extends,

First. To goods of a moveable kind. The powers should be extended to property of every description susceptible of injury.

Secondly. Only to goods for the use of the poor. The power should be extended to all property of the parish or Union not specially protected.

Thirdly. It only extends to such goods as are vested in overseers under that Act. The power should extend to property vested in Guardians.

Fourthly. It only enables overseers to take proceedings. The guardians should be enabled to direct proceedings by their clerk or attorney.

In recommending the sanction of the legislature to the payment of expenses, such as those in the cases specified, we would especially guard ourselves from being supposed to recommend in the cases of constables the payment of any expenses for loss of time, or any other payments than of expenses actually incurred in the performance of the duty, such as horse, turnpikes, or otherwise. To allow any other expenses would, it appears to us, be to open the door to extensive malversations and improper charges, which it would be extremely difficult to check. In answer to complaints of the onerous nature of duties of constables on that class of persons who are chosen as parish constables, often but one degree above a labourer, and their inability to bear the expenses of office, we have remarked that the appointment of such persons is an oppression to them, and, legally considered, an abuse, it being clear that the constable ought to be of the abler sort of parishioners; and if an ignorant or poor person be chosen he may by law be discharged, and an abler person appointed in his room (Dalton, chap. 28). Where, therefore, such a person has been appointed to serve the office, he should apply to the justices for his discharge, who will appoint a more proper person.

The third class of charges to which we conceive that the poor-rates may properly be made liable are such as are necessary for the protection of the persons of such as are engaged in the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor.

In various reports and communications we have already made your Lordship acquainted with the circumstances of attacks made upon the Union officers in the execution of their duty, and you will perhaps deem it unnecessary that we should submit any reasons for giving to them the like special protection to that which is generally given to the inferior officers of the law whilst in the execution of their public duty.

It may often be difficult to ascertain whether an offence against an officer originates in the discharge of his duty, and is committed with a view to prevent its performance, or in feelings of hostility excited by its

performance. But it is conceived that the Board of Guardians would, under regulations to insure the concurrence of a sufficient number of guardians, be the best possible judge of the fact whether the injury arose out of the official or private relations of any of the officers, and to authorize, subject to the auditor's allowance, such expenses as may be necessarily incurred in prosecution of the offence, and as may not be recoverable from the county or the offender.

Without such protection the duties of the more active officers are rendered more hazardous, and consequently the services of such as are paid are rendered more costly to the public. While in the case of the guardians themselves, whose duty is gratuitous, your Lordship will no doubt consider that the justice of securing them the utmost protection is not more obvious than the wisdom of removing, as far as possible, all such disinclination to serve as may arise from want of protection to the individuals who may undertake a duty always obnoxious to grievous misrepresentation, and even serious dangers.

In connexion with the miscellaneous charges, the allowance of which we are prepared to submit as deserving of legislative sanction, we have to observe that a very general practice has long prevailed of paying constables and others from the poor-rates, for collecting the county-rates and conveying them to the county treasurer.

These charges, so far as we can ascertain, are wholly without authority. On the other hand, the 55 Geo. III., c. 51, s. 16, provides,—

“That it shall and may be lawful for the justices of the peace of any county in general or quarter sessions, or any adjournment thereof, from time to time assembled, to order such allowances and compensations to be made to the overseers, churchwardens, constables, assessors, collectors, clerks, or other persons employed in the execution of this Act (namely, the County Rate Act), which have not hereinbefore been provided for, from, by, and out of the moneys assessed, levied, and collected by any county-rate made under this or any former Act or Acts, as to the said justices shall appear reasonable and proper.”

It has been suggested by Sir Edward Knatchbull, and we entirely concur in the suggestion, that it would be a highly beneficial course to discontinue the present mode of collecting and paying the county-rates to the county treasurer. He proposes, for example, as a substitute for the separate collections by the separate constables of the 433 parishes and places from which, we believe, the county-rate is now payable in Kent, that the rate should be payable by the order of the magistrates of quarter sessions, made on the treasurer or proper officer of each of the 26 new Unions, which now comprehend nearly the whole of that county. By this course he thinks it probable that upwards of 1000*l.* per annum would be saved in that county alone. We propose that, upon the order to the Unions from the quarter sessions, payments shall be made to the county treasurer in such mode as we shall direct. By means of this power special arrangements may be made with the county treasurer for the attainment of the object in the best manner, according to the circumstances of the treasurers of each Union, and their means for the transmission of the money as bankers or otherwise.

From obvious utility practices have arisen, and have been assented to by all parties, of applying the rates to various useful purposes for

which no legislative provision has been made. The following are instances.

The churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Ilfracombe write to us :—

“ In consequence of a child having been drowned at Appledore, not far hence, from the insecurity of a well over which that parish is about to erect a pump, the attention of the officers of this parish has been called by many of the inhabitants to the unsafe and filthy state of the wells in this town. They are six in number, quite open and exposed, and into which there is constantly thrown filth of every description, whereby the water is contaminated, and the public health liable to be affected. Further, the water is made very impure by the masons, bricklayers, and other persons dipping up the water with dirty buckets, &c., an evil which is greatly increased by the many new buildings. It is therefore proposed that the wells be covered in, and cast-iron pumps put down, the whole expense of which, it is estimated, will amount to about 30*l.*; and it being considered that, from our situation, we are guardians of the public health, and more especially as it is known that impure water tends more than anything else to generate bowel-complaints and other diseases, especially amongst the poor, whose chief beverage it is, and who are no doubt often driven on the parish for relief, when impure water has been the cause; we have been called upon to carry the above desirable object into effect, and pay the same out of the poor-rate, to which we can have no objection, as far as we are concerned, provided we are justified and safe in so doing. But, as a question may be raised when the accounts are brought forward to be passed, as to the legality of the application of the rates for the purpose contemplated, however much desired, we consider it due to ourselves and the parish generally to solicit the favour of your opinion and advice on the subject.”

From the acting overseer of the parish of Horndon-on-the-Hill we have received the like application :—

“ Pardon me the liberty that I have taken, but, as I am the acting overseer for the parish of Horndon-on-the-Hill, I shall be glad of your advice about a pump that belongs to our parish. Standing on the waste, it is used by all the inhabitants of the parish, and especially by the poor. Owing to the dry weather we are sometimes without water. There wants from about 6*l.* to 8*l.* laid out about it. Some of the parishioners are of opinion that it ought to be a parish charge, and others are not. The poor are not able to pay any towards the expense, and as it stands on the waste we cannot make private property of it. I shall be much obliged by your sending me your opinion on the subject.”

Amongst other instances, may be cited, applications for the allowance of the charge of obtaining a fire-engine for the common use of villages; for the erection of a clock, and other similar works of importance or utility in rural economy. On these applications, admitting the importance of the works, and the comparatively small amount of the charge, we could only advise that such charges upon the poor-rates were not sanctioned by law, and must be disallowed.

From the general allowance of such charges, during the lax administration of relief which has heretofore prevailed, a strong persuasion has existed that they were sanctioned by the old law, and we are apprehensive that their disallowance has been attended with much discontent in many instances where the necessity of an adherence to the express provisions of the legislature was not felt, or where it was supposed that the

disallowance was the consequence of some direct enactments contained in the new law.

Believing that such charges from the poor-rates on the order of the Board of Guardians, subject to control, may be safely sanctioned, and that by such means such public conveniences may be the best provided, we recommend that this class of charges may also be sanctioned by the legislature.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

T. FRANKLAND LEWIS.

JOHN G. S. LEFEVRE.

GEO. NICHOLLS.

SUPPLEMENT TO FOREGOING REPORT.

SUPPLEMENT, No. 1.

REPORT on the Prevalence of certain Physical Causes of Fever in the Metropolis, which might be removed by proper Sanatory Measures.

By NEIL ARNOTT, M.D., and JAMES PHILLIPS KAY, M.D.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

London, 12th May, 1838.

BEFORE proceeding to state to you the results of our personal investigations, and of the inquiries made from the medical officers of the London Unions concerning the prevalence of certain physical causes of fever in the metropolis, which might be removed by proper sanatory measures, we deem it important to offer a few preliminary observations.

Among the causes which prevent the greater part of mankind from attaining the full age of 70 years or more, which the nature of the human constitution allows, certain poisons disseminated in the air hold a conspicuous place. Of these the most noted are the matters of small-pox, measles, hooping-cough, and that called malaria, the chief subject of this Report, which is generated wherever animal and vegetable substances are undergoing putrefactive decomposition, and which produces a great variety of fevers.

This decomposition of animal and vegetable substances takes place with rapidity proportioned to the warmth and moisture of the place, and hence it attracts attention chiefly in tropical countries, where organized matters abound, and in low moist situations, as along flat shores, the banks of rivers, in marshy levels, and in thick forests; it is what renders the situations described so fatal, as is known to human inhabitants, and particularly to strangers. Englishmen, for instance, have painful mental associations with the names of many of their Indian and African colonies, as of Sierra Leone, &c., and particularly as these existed originally, when cultivation and draining were not yet begun.

Malaria differs in different situations, according to the nature of the substances and other circumstances producing it. In tropical regions the kind produced, independently of human agency, causes the fevers to which the epithets of jungle, yellow, remittent, bilious, &c., have been applied. In more temperate climates it generates such as the fever of malaria in the Campagna di Roma, that which attacked the

English army in Walcheren, and all the intermittents or agues of marshy situations. The malaria arising from matters accumulated in the business of human societies will be noticed afterwards.

The noxious activity of malaria is proportioned to its concentration ; hence wherever much air is passing, that is, where there is free ventilation to dilute the poison as it rises, its presence is often unperceived. In many flat tropical islands, for instance, as in Singapore, beyond Malacca, where the process of decomposition must be going on with great activity, because there is a constant breeze and free ventilation, there is no disease ; but in other situations near, where surrounding hills make deep unventilated valleys, the malaria is so powerful that the ignorant inhabitants have believed some such places to be the habitations of malignant spirits, enemies of man. And the reason why the danger in all such situations is much greater in the night than in the day, although more malaria is produced in the day than in the night, is, that during the day the sun's rays, by warming the surface of the earth, and the air in contact with it, where the malaria is springing into existence, cause the air to rise and carry away the poison ; but at night the surface of the earth, by radiating away its heat, becoming colder than the general atmosphere, then keeps in contact with it a heavy layer of colder air, in which the poison is confined and concentrated. A boat's crew of eight persons was detained from the ship for a night in the low flat on which part of the town of Batavia in Java stands ; and of the eight persons seven were dead of fever before the end of a week. Malaria being invisible and untangible, men in rude states of society are totally ignorant of its existence ; and, indeed, until lately it has been little understood even among people more advanced. The fever said by Homer to have destroyed so many of the Greeks in the plains of Troy was occasioned, according to him, by invisible arrows shot from the bow of Apollo, who favoured the Trojans.

Besides the malaria arising where nature is uncultivated, we find that, whenever men congregate and bring together the quantities of vegetable and animal substances which constitute their food, in the preparation of which there is much refuse, or where the excrementitious matters from their own bodies (being the matter of their food again rejected, and in another form) are allowed to accumulate, there is produced another malaria, often as destructive to life as the most active which dwells in an Indian jungle. The fevers called typhus, putrid, malignant, jail, hospital, ship-fever, &c., are the produce of this malaria, and when once induced the bodies of persons affected give out a contagious malaria, often more quickly operative on other persons than the original cause. In the early history of cities, therefore, we are prepared to find striking examples of the influence of such malaria, and the succession of epidemics or plagues, which have almost everywhere appeared, are these examples. In London, for instance, before the fire of 1666, which destroyed great part of the city, and led to the rebuilding of it, with better drains for carrying away the noxious matters which produced malaria, and wider streets for ventilation, there occurred, within 72 years of the time of the fire, five epidemics or plagues, and the average destruction by each was of one-fourth part of the population, as if nearly 400,000 people were now to be swept off in one year. Since the improvements which accompanied the rebuilding of the city

there has been no disease deserving the name of plague until the cholera lately, and the deaths from that, instead of being 25 in every 100, were only one person in every 250 of the population; proving the prodigious influence of knowledge, and of art founded on it, in guarding against such evils. In many of the old less-improved cities of Europe, as in Paris, Naples, &c., the cholera was as fatal as the plagues of London formerly were. We have now to show that, even in London, the securities against the diseases of malaria are yet far from being so complete as they should be, and easily might be.

The means of removing completely the noxious animal and vegetable matters brought to or produced in cities evidently are,

1. A perfect system of sufficiently sloping drains or sewers, by which from every house and street all fluid refuse shall quickly depart by the action of gravitation alone; the streets, alleys, courts, &c., being moreover well paved, so that the refuse may be easily distinguished and detached.

2. A plentiful supply of water to dilute and carry all such refuse, and to allow of sufficiently washing of streets, houses, clothing, and persons.

3. An effective service of scavengers to remove regularly the rubbish and impurities which water cannot carry away, and fit receptacles for such matters until removed.

4. Free ventilation by wide streets, open alleys, and well constructed houses, to dilute and carry away all the hurtful æriform products of the processes of society.

5. Keeping as distant as possible from the people the practice of all the arts or processes capable of producing malaria. Hence the situation of cattle-markets, slaughter-houses, cow-houses, tripe-shops, gas-manufactories, burying-grounds, &c., should be determined by competent authorities.

6. Preventing the great crowding of the lodging-houses of the poor.

The want of proper attention to these things in London has often been complained of by medical men, and is evident to any attentive observer. We shall adduce a few of the illustrative facts which have occurred to Dr. Arnott in the course of his professional engagements.

1. In the field behind Euston-square, towards Somers Town, now occupied by the commencement of the Birmingham Railway, there was until lately, near some very extensive cow-sheds, the meeting of several public drains or sewers in an open ditch, which often overflowed and covered a considerable space with a lake of the most odious filth. In the neighbourhood of this field typhoid fevers were frequent, and in a school of 150 female children; in Clarendon-square, Somers Town, every year, while the nuisance was at its height, the malaria caused some remarkable form of disease. In one year it was an extraordinary nervous affection, exhibiting rigid spasms, and then convulsions of the limbs, such as occur on taking various poisons into the stomach: more than 30 of the girls were so affected. In another year it was typhoid fever, affecting an equal number of the children; in another ophthalmia; in another extraordinary constipation of bowels, and so forth. Since the covering of the drains all these diseases have disappeared.

2. Dr. Arnott has seen analogous effects produced by foul obstructed drains in private houses. In a house in Baker-street, let during three successive years to different families from the country, there were foul drains, and fever broke out in each of the families.

In a mews behind Bedford-square a stable had been let for a time to a butcher, and a heap of dung had been formed at the door, containing pigs' offal, pigeons' dung, &c. During the act of removing this heap, a coachman's wife and her three children, of an adjoining stable, sat for a time at an open window nearly over the place, until the insufferable stench drove them away; two of the poor children died of the poison before 36 hours, and the mother and other child narrowly escaped.

3. Some body-snatchers having mistaken the grave they meant to open, two of them died of fever caused by the effluvia from a putrid corpse.

4. Various cases have occurred of persons suffocated by descending into cesspools, old wells, &c., filled with mephitic air from putrid animal and vegetable matters, &c. &c.

Lately fever of the kind which proceeds from the malaria of filth had prevailed extensively in London, the peculiarity of season probably having rendered the ordinary causes more active. At the request of the Poor Law Commissioners, on the 1st of May we inspected parts in the eastern extremity of London, about Wapping, Ratcliff Highway, the parish of Stepney, &c., from which many patients with fever had been carried to the hospitals. We found, as we were prepared to find, wherever the fever had appeared, one or more of the causes now to be noticed.

1. Houses and courts or alleys without privies, without covered drains, and with only open surface-gutters, so ill made that the fluid in many places was stagnant.

2. Larger open ditches containing stagnant liquid filth.

3. Houses dirty beyond description, as if never washed or swept, and extremely crowded with inhabitants, who had no means of separation in case of disease arising among them.

4. Pigs kept in back yards, with styes very filthy, and masses of half putrid food for the pigs in receptacles around, which in one instance were in the back room of the house, with an open door to the front room, in which was lying a man in the last stage of fever.

5. Heaps of refuse and rubbish, vegetable and animal remains, at the bottoms of close courts and in corners.

In the following pages of this Report many of these facts will be minutely described, and fit remedial measures will be pointed out. We have no doubt that by proper sanitary police regulations, such as a public Board of Health might decide upon, the typhoid fevers of London and other places might be made to disappear, and we think the remedial measures would cost less than it now costs to parishes and public charities to take care of the sick, and to provide for the helpless widows or orphans of those who die.

In compliance with your instructions we visited some of those districts which, from the records of the London Fever Hospital, are found

to be habitually the seats of fever in the metropolis. We have perused the reports made by the medical officers of the metropolitan Unions, in answer to your circular inquiring into the nature of any of those causes of fever and other endemic diseases which might be remediable if the Boards of Guardians possessed authority to enforce certain measures of sanatory police. Dr. Kay has likewise had an opportunity of conferring with certain of the metropolitan Boards of Guardians, and with some of the medical officers of the metropolitan Unions on this subject, and from these various sources we have been enabled to collect information which it is our duty to present to you.

The subject which we have thus been directed to investigate had obtained some attention from Dr. Kay about seven years ago, at the period when a special Board of Health was established in Manchester, in expectation of the invasion of the cholera. On that occasion his duties led him, in connexion with other members of that Board, to originate and promote an investigation of the state of the streets and dwellings of the poor in the town of Manchester, the results of which are not unimportant in the consideration of this subject.

A tabular form of inquiries respecting the state of the streets and houses was prepared, and a large portion of the town was divided into small districts, which were allotted to certain of the more intelligent inhabitants, who were requested to visit these districts and make answers to the inquiries contained in the tabular form with which they were furnished. An inspection of a considerable portion of the town was thus obtained, and, though the replies did not comprise all the streets in every district, or all the houses in every street, the tabulated results present an accurate general description of the state of those districts of the town of Manchester which were then inhabited by the working classes, as far as the elements comprised in the tables are concerned.

Number of District.	Number of Streets Inspected.	Number of Streets Unpaved.	Number of Streets partially Paved.	Number of Streets Ill ventilated.	Number of Streets containing heaps of Refuse, Stagnant Pools, Ordure, &c.
1 . . .	114	63	13	7	64
2 . . .	180	93	7	23	92
3 . . .	49	2	2	12	28
4 . . .	66	37	10	12	52
5 . . .	30	2	5	5	12
6 . . .	2	1	.	1	2
7 . . .	53	13	5	12	17
8 . . .	16	2	1	2	7
9 . . .	48	.	.	9	20
10 . . .	29	19	.	10	23
11 . . .	—	—	—	—	—
12 . . .	12	.	1	1	4
13 . . .	55	3	9	10	23
14 . . .	33	13	.	8	8
Total .	687	248	53	112	352

District.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Number of Houses reported as requiring White-washing.	Number of Houses reported as requiring Repair.	Number of Houses in which the Soughs wanted Repair.	Number of Houses Damp.	Number of Houses reported as ill ventilated.	Number of Houses wanting Privies.
1 . .	850	399	128	112	177	70	326
2 . .	2,489	898	282	145	497	109	755
3 . .	213	145	104	41	61	52	96
4 . .	650	279	106	105	134	69	250
5 . .	413	176	82	70	101	11	66
6 . .	12	3	5	5	.	.	5
7 . .	343	76	59	57	86	21	79
8 . .	132	35	30	39	48	22	20
9 . .	128	34	32	24	39	19	25
10 . .	370	195	53	123	54	2	232
11 . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 . .	113	33	13	27	24	16	52
13 . .	757	218	44	108	146	54	177
14 . .	481	74	13	83	68	7	138
Total .	6,951	2,565	960	939	1,435	452	2,221

The reports of the medical officers of the metropolitan Unions refer the prevalence of the various kinds of endemic contagious fever to two classes of causes.

1. Circumstances injuriously affecting the well-being of the poorer classes, and arising independently of their habits.

2. Circumstances injuriously affecting their well-being, and originating to a considerable extent in their habits.

Among the former classes of causes are enumerated,—

I. Imperfection or want of sewers and drains in the parish or district.

II. The existence of uncovered and stagnant drains or ditches, containing vegetable and animal matter in a state of decomposition.

III. Open stagnant pools of water rendered putrid by the admixture of animal or vegetable substances.

IV. Undrained marsh-land.

V. Accumulations of refuse, either thrown from the houses, or otherwise collected in the streets, courts, and lanes.

VI. Lodgment of filth in large cesspools and privies, in situations where the exhalations are destructive of health.

VII. The situation of slaughter-houses in densely-peopled districts, among narrow streets, and the bad regulation of these establishments.

VIII. The state of some of the public burial-grounds, in thickly-peopled districts.

IX. The want of ventilation in narrow alleys and close courts, inhabited by the working class.

Among the second class of causes are enumerated—

I. The state of the lodging-houses of mendicants and vagrants, and of a certain class of Irish poor.

II. The crowded state of the dwelling-houses, which, in certain districts, contain several families under one roof.

III. The gross want of cleanliness of the person and dress and habitations among certain classes of the poor.

IV. The prevalence of intemperance.

V. The habit of dwelling in previously-deserted houses, cellars, &c. &c. Keeping pigs, &c., in dwelling-houses.

VI. Indisposition to be removed to the hospitals when infected with contagious disease.

VII. The neglect of vaccination.

I. Imperfection, or want of sewers and drains in the parish or district.

The communications received from medical officers of the metropolitan Unions enumerate this among the chief causes of fever in their districts.

The want of proper sewers is described as occasioning accumulations of filth in cesspools, privies, and surface drains, and rendering the streets the source of miasmata. The cellars inhabited by certain classes are said to be consequently damp, if not actually flooded, and the lower rooms of houses unwholesome, from the fetid exhalations which infest the atmosphere. Some cottages at Nottingdale, inhabited by Irish families, and called the Potteries, are, as I was informed at the Kensington Board of Guardians, built over stagnant pools of water, which may be seen through the interstices of the floors. In some instances the floors have given way, and rest at one end of the room in the stagnant pool, while the other end, being still dry, contains the bed or straw mattress on which the family sleep.

Among the more important communications on this subject are the following :—

Sir, *Vestry-hall, Camberwell, 3rd May, 1838.*

IN reply to your circular of 27th ult., and the enclosure addressed to the medical officers, I am instructed by the Board of Guardians to state that the drainage of this district is in so defective a state as to induce the Board to memorialise the Commissioners of Sewers on the subject.

A copy of the memorial alluded to I beg to enclose, and am,

Sir, &c.

(Signed)

G. W. POOLE, *Clerk.*

Edwin Chadwick, Esq.,

Poor Law Commission, Somerset House.

(Copy enclosed.)

To the Commissioners of Sewers.

THE guardians of the poor of Camberwell beg to draw the attention of the Commissioners of Sewers to the defective state of the drainage of a great part of this parish. They are deeply impressed with the importance of this subject to the health of that part of the population over whose welfare it is chiefly their duty to watch, and its ultimate consequence to the well-being of the whole parish.

They, the guardians, beg to represent that a proper drainage is extremely essential to a great part of this parish, on account of its exceedingly low level, while it is comparatively easy of attainment by reason of the gravelly nature of its soil.

They beg to remind the Commissioners that an attempt to drain the

village of Peckham was made some years since, but this drain has been left in an unfinished and imperfect state, and the guardians wish to impress on the Commissioners the necessity of its immediate completion.

The guardians have been given to understand that this completion has been hitherto delayed by the want of funds; but they cannot admit this to be a valid excuse, when it consists with their own knowledge that a great number of the inhabitants are rated to the sewers, which, as far as they, the inhabitants, are concerned, have no existence, and from which, of course, they can derive no benefit.

The guardians, therefore, earnestly request the Commissioners to take this matter into their immediate and most serious consideration; and they press it more earnestly at the present time, because, in addition to the ordinary nuisances, the pond on the Green, which is situate in the very heart of the village, has, ever since the frost, sent forth such a terrible effluvia as to render the front rooms of the houses around it scarcely habitable, and to fill the whole neighbourhood with alarm at the probable consequences when the hot weather shall arrive.

Vestry-hall, Camberwell, 18th April, 1838.

Sir,

Walcot-place West, Lambeth, 30th April, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, and, in answer, beg to inform you that I addressed the Board of Guardians of Lambeth the 18th September, 1837, on the subject of the prevalence of fever in many parts of my district—the periodical recurrence of its almost continued existence, chiefly among the labouring classes, and, in my opinion, as I then told them, arising in part from want of proper drainage, and suggested the propriety of constructing a sewer in East-street, Lambeth-walk, and the following streets leading into it, namely, New-street, Saunders-street, John-street (east and west); besides these I recommended that Frances-court, Fountain-court, both in Lambeth-walk, China-walk, China-place, be frequently cleansed and lime-washed, and that all the houses in which fever had been or was at that time raging be likewise lime-washed.

The Board of Guardians gave prompt attention to the whole of my suggestions; and, as regarded the forming of a sewer in East-street, forwarded a letter to the Commissioners of Sewers, who, they gave me to understand, promised to have a sewer made in the above-named street, and Mr. Mundy, their surveyor, called to intimate to me that such was their intention. This, however (the formation of a sewer), has not been done. I also called the attention of the landlords of the several places to the unhealthy state of their houses, &c., and recommended that they should have them lime-washed, and not let immediately (to new tenants) those houses in which fever (typhus) had been fatal.

I would therefore beg to direct the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners to the above-named places, and also to William-street, High-street, Lambeth.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MATTHEW FRENCH WAGSTAFFE.

To E. Chadwick, Esq.

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. WAGSTAFFE, one of the Parochial Surgeons,
to the Board of Guardians.

Gentlemen, *Pratt-street, Lambeth, 25th September, 1837.*

IN conversation with Mr. Hunt I made a statement on the subject of the state of disease in East-street and the parts adjacent, and my opinion of the cause of such ; and, at his suggestion, I beg to address you upon the same.

There are at the present time many cases of severe fever in and about the parish above alluded to (which have continued for some time) : the worst places are the following:—

East-street, New-street, Saunders-street, John-street, Fountain-court, and Frances-court (Lambeth-walk). The primary cause of this infection I believe to be the malaria, or effluvia, arising from the state of the drains or stagnant filth : the heat of the sun acting upon the mud sends forth this kind of malaria, which, impregnating the air, is the first cause of fever, and, consequently, the cause of a great additional burden upon the parish by the increased number of paupers rendered wholly incapable of work, and throwing them and their families entirely on the parish.

According to the district or situation, so you will have the different degrees of fever, such as ague, typhus (in all its stages), yellow, and many other kinds.

I should therefore recommend, as a remedy and preventive, that the drains be cleaned, no filth allowed in the gutters ; and, should there be any cow-yards, where pigs are kept, night-soil emptied, &c., that these be also looked to. If a few pieces of lime were occasionally thrown into the gutter, it might assist in purifying the air, &c. ; and those houses where fever is or has been should be lime-washed throughout ; and thus we may very possibly modify the present state of disease and prevent worse.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) MATTHEW FRENCH WAGSTAFFE.

To the Guardians of the Poor, Lambeth.

Resolved—That Mr. Wagstaffe's letter be referred to the surveyors of the highways, with a request that they will give the same their best consideration.

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. THOMAS ROFFEY, by direction of the
Surveyors of the Highways, addressed to the Board of Guardians.

*No. 18, Walcot-place, Lambeth,
17th October, 1837.*

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Mr. Wagstaffe's letter of 25th ultimo, respecting the existence of fever or malaria in the following places, viz.—East-street, New-street, Saunders-street, and John-street ; Fountain-court and Frances-court (Lambeth-walk).

As regards the first-named, East-street, I beg to observe that, at the present time, the surveyors are in communication with the Commissioners of Sewers, in order to effect the making of a drain or sewer from the main sewer in Walcot-place up Union-street and John-street to

East-street; which, if accomplished, of which the surveyors are extremely anxious, the cleansing and drainage of the whole neighbourhood will be materially benefited and improved.

The courts called Fountain and Frances courts are not under the jurisdiction of the surveyors. Summonses have recently been served upon persons residing there; upon the hearing of which the magistrates were of opinion that the surveyors had no jurisdiction.

The surveyors beg to suggest the expediency of the Board of Guardians forwarding a communication to the trustees acting under the Lighting and Watching Act, the trustees having greater power to abate nuisances, &c.

In conclusion, Sir, I am directed to inform you that the surveyors will use their best endeavours to decrease the evil complained of.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS ROFFEY.

W. Shadbolt, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Guardians.

II. The existence of uncovered and stagnant drains or ditches, containing vegetable matters in a state of decomposition.

In visiting the district in which the patients of the London Fever Hospital had resided previously to admission, we found the nuisance to be a frequent source of fever, in some instances removeable by constantly cleansing the ditch, but at much less cost and more effectually remediable by substituting for the ditch an arched sewer of sufficient capacity.

Among the several communications received, this is mentioned as the cause of fever in certain districts, of which one example will suffice.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

115, Holborn Hill, 3rd May, 1838.

In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I beg respectfully to make the following observations. The district of which I have the charge (Saffron Hill) is a very filthy one, perhaps as much so as any in London; and, although it would be difficult to describe it in all its details, yet there are two or three prominent features which I may point out; first, there is an open sewer running the whole length of the district; not a small drain, but almost a river of filth, which passes under Farringdon-street and Bridge-street (where it was formerly known by the name of the Fleet Ditch), and empties itself at the foot of Blackfriars' Bridge; upon the very edge of this ditch many of the poor have their dwellings, so that they may be said to live continually in an atmosphere tainted by it. Next I may mention that some of the privies in the neighbourhood of this sewer are in a very sad condition; and, lastly, the great mass of the houses in this neighbourhood are exceedingly dirty, and contain as many inhabitants as they well can. The great majority of the cases of sickness occurring in this district are in the locality above alluded to; and the diseases most prevalent since I have had the charge (six years and a half), are typhus and continued fevers. Six years ago fever prevailed very much in this par-

ticular neighbourhood; and again, for nearly the last two years, we have never been quite free from it. Many of these fever-cases become chargeable to the parish, in some shape or other, principally by being admitted into the workhouse, in which we have been obliged to appropriate one ward to fever-cases, and which has seldom been empty for the last 18 months. The number of fever-cases occurring in the year 1837 was about 200, of these about 60 cases were treated in the workhouse; no doubt some of these cases came from various parts or the district. Considering the filthy habits of the people dwelling in this particular locality; considering the privations many of them undergo with respect to food, and their intemperate use of ardent spirits; that they are huddled together in ill-ventilated rooms, and that this place is the resort of Irish lodgers, who are travelling the country, it is exceedingly difficult to give an opinion how far these cases of fever have had their origin in such causes; how far they have had their origin in states of atmosphere equally affecting the crowded parts of this metropolis; and how far they have originated in the local causes above named, especially, as I must not omit to mention, that during three years we had very few cases of fever; and also that this part was very lightly visited by spasmodic cholera, not more than 100 cases occurring, so far as I know, from its first appearance in this town. With respect to the remedy for these nuisances, I perceive no effectual one that I can recommend, but that of pulling down all the old houses arching over the sewer, and building a new street; as to any lesser remedy, it does not appear to me that more can be done than to see the privies and drains from them are well washed continually with water, and that the ashes, which are sometimes allowed to accumulate in the courts, are regularly taken away. This seems to me all the information I am able to communicate.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) JAMES APPLETON.

III. Open stagnant pools of water, rendered putrid by the admixture of animal and vegetable substances.

The evils arising from this source are exhibited in a letter from Homerton.

To the Poor Law Commissioners of England.

Gentlemen,

Homerton, 7th May, 1838.

In answer to your letter of 27th April, 1838, I beg to observe that, should the delay appear longer than might have been expected, it has been with the view of making you acquainted with as much information as in my power to acquire. I may state that in my district, comprising Homerton and Mare-street, of the Hackney Union, I am seldom without cases of a typhoid character, and have carefully searched through my register of sickness from Lady-day, 1837, to Lady-day, 1838, and find there have been 24 cases of severe typhus, of which four were fatal; 15 of the number were in one locality, named Silk Mill-row and Wick-street, attributable, I think, to an obstruction by a dam to a mill, which allows a large accumulation of decaying and other matter of a deleterious nature, likely to cause an atmosphere not at all

congenial to health, which, aided by, I am sorry to say, the innate want of cleanliness and care on the part of the poor, frequently gives rise to fevers of this description, notwithstanding my very urgent and strenuous endeavours to inculcate the importance of it to their own welfare and comfort. There are two or three other places where the drainage is not so good as it might be, which I beg to name—Cross and College-streets, Homerton, Wood's-yard, Well-street; these are, I believe, private property; as to that previously mentioned, it has been the subject of litigation between, I believe, the parochial authorities and the party to whom it belongs.

I beg leave to acknowledge having submitted your letter to the guardians under the New Poor Law, at their weekly meeting, thinking some of them might be acquainted with things which have escaped my observation, pointing out, at the same time, the places mentioned in this letter, which, I am happy to say, meet with their approbation: trusting the same may attend it with yourselves.

I am, &c.

(Signed) **FREDERICK EVANS TENNH, Surgeon.**

IV. Undrained marsh-land is mentioned as a cause of fever in Great Stanmore parish, Edgware, and the medical officer, Mr. Foote, urges the draining of the marsh at the public expense.

"Two years past a fever raged at Red Hill, which I attributed to the lodgment of the filth from privies, which I had removed at the time; and the same thing occurred at the Hyde, the fever prevailing there being of the typhoid type; and I consider that, unless the ditch is cleaned, the same kind of fever will prevail again; and also at the marsh in the parish of Great Stanmore typhus fever lately prevailed amongst the poor.

"The ditches at the Hyde and Red Hill ought to be kept clean by the parties to whom the houses belong, and I should think the draining the marsh should be a public measure."

Ague is said, by Mr. Wright, of Woolwich, to prevail among the poorer classes in the village of Plumstead, and is ascribed to the marshy state of the land in the vicinity, but Mr. Wright does not think the evil admits of a remedy by drainage.

"With respect to the number of cases of illness ascribable to the above causes, I can state that I have attended, from the 25th February, 1887, to 31st December, 1887, 75 cases of illness. I cannot impute blame to persons on account of the continuance of the evils, neither do I think that the marshes can be more free from stagnant pools than they are at present."

V. Accumulations of refuse, either thrown from the houses, or otherwise collected in the streets, courts, and lanes.

This source of disease is enumerated in several of the letters received, from which we select the following:—

Gentlemen,

Winchmore Hill, 30th April, 1888.

In reply to your letter of the 27th, received by me on the 28th, I beg to state that there are two parts of the parish of Edmonton, which I

have visited as the medical officer of the district, in which accumulations of filth are allowed to occur, namely, Archer-street and Eaton-place; in the latter, cases of typhus have prevailed, more particularly in one house, which, on my representation to the Board, was immediately cleansed and lime-whited, and has since been free from the complaint. The accumulations are the result of the dirty habits of the people living in the places mentioned, and removeable only by public means. The cases of fever arising from the exhalations from the heaps in this narrow and thickly-inhabited part are 20, most of which were removed to the fever-ward of the workhouse, and recovered; I am not aware that any party is at fault in allowing these accumulations. My district has been very free from fever, except in the localities mentioned, therefore I conceive that the cause is local and confined.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CALEB RADFORD.

The Poor Law Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Hammersmith, 1st May, 1838.

In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, inquiring if any and what cases of fever have come under my care, which have been occasioned by the want of drainage or other causes capable of producing fever,—

I beg to state, from an experience of 30 years, during which time I have been the medical attendant of the poor of Hammersmith, that we have always had, at certain seasons of the year, fever prevailing to a great extent among the poor, attributable in a great measure to miasma, produced by a quantity of water which had been left stagnant on the surface of the earth after brick-making, and which in process of time had become full of vegetable matter. Some years ago this evil had become so alarming, that the inhabitants, influenced by the respectable medical men in the neighbourhood, agreed to adopt measures for improving the drainage, and the parish expended considerable sums in so doing, but we have still several places inhabited by paupers without any drainage at all, or what there is so very insufficient, that a great quantity of filth of all descriptions is constantly lying on the surface. In several cases this is attributable to the neglect or cupidity of the landlords, whose duty it should be to render the habitations of their tenants more healthy, but whose names I am not sufficiently acquainted with to mention them, but which information might be easily obtained by inquiries by the parish authorities; and there are others capable of much improvement at the public expense.

It appears, by the register of sickness and mortality, that we have had 104 cases of fever from the 29th of September to the 25th of March, and the greater part of these are certainly to be attributed to causes that might be removed by improved drainage or greater cleanliness; these are independent of small-pox and other diseases, the malignancy of which must be increased by the above circumstances.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

J. BOWLING.

*To the Poor Law Commissioners
of England and Wales.*

Gentlemen,

Ratcliffe Highway, 4th May, 1838.

IN consequence of the illness of Mr. Garrett, the medical officer for the out-door poor in this parish, who is only just recovering from typhus fever, I beg to reply to your circular of the 27th ult. In many parts of this parish a total absence of fever is but of rare occurrence, and it is generally more prevalent in spring and autumn; although, undoubtedly, much may be attributed to insufficient drainage, a great deal of disease is produced by the careless and dirty habits of the lower order of people dwelling in many parts of this neighbourhood, who, regardless of all consequences, persist in throwing rubbish and other offensive matters in the streets in front of their houses, which naturally engender much disease, I would particularly mention Dock and Albion-streets, in the upper division; and King-street, in the lower division of this parish; where fever frequently occurs in great violence: many precautionary measures have been at different times taken by the parish authorities, but they have been in a great measure frustrated by the inhabitants themselves. I am unable to state the number of cases which have become chargeable to the parish, that belonging to the department of Mr. Garrett.

I am, &c.

*To the Poor Law Commissioners
for England and Wales.*

(Signed) J. S. HOPKES,
*Medical Officer for the In-door Poor
of St. George (East) Middlesex.*

Mr. Swainer, of the Peckham district, of the Camberwell Union, states—

“There are many situations where the poor reside which are in a very dirty, unhealthy state, and which, if legal power was granted to insist upon their being kept otherwise, would very much improve the health and comfort of the working classes; and I would suggest the idea of the landlords of many of these wretched, filthy tenements being held responsible for their being tenantable, healthy, and cleanly, whether by declaring the tenants not bound to pay their rent, if the relieving officer or medical attendant should report them untenable, or liable, from improper drainage, &c., to promote disease. I beg leave to offer these suggestions, merely conceiving your letter to be seeking for information on so important a subject.”

VI. Lodgment of filth in large cesspools and privies, in situations where the exhalations are destructive of health, as described in the following letter:—

*19, White Lion-street, Goodman's Fields,
2nd May, 1838.*

Gentlemen,

THE receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo afforded me much pleasure, for by it I perceive that your attention has been directed to the fact that fever has prevailed, and still continues to prevail, to an alarming extent, in several districts in the metropolis; and further, that you express a desire of adopting some means for its removal.

You request, in your letter now before me, to describe the nature of such places where fever has most prevailed; to which I reply, that

fever has been most severe in those courts and alleys where there is no free circulation of air,—such as, for instance, Johnson's Change, in Rosemary-lane, in which there are about 20 houses, in almost every one of which fever prevailed.

The disease first made its appearance there in the month of August last, and on my first visit I found the intolerable nuisance of the overflowing of a cesspool or privy, which continued for some time, there being no sewer to carry off the soil. I have no doubt that fever would not be so severe amongst the abodes of the poor if there existed a more free circulation of air, a more perfect system of sewerage, and a greater attention paid to the more speedy removal of all filth from the numerous courts and alleys; and also if the inhabitants of these places would keep the interior of their habitations in a cleaner state.

I may further state that, if patients, as soon as attacked with fever, were removed to a proper place set apart for them, much distress and suffering would be prevented; for, if one individual of a family amongst the poor be afflicted with fever, the anxiety, care, fatigue, and watching, imposed upon the other members, is almost sure to produce it in them.

I am, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners. (Signed) JOHN LITTLE.

Under this class of nuisances may be also noticed the accumulation of filth in cow-yards and piggeries, especially those in close courts and narrow areas surrounded by houses.

VII. The situation of slaughter-houses in densely-peopled districts, among narrow streets, and the bad regulation of these establishments.

Among others, this great evil is adverted to by Dr. Jordan Lynch, medical officer of the West London Union.

Sir,

King-street, Snow-hill, 1st May, 1838.

IN answer to your communication of the 27th ultimo, I beg to state that the parish with which I am officially connected comprehends the poorest and most dirty, lowest and worst-ventilated, parts of the city of London, chiefly inhabited by the humblest classes of the Irish, and the most abandoned of both sexes; West-street, John's-court, and Field-lane, with the numberless intricate labyrinths and courts, the haunts of prostitutes, pickpockets, and thieves of every description, in which fever seems to have taken up a permanent abode: I have known it to exist there through heat and cold, through wet and through drought, through every variety of weather; and that the district has never been wholly free from it. Owing to the absence of cleanliness, the crowded state of the rooms, six or seven inmates sleeping in one small room, intemperance, the accumulations of dirt and filth that are allowed to take place, all contribute to feed disease and to futilize the efforts of the medical attendant to eradicate it. In addition to this, the number of slaughter-houses that there are in the neighbourhood, or on its immediate confines, and the Fleet Ditch, the reservoir of all the contiguous sewers, runs underneath those places, above the bed of which many of the houses in the back alleys of Field-lane are only a few feet elevated; all these circumstances constitute the constant source of the generation of contagion.

The last six or seven weeks we have been called on to attend many cases of typhus fever, of a very malignant character, chiefly attacking the labouring classes residing in the dirty and most unhealthy portions of our locality. Upwards of 20 cases have occurred within the last three weeks, three of which terminated fatally, two taken into the workhouse, the other was an out-door casual, for whom we had not room. The majority attacked were those who were unable to procure adequate nutriment, from want of employment during the last inclement winter, which predisposed them to the attack of the contagion, and deprived them of the power to resist its ravages. I understand that the narrow area into which such a mass of life is impacted will be shortly thrown open by the city authorities, for the site of the new street, which is to be the prolongation of Farringdon-street to Clerkenwell.

I have, &c.

E. Chadwick, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *JORDAN R. LYNCH, M.D.*
Medical Officer, West London Union.

VIII. The state of the public burial-grounds, in thickly-peopled districts, is an intolerable nuisance, as the following documents show.

*19, Three Tuns Court Road, Redcross-street,
Cripplegate, 8th May, 1838.*

Gentlemen,

SEEING, from your circulars to the medical officers of the various Unions, that you are desirous of information on the cause of contagion among the working classes, and seeing also that these gentlemen cannot account for the evil, I take the liberty of stating the cause, or at least that which is in a great measure the cause, of diffusing the miasma of pestilence among the poor: how fever among them affects the other classes, I leave you to decide.

The subject to which I call your attention is the cheap burial-grounds in the metropolis, which in general are situated in poor neighbourhoods; the graves in these grounds are dug and left open from one Sunday to another, or till they are filled with bodies; no more earth is thrown in them than will just fill up the sides of each coffin; when seven or eight bodies are interred, then it is filled up, and not till then, be that a week or a fortnight: these grounds are in general divided into three or four different prices, as suit the circumstances of the parties; those graves are also dug so close together, that the range of bodies in the adjoining grave may be seen with the heads and feet of others at each end; thus, those long dead, as well as the recent, give forth the mephitical effluvia of death, and it is only for a person that desires to be convinced of the fact just to visit some of those grounds after a heavy shower of rain; one of the reasons why pestilence attacks the poor first, by their visiting those pest-grounds as mourners.

I will now give a case in point: there are four burial-grounds for the poor, within 200 yards of each other, in that densely-populated neighbourhood Golden-lane, Cripplegate, surrounded with houses, and abutting close to the walls; about this time last year a court filled with poor people (not 40 yards from one of these burial-grounds) was attacked by fever; so direful were its effects, that the court was ordered to be closed, unless it was pulled down or thoroughly repaired.

Permit me now to suggest preventives: a strict attention to the burial of the dead, and the burial-ground; absorbents may and ought to be used, with good effect and at a cheap rate, with interest also to the proprietors at these grounds; absorbents have a tendency to retain and neutralize putrescent matter; inspectors ought to be appointed in every parish to inspect grounds and vaults, and, as parish beadies have not so much to do as heretofore, a few pounds to such annually for such extra labour would be the best money paid by any parish; I think that an inspector is quite necessary as one of the preventives, and would be so, with proper instructions. There wants but little observance to prove that the exposed bodies of the dead are the great cause of contagion; next is the decomposed animal and vegetable substances; a want of ventilation and cleanliness in the houses of the working classes; these all contribute to the worst of maladies: visit many of the houses of the poor, and you will find in thousands of them no ventilation at all, no thorough draught of air, their cellars loaded with rubbish, and their cesspool seldom emptied. To attend to these also is a most essential part of the duty of those who desire to see the metropolis healthy.

I remain, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT BULLEN.

*To the Honourable the Poor Law Commissioners,
Somerset House.*

IX. The want of ventilation in narrow alleys and close courts inhabited by the working classes.

Some of the communications from which quotations have been made in illustration of other subjects, also advert to the defective ventilation of the close courts and narrow streets and alleys in which the working classes frequently live. Many other letters advert to this evil, and among the rest the following:—

Gentlemen, *High-street, Borough, 5th May, 1838.*

In reply to observations and questions addressed to me in a circular dated 27th ult., I beg leave to state that, in the district to which I attend, fever is seldom or never altogether absent, though much more rife at particular seasons than ordinarily.

That the disease principally exists among the poor in localities where either there is no or very imperfect drainage, or the drains are open and badly kept; where filth accumulates; where the population is extremely dense, and the ventilation exceedingly defective.

That it is my opinion, independent of any higher consideration, money might be profitably expended by the parochial authorities in diminishing these evils.

That the localities in which typhus of the worst form usually exists, and, when prevalent, most commonly extends, are narrow courts, lanes, and alleys, through which there is little or no current of air, in which drains do not exist or are improperly kept; the houses densely crowded, several persons, and often two or three families, very generally Irish, occupying a single room in which all kinds of filth are allowed to accumulate, and little care is taken, either by the landlord or tenants, for the removal or prevention of such evils, for the establishment and maintenance of cleanliness. Such places are often, I

doubt not, together with atmospheric influences, the fruitful sources of fever, and I am confident that they often act as prolific foci of contagion. This is not unfrequently rendered increasingly virulent by the great indisposition of the poorer classes to be removed, at the early stage of the complaint, to hospitals or other receptacles of the sick, and in some few instances by the landlord or his collector aggravating the evils for the purpose of ejecting refractory or distressed tenants. Only a few cases have occurred in which individuals have become chargeable to this parish in consequence of the death of heads of families; they may amount in the whole to about six families, independent of those sent at the parish expense to different hospitals, to the number of about forty. Though the evils to which I have adverted are not to be entirely removed without a rigid system of medical police, yet I believe they might be materially diminished by a proper regard to cleanliness, by a regular purification of such courts, &c., by lime-washing the houses and rooms, by a wider distribution of their densely-crowded inhabitants, and by some restraints upon the numbers admitted into the lowest class of lodging-houses.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE ODLING.

P. S.—I beg to inform the Commissioners that my colleague in this Union, Mr. Doubleday, is at present dangerously ill from typhus fever, caught in the prosecution of his professional duties, that I am consequently under the necessity of attending his pauper patients at the workhouse.

2ndly, Among the circumstances injuriously affecting the well-being of the poorer classes, and originating to a considerable extent in their habits, are—

I. The state of the lodging-houses of mendicants and vagrants, and of a certain class of the more needy Irish poor.

Frequent opportunities of observation enable us to state that this nuisance is correctly described in the following letters, which we select from several others on the same subject.

Sir,

Deptford, 8th May, 1838.

As medical officer for the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Paul, Deptford, in the Greenwich Union, I beg to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, that in the last-named parish there is a place called Mill-lane, where several cases have occurred, and are continually occurring, most of which are fever cases.

The houses in the above lane are all occupied by the poorer sort of people, and many of them are common lodging-houses, where beds are let out at a trifling sum per night to itinerants of the lowest description, or to any one else, whether sick or healthy, clean or dirty, who has the required amount in his possession. In those miserable receptacles, where 30 or 40 people are sometimes lodged for the night in one small house, disease is engendered, and many heavy burdens have been thrown upon the parish in consequence, no less than 82

cases having required my attention, as the medical officer of this portion of the Greenwich Union, in the year ending on the 25th March last.

The parish officers have often threatened the keepers of the above-mentioned lodging-houses with prosecution, but owing, as I am informed, to the inadequacy of the existing law to meet the case, no prosecutions have been instituted. It would certainly be very desirable if some public means of a summary nature could be devised to remove evils of the above nature.

I have with much reluctance been obliged to recommend the removal of persons afflicted with malignant disease from the before-mentioned lodging-houses to the workhouse, in consequence of there being no fever hospital or other suitable place in the neighbourhood to receive them.

At the time of the cholera there were more cases in the above situation than in any other part of the town of Deptford.

I shall be happy to give you any further information you may require,

And remain, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT HATFULL.

Sir,

Highgate, 5th May, 1838.

ALTHOUGH fever has not prevailed generally in Highgate to the extent, or in the very severe form, in which it has visited some parts of London and its immediate neighbourhood, still there has been lately a larger proportion of sickness than usual, and cases of fever have been numerous among the poor. Scarlet fever and other eruptive fevers have been prevalent, generally severe, and not unfrequently fatal. From its elevated situation there is a constant change of air and a good natural drainage, yet there are some spots in Highgate where, from the crowded state of the houses and the dirty habits of the people, the local drainage is very imperfect; filth is accumulated and foul air engendered. To one such, in particular, it has long been highly necessary that the attention of those should be directed who have the power to prevent or diminish the great amount of bodily suffering, and of both physical and moral evil, which such places are constantly the immediate cause of; that now in question is a lodging-house, which is inhabited by a great number of the lowest and most abandoned persons, chiefly Irish beggars. These people frequently sleep three or more in a bed, which appears never to be changed or cleaned. There are four or five beds in some of the rooms, which are very imperfectly ventilated. This is a constant and prolific source of disease during summer and autumn; fever is seldom absent, and it is not without risk of infection that the sick can be visited, and when visited is to little good effect, as no dependence can be placed on the administration of remedies, which is neglected, and the food ordered for the sick consumed by the wretched beings who have often refused assistance, and even ill-used their suffering fellow-creatures.

Within the last year 11 cases of severe disease have occurred in this house, mostly to be traced to the above causes; of the eleven, five have died.

One of the principal reasons of my desire to direct attention to this nuisance, and to hope for its speedy removal, is, that poor persons, not having had a home or friends in Highgate, when attacked by illness too severe or sudden to allow of their removal to the workhouse at Hampstead, or, as has sometimes happened, in an exhausted state from want and fatigue, have been sent to this lodging-house by the relieving officer or overseer, by which means disease has been much aggravated and protracted. Any relief, medical or other, is utterly useless, from the certainty that it will either be neglected or perverted in its application. The habitual lodgers are continually suffering from disease, more or less severely; and when this is the case, being deprived of all means of subsistence, they are necessarily a constant and considerable expense to the parish.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT MOGGER.
*Surgeon to the Highgate District
 of Hornsey Parish.*

E. Chadwick, Esq.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Sirs,

1st May, 1838.

THE Poor Law Commissioners have been rightly informed that a very malignant typhus fever has prevailed here for some time past, and indeed rages now as bad as ever, and, I think, more fatal in its course. In looking over my books I find that, in the space of nine months, I have attended upwards of 500 pauper cases; but I cannot trace the disease to any local cause, for we have in the parish of St. George very good drainage through the parish, and very little accumulated filth, with the exception of Falcon-court, White-street, Noel's-court, Hunter-street, and Peter-street (Mint); but here the disease does not exist more severe than over the parish in general.

The principal causes by which it continues and is propagated, I think, are, 1st. Intemperate habits of the poor: indulging in spirituous liquors, with little solid food; their irregularity of being at home. 2nd. Want of cleanliness, both in person and habitation; wearing the same clothes; sleeping together at the time when the fever rages in the house or room. 3rd. Want of ventilation; often their rooms are seldom swept, washed, or ventilated, for months together; I frequently attend three or four in the same room, generally taking the disease in succession.

Typhus fever has been so contagious that my two assistants caught it in a severe form, but ultimately recovered.

In consequence of all the hospitals being full and our workhouse not completed, the severity of the disease is more felt, for I cannot get the first case removed to prevent others suffering from the first cause; therefore, will the Poor Law Commissioners allow me most respectfully to suggest to them the propriety of urging the completion of the workhouse, as in that case great part of the evil which now exists would be removed, as I could appropriate a room or two for the reception of urgent cases, and would also lessen the burden of the rate-payers, for most of the distress now in existence arises from want of accommodation in the workhouse.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD EVANS, *Surgeon, &c.*
 63, Blackman-street, Borough.

II. The crowded state of some of the dwelling-houses, which, in certain districts, contain several families under one roof.

III. The gross want of cleanliness of the person, dress, and habitation, among certain classes of the poor.

These evils form prominent topics in several letters.

10, Church-street, Spitalfields,
5th May, 1838.

Gentlemen,

THE information you have received, with regard to the constant existence of fever in some districts, applies so entirely to that division of Weitechapel Union of which I have been some time the medical officer, that I scarcely know what portions to describe as the worst. In Whitechapel parish, Essex-street, and its numerous courts, as Martin's-court, Moor's-court, Essex-court, Elgar-square, 3, 8, 10, 19, 24, in the street; George-yard and New-court, in the same; Crown-court, Wentworth-street, and many parts of that street; all lodging-houses—have been the general and almost constant abode of fever for years past. In Spitalfields parish, the other side of Wentworth-street, all Rose-lane, Magpie-court, Factory-court, many houses in Flower and Death-court, 30, 31, 41, 45, Red Lion-street, all Ireland-court and Cox's-yard, in that street; New-court, Vine-court, Vine-yard, Vine-place, the courts in Pearl-street, &c., have been equally prolific of fever cases.

One house, 6, Little Pearl-street, known by the name of the Great House, I look upon as an especial nuisance; it is inhabited by 12 or 14 families, and has scarcely been free from fever-cases for as many years; the same remark applies to Hodson's-court, Wheeler-street, and the houses adjoining the court; all these houses, and in fact the larger portion of what I have before specified, are old and dilapidated, and to this circumstance, and the want of paint and whitewash, I attribute in a great degree the perpetuation of febrile disease: it is also a fearful fact, that, in almost every instance where patients die from fever or are removed to the hospital or workhouse, their rooms are let as soon as possible to new tenants, and no precaution used or warning given. As to the drainage, it is so generally defective, and in all the courts and alleys, and some of the back streets, so much decomposing animal and vegetable matter accumulates, that I do not know how to particularise. The crowded state of, and constant change of inmates in, the lodging-houses, especially in Essex-street, George-yard, Wentworth-street, and Rose-lane, render them perfect hot-beds for fever, and in those, as well as in houses let out to weekly tenants, scarcely any notice or care is ever taken where a patient dies or is removed, but, probably, the first new comer is put into the sick man's bed. I have, during the last year, attended, out of the workhouse, about 600 cases of fever, a large proportion of which were clearly ascribable to the evils I have hastily alluded to. I have met with no backwardness on the part of the local authorities to meet these evils, but at present they possess no means of so doing.

A general and complete power of enforcing sanatory precautions is needed, as also an extensive improvement in the sewerage of the whole district. I do not think that any large outlay of money in erecting a

local fever-hospital would be advantageous; the influx of casual poor would be greater in consequence, and parochial burdens would be thus in every way increased. But I consider that the greatest benefit to the district would result from the opening of one or more spacious and extended thoroughfares, and it is to be hoped that such a portion of the advantages to be anticipated from the labours of the Committee of the House of Commons, for effecting improvements in the metropolis, will fall to the share of our neighbourhood, that this great good will be effected. A line for such a thoroughfare has been recommended by the intelligent and excellent rector of our parish, and by others well acquainted with our local necessities, which would traverse Essex-street, Rose-lane, Red Lion-street, Wheler-street, &c., and thus sweep away by far the greatest part of the bad district I have described—bad, morally as well as medically—and improve the character and value of property adjoining: and I trust, if the members of your Honourable Board possess any influence with that Committee, you will recommend the proposed line should be adhered to, as any deviation from it would leave the evil for the most part unassailed.

Nothing occurs to me at this moment to add to my very hurried communication, but, if any oral evidence which I can give be at any time considered of value, I will most cheefully wait upon you for that purpose, and remain, Gentlemen, with much respect,

Faithfully yours,

*To the Honourable
the Poor Law Commissioners.*

(Signed)

SAMUEL BYLES.

IV. The prevalence of intemperance.

Mr. Mitchell, of Harleyford-place, among others, dwells on this subject with much feeling.

“The state of the poor, which so extensively tends to produce sickness and suffering, has long pressed heavily upon my mind; not so much on account of the expenses which their diseases entail upon the parishes, but on account of their own sufferings, which I believe to be the bounden duty of the legislature of a Christian country to do all that lies in its power to remove. The great cause of poverty and abject want and disease among this class is their abominable habit of drunkenness, which brings them to want, enervates their bodies, and renders them very susceptible of the attacks of destructive maladies, and, when attacked, is what enables disease to feed with so much ravage upon them. The object then should be to ameliorate this condition by moralizing them, by general and religious instruction, and by endeavouring to disabuse their ignorance of the bad effect of all fermented liquors, even when taken in small quantities as ordinary food, which, with them, is almost sure, ultimately, to lead to their immoderate use, and then to destroy the morality, the mental faculties, the corporeal stamina, and the domestic comfort of all, and produce that carelessness of filth in their own persons and houses which makes them live in a far worse state than that of the grossest quadruped.”

“I believe that a great advantage would accrue to paupers suffering from contagious disease, or from epidemic diseases, which may, under circumstances, become contagious in their own filthy dwellings, and to

the parishes, if a peremptory order were given to have all such cases removed into an isolated ward in the workhouses immediately that such diseases under such circumstances occur."

V. The habits of occupying houses previously deserted on account of their rickety and unwholesome condition.

We inspected a remarkable example of this source of disease in Ropemaker's-fields, Shadwell, called White's Rents; rent having at some remote period been collected from the former tenants of these miserable habitations. These dwellings were built of wood, and were, in external appearance and internal decency, inferior to common cattle-sheds; yet, because they had not been pulled down, they were inhabited by Irish families, who could not afford to live elsewhere, and were the prolific foci of fever to the surrounding neighbourhood.

VI. Indisposition of the poor to be removed to the hospitals, when infected with contagious disease.

This fatal error is adverted to in many letters, but especially in one from Mr. Sterry, of Bermondsey.

*Grange-road, Bermondsey,
3rd May, 1838.*

Gentlemen,

IN reply to your communication of the 27th of April, we beg to state that this district has been the seat of many cases of fever occurring in close confined situations, where the drainage would appear to be defective, where the surface is very seldom cleansed, and where the inhabitants congregate in large numbers in courts and alleys, where the houses are very imperfectly ventilated, and the habits of the inmates very dirty and filthy; such places are in the courts in Long-lane, Snow's-fields, Smith's-buildings, Long-walk, &c.; places known as the back of the Pitt's Head, in Grange-road; in all these place during the last twelve months fever has constantly appeared, and it has very rarely occurred to us that, where one case has arisen, others have not succeeded in the same dwelling. Very few of these cases have terminated fatally, where we could persuade the parties themselves, or their relations, to suffer them to be conveyed to our workhouse, or to an hospital, before the last stage of typhus had set in; but to this, in some instances, we could not gain their consent until too late. In the course of attendance upon this epidemic, it has often occurred to us (and we have spoken of it several times to the Board of Guardians), the possibility of insisting upon the removal of every inmate from these infected houses until they had been properly cleansed and fumigated. You will allow us to mention a case, which points out the necessity of some absolute power to effect this:—On the 28th December last we received an order to attend a child of the name of Witnell, residing in Upper Russell-street; from that time until the present moment we have been in attendance upon this family: it consists of three branches, one residing in Upper Russell-street, one in Raven and Sun-yard, the other in Ebenezer-row; of the former, the whole family, five in number, have also recovered; of the other family, eight in number have been attacked, and all got well except the mother, who died shortly after her admit-

tance into the workhouse; the children recovered, and, after being some time in the house, were removed to an adjoining parish, and from thence sent back to Ebenezer-row, though we gave a certificate that it was dangerous and improper to do so.

One child, admitted on Monday last, was the fourteenth of this family which has been received into the workhouse attacked with fever, so that no sooner has one been cured than another has come in; whereas, if we could have insisted upon their earlier removal, the parish would in all probability have been saved the expense of maintaining them during so long a period.

We have been tedious in mentioning these instances, as they appear to us forcible examples of the position we advanced, the necessity of some effectual controlling power,

We have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL HENRY STERRY.
HENRY STERRY.

VII. The neglect of vaccination forms the chief topic of a letter from Mr. Litchfield, of Twickenham.

Sir,

Twickenham, 3rd May, 1838.

In answer to your letter respecting the prevalence of fever in this district, No. 6, of the Brentford Union, I have to state that little (if any) cause of complaint on that score can be traced here. Although, previous to the Union, I had been on very many occasions parochial surgeon, yet I have no recollection of any epidemic, save the influenza, troubling the labouring classes, and that malady afflicted rich and poor.

The evil which appears most serious (and in my opinion it is a most serious one) is the general prevalence of variola maligna (the worst species of small-pox), and which is generally propagated and increased by the indiscriminate inoculation by improper persons. It is also rendered more general by the neglect of the poor to have their children vaccinated, and which is always done by medical men, in most districts, gratuitously. The small-pox is now prevailing here to a great extent, and should the weather become warm it is not unlikely the disease may spread, as thereby the symptoms would be increased, and the probability of contagion extended. The attack has been in some early instances scattered, but it is now assuming a more wide range, and the cases multiply daily. Within the last week two persons have been thrown upon the parochial resources, and many more may be expected, for the poorer classes locate thickly, and the most cleanly are capable of much improvement.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS LITCHFIELD,
Surgeon, District 6, Brentford Union.

Edwin Chadwick, Esq.
Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House.

It appears that the magnitude of the evils complained of in the preceding communications has caused occasional and irregular efforts for their removal by the local authorities, which, wanting in most cases the

direct sanction of law, and being dependent on the general concurrence of the inhabitants for the authorization of the expenses incurred, have necessarily been inadequate for the removal of the nuisances of which complaint is made. The expenses thus incurred have frequently been illegally charged upon the poor-rates, and not seldom without any public concurrence of the inhabitants, but only with their tacit compliance in the acts of the local authorities; since the law has made no provision for the payment of such charges out of the poor-rates, the auditors have been unable to allow them, and even the irregular and insufficient efforts alluded to are therefore likely to cease.

The visitation of cholera and the formation of special boards of health powerfully excited the public attention to the extent of these evils, and the amount of social mischief, of which they were the fertile sources; and well-directed efforts were at that time made, with considerable success, for the temporary abatement of whatever noxious physical influences were found to impair the well-being of the poorer classes, and endanger the community generally. Though these efforts have for some time past ceased to be made, because the special boards of health have been dissolved with the disappearance of cholera, the facts disclosed by the investigations conducted by those boards produced an impression on the public mind which still remains, and which will lead the more intelligent members of the middle classes to welcome any effort which the Government may make to procure a legal sanction to their efforts for the removal of these evils.

It does not appear that such authority could be so usefully intrusted to any other public body as the Board of Guardians:

1. Because the means of inspection necessary to the detection and prevention of the evils complained of already exist in the paid officers of the board.

2. Because they are a representative body in constant communication with the inhabitants, who are interested alike in the removal of the evils and in the right application of the funds contributed by them as rate-payers.

3. Because the evils, the removal of which is sought by the exercise of the authority of the Board of Guardians, are such as affect the health of the poorer classes especially, and, by depriving them of ability to labour, occasion their dependence upon the parish, and the board will therefore necessarily witness both the effects of the evils complained of on the health of these classes, and also be in a situation to ascertain the effects of their interference.

In order to procure the removal of the nuisances described, two classes of powers might be conferred on the Board of Guardians:

1. Power to procure the temporary cessation of the evil reported.
2. Power to prevent its recurrence.

Under the first class of powers the Board of Guardians might be authorized to direct at the public expense—

1. That uncovered and stagnant drains and ditches, or open and stagnant pools of water, from which fetid effluvia arise, should be emptied and cleansed.

2. The drainage of any open common or waste land, which appeared.

upon the report of two of the medical officers injuriously to affect the health of the inhabitants, or to cause ague.

3. The removal of accumulations of refuse thrown from the houses, or otherwise collected in the streets, courts, lanes, and entries, and the cleansing of all surface-drains of such streets, courts, lanes, and entries.

4. To direct the removal of accumulations of filth from cesspools, privies, piggeries, cow-houses, stables, &c., yards of dwelling-houses, and houses, whenever two of their medical officers certified in writing that the state of such places was likely to prove injurious to the health of the neighbourhood.

5. To cause from time to time an inspection of the lodging-houses at which paupers, vagrants, and mendicants are reported by their officers to lodge.

6. To direct the whitewashing of the rooms of such houses at least twice every year, and if, after notice to that effect from the clerk of the Board, dated ten days previously, the inspector shall find the occupier has neglected to comply with such direction, to authorize the Board to cause the house to be whitewashed by such persons as they may appoint for that purpose, and to recover the cost of such whitewashing and cleansing by application to the occupier or owner of such property, or by a summary mode upon refusal of either of them.

7. When the inspector shall report that three or more families live under the same roof, to authorize the Board to cause such house to be whitewashed and cleansed in a similar manner at least twice annually, at the expense of the owner.

8. Empowering the Board to direct two public surveyors to examine the state of any house which shall be reported to be so dilapidated or insecure as to threaten the safety of the inhabitants or the public, and upon receiving such report to remove the inhabitants from such house, and to direct the owner of such property, under penalties to be summarily recovered, to cause such habitation to be rendered safe, or to be removed, as may seem most expedient to the Board on the report of the surveyors.

9. To prevent the habitation of houses which have for such causes been deserted, and from which no rent is on that account obtained by the landlord.

We cannot close the Report without remarking, that the extirpation of the evils arising from these defects in the sanitary police of large cities cannot be effected unless powers are confided to some authority selected by the Legislature for the prevention of those grievous defects to which our attention has been drawn. The imperfect drainage, or the absence of all drainage whatever, the want of a proper pavement in the street, &c., are frequently found in districts which have been recently covered with masses of new habitations huddled together in confused groups, with streets so narrow, and courts so completely enclosed, as to prevent the dilution of the malaria arising from various sources within their precincts by the ventilation of free currents of air.

Many of the most recently erected suburbs of our great cities exhibit so complete a neglect of the most common and obvious precautions, that it can be attributed only to the fact of the increase of the population being so rapid that the owners of such property can command

tenants, notwithstanding the absolute neglect of sewerage, and the absence of many precautionary arrangements absolutely necessary to insure health. We do not suppose that the means of preventing the recurrence of such evils can be immediately applied; and the circumstances under which this Report is prepared do not enable us to do more than briefly to allude to the nature of the powers which it appears to us to be desirable that the Legislature should confide to some competent authority, whenever this subject can obtain the attention which its great importance justly demands.

We do not attempt to determine to what body these powers should be confided, nor do we consider it necessary to describe the exact mode of their operation, but it seems most expedient that to some authority should be confided power to cause the survey of land (in the vicinity of towns) likely to be built upon, and to enforce certain conditions on the owners and lessees of such property.

Thus no building should be commenced until plans of the intended streets were prepared, describing the situation of every block of houses for such an extent of area as should be required by the Board intrusted with the regulation of the precautionary measures; duplicates of such plans should be deposited with the Board, and no building should afterwards be erected on the site otherwise than had been delineated in the plans.

The Board should have authority to prevent the formation of streets of less than a certain number of feet in width, and to prevent the formation of courts having communication only by means of covered entries, or alleys of less than a definitive width, with thoroughfares and streets.

It should also have power to prevent the habitation of cellars in any houses erected after the period of the enactment.

Authority should be given to require that, before any buildings are erected on any plot of ground now unoccupied, or only partially occupied with houses, such plot of ground shall be drained by such sewers as the Board shall deem sufficient; and, provided any owner or occupier of such land should proceed to build without having provided such sewers as the Board should direct, the Board should have authority to cause such sewers to be made at the cost of such owner, and should be empowered to recover the cost from him.

That the Board should have authority to require that every habitation should be provided with a drain communicating with the main sewer, with a proper receptacle for every kind of refuse.

We have, &c.

(Signed) NEIL ARNOTT, M.D.
JAMES PHILLIPS KAY, M.D.

SUPPLEMENT No. 2.

REPORT on some of the Physical Causes of Sickness and Mortality to which the Poor are particularly exposed, and which are capable of removal by Sanatory Regulations; exemplified in the present condition of the Bethnal Green and Whitechapel Districts, as ascertained on a personal inspection by SOUTHWOOD SMITH, M.D., Physician to the London Fever Hospital.

GENTLEMEN, 36, *New Broad-street*, May, 1838.

SOME of the severest evils at present incident to the condition of

poverty, which have a large share in inducing its high rate of sickness and mortality, are the consequences of improvidence. Such evils are capable of being remedied only by bringing the poor under the influence of the inducements to forethought and prudence.

But there are evils of another class, more general and powerful in their operation, which can be avoided by no prudence, and removed by no exertion, on the part of the poor. Among the gravest, and, at the same time, the most remediable, of these latter evils, is the exposure to certain noxious agents generated and accumulated in the localities in which the poor are obliged to take up their abode, and to the pernicious influence of which they are constantly, and, for the most part, unconsciously, subjected. It is the object of the present Report to direct attention to the nature and extent of this evil, and to show how important it is that its mitigation, and, as far as may be found practicable, its entire removal, should form a part of every exertion that is made for improving the physical condition of the poor, and for lessening the burden of their support to the wealthier classes.

It is known to every one that the putrefaction of vegetable and animal matter produces a poison, which is capable of exerting an injurious action on the human body. But the extent to which this poison is generated, the conditions favourable to its production, and the range of its noxious agency, are not sufficiently understood and appreciated.

It is a matter of experience that, during the decomposition of dead organic substances, whether vegetable or animal, aided by heat and moisture, and other peculiarities of climate, a poison is generated, which, when in a state of high concentration, is capable of producing instantaneous death by a single inspiration of the air in which it is diffused.

Experience also shows that this poison, even when it is largely diluted by admixture with atmospheric air, and when, consequently, it is unable to prove thus suddenly fatal, is still the fruitful source of sickness and mortality, partly in proportion to its intensity, and partly in proportion to the length of time and the constancy with which the body remains exposed to it. Facts without number, long observed, such as the great amount of sickness and mortality in marshy districts, the fevers and dysenteries incident to armies on their encampment in certain localities, several hundred men being sometimes seized with disease in a single night, and great numbers dying within 24 or 30 hours; the dreadful destruction which occasionally took place in ships' crews, in ships in which cleanliness had been neglected, and especially in which the bilge-water had been allowed to collect and putrefy, sufficiently attested the presence, in certain situations, of a deadly poison. But this poison was too subtle to be reduced to a tangible form. Even its existence was ascertainable only by its mortal influence on the human body; and, although the induction commonly made as to its origin, namely, that it is the product of putrefying vegetable and animal matter, appeared inevitable, seeing that its virulence is always in proportion to the quantity of vegetable and animal matters present, and to the perfect combination of the circumstances favourable to their decomposition, still the opinion could only be regarded as an inference.

But modern science has recently succeeded in making a most important step in the elucidation of this subject.

It has now been demonstrated by direct experiment that, in certain situations in which the air is loaded with poisonous exhalations, the poisonous matter consists of vegetable and animal substances in a high state of putrescency. If a quantity of air in which such exhalations are present be collected, the vapour may be condensed by cold and other agents: a residuum is obtained, which on examination is found to be composed of vegetable or animal matter in a state of high putrefaction. This matter constitutes a deadly poison. A minute quantity of this poison, applied to an animal previously in sound health, destroys life, with the most intense symptoms of malignant fever. If, for example, 10 or 12 drops of a fluid, containing this highly-putrid matter, be injected into the jugular vein of a dog, the animal is seized with acute fever; the action of the heart is inordinately excited, the respiration becomes accelerated, the heat increased, the prostration of strength extreme, the muscular power so exhausted that the animal lies on the ground wholly unable to stir, or to make the slightest effort; and, after a short time, it is actually seized with the black vomit, identical in the nature of the matter evacuated with that which is thrown up by a person labouring under yellow fever. By varying the intensity and the dose of the poison thus obtained, it is possible to produce fever of almost any type, endowed with almost any degree of mortal power.

It is proved further that, when this poison is diffused in the atmosphere, and is transported to the lungs in the inspired air, it enters directly into the blood, and produces various diseases, the nature of which is materially modified, according as the vegetable or the animal matter predominates in the poison. In the exhalations which arise from marshes, bogs, and other uncultivated and undrained places, vegetable matter predominates: such exhalations contain a poison which produces, principally, intermittent fever or ague, and remittent fever.

The exhalations which accumulate in close, ill-ventilated, and crowded apartments in the confined situations of densely-populated cities, where no attention is paid to the removal of putrefying and excrementitious substances, consist chiefly of animal matter: such exhalations contain a poison which produces continued fever of the typhoid character. There are situations, as has been stated, in which the poison generated is so intense and deadly that a single inspiration of it is capable of producing instantaneous death; there are others in which a few inspirations of it are capable of destroying life in from 2 to 12 hours; and there are others, again, as in dirty and neglected ships—in damp, crowded, and filthy gaols—in the crowded wards of ill-ventilated hospitals, filled with persons labouring under malignant surgical diseases, and some forms of typhus fever—in the crowded, filthy, close, unventilated, damp, undrained habitations of the poor—in which the poison generated, although not so immediately fatal, is still too potent to be breathed long, even by the most healthy and robust, without producing fever of a highly-dangerous and mortal character.

But it would be a most inadequate view of the pernicious agency of this poison, if it were restricted to the diseases commonly produced by its direct operation. It is a matter of constant observation that, even when not present in sufficient intensity to produce fever, by disturbing the function of some organ, or set of organs, and thereby weakening the general system, this poison acts as a powerful predisposing cause

of some of the most common and fatal maladies to which the human body is subject.

The deaths occasioned in this country by diseases of the digestive organs, for example, by inflammation of the air-passages and lungs, and by consumption, form a large proportion of the annual mortality. No one who lives long in, or near, a malarian district, is ever for a single hour free from some disease of the digestive organs. By the disorder of the digestive organs the body is often so much enfeebled that it is wholly incapable of resisting the frequent and sudden changes of temperature to which this climate is subject; the consequence is, that the person thus enfeebled perishes by inflammation set up in some vital organ, and more especially in the air-passages and lungs, or by consumption, the consequence of that inflammation. If then, as is commonly computed, of the total number of deaths that take place annually over the whole surface of the globe, nearly one-half is caused by fever in its different forms, to this sum must be added the number who perish by the diseases caused by the indirect operation of this poison.

The records of the London Fever Hospital prove indubitably that there are certain localities in the metropolis and its vicinity which are the constant seats of fever, from which this disease is never absent, though it may prevail less extensively, and be less severe, in some years, and even in some seasons of the same year, than in others, but still in which it is incessantly committing its ravages. Among the most remarkable of these are the following districts:—

St. Clement Danes—viz., Drury-lane, White Hart-yard, Newcastle-court, Clare-market, and the whole neighbourhood.

St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury—viz., the whole neighbourhood of King-street, Charles-street, Lawrence-street, Short's-gardens, Seven-dials, and the lanes leading towards Long-acre, &c. &c.

St. Andrew's, Holborn—viz., all the narrow streets, lanes, alleys, and courts, in the Holborn union; large portions of St. James, Clerkenwell, St. Luke's, Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, St. George's-in-the-East, Stepney, Tower Hamlets, City of London Union, St. Saviour's Union, Lambeth, St. Mary, Battersea, and Wandsworth Union, &c. &c.

From the constant prevalence of fever in these and other districts, it could not be doubted that the poison of fever is constantly generated in these places; but that these localities afford the conditions favourable to the production, concentration, and diffusion of this poison, so generally and in so high a degree, could scarcely have been anticipated. The two districts of Bethnal Green and Whitechapel, to the state of which this Report more especially relates, were selected for inspection principally because the records of the London Fever Hospital, from its first foundation, show, not only that fever is always particularly prevalent in these districts, but that the very worst forms of fever always abound in them.

A particular account of some of these localities, the description of which was in each case written on the spot, is annexed.* From the facts ascertained on this inspection, the following conclusions may be deduced:—

* Suppt. No. 3, p. 139.

1. It appears that, in many parts of both these districts, fever of a malignant and fatal character is always more or less prevalent. In some streets it has recently prevailed in almost every house; in some courts in every house; and, in some few instances, in every room in every house. Cases are recorded in which every member of a family has been attacked in succession, of whom, in every such case, several have died; some whole families have been swept away. Instances are detailed in which there have been found, in one small room, six persons lying ill of fever together: I have myself seen this—four in one bed, and two in another. When fever once breaks out and becomes prevalent, under circumstances such as these, the poison acquires a virulence which not only proves unusually mortal to the persons immediately attacked, and to those who attend on the sick, but the evil is frightfully increased by the extension of the infection to neighbouring houses and districts. The exhalations given off from the living bodies of those who are affected with fever, especially when such exhalations are pent up in a close and confined apartment, constitute by far the most potent poison derived from an animal origin:—"The room of a fever patient, in a small and heated apartment in London, with no perfusion of fresh air, is perfectly analogous to a standing pool in Ethiopia full of the bodies of dead locusts. The poison generated in both cases is the same; the difference is merely in the degree of its potency. Nature, with her burning sun, her stilled and pent-up wind, her stagnant and teeming marsh, manufactures plague on a large and fearful scale. Poverty in her hut, covered with her rags, surrounded with her filth, striving with all her might to keep out the pure air and to increase the heat, imitates nature but too successfully; the process and the product are the same; the only difference is in the magnitude of the result."

But the magnitude of the result in London, if that magnitude be estimated by the numbers attacked, is not slight. From returns received from the Bethnal Green and Whitechapel Unions, it appears that during the last year there occurred of fever-cases

In the Bethnal Green Union . . .	2,084
In the Whitechapel Union . . .	2,557
Total . . .	<u>4,641</u>

Thus it appears that the medical officers attached to these two Unions alone have attended no less than 4641 fever-cases. But these returns include only the persons attacked with fever who applied to the parish for relief. Fever, it is notorious, has prevailed extensively in both these districts, among people above the rank of paupers, among the people of the middle class, and, in numerous instances, even in the families of the wealthy.

2. It appears that the streets, courts, alleys, and houses, in which fever first breaks out, and in which it becomes most prevalent and fatal, are invariably those in the immediate neighbourhood of uncovered sewers, stagnant ditches and ponds, gutters always full of putrefying matter, nightmen's yards, and privies, the soil of which lies openly ex-

posed, and is seldom or never removed. It is not possible for any language to convey an adequate conception of the poisonous condition in which large portions of both these districts always remain, winter and summer, in dry and in rainy seasons, from the masses of putrefying matter which are allowed to accumulate. There is no strength of constitution, no conservative power in wealth, capable of resisting constant exposure to the exhalations which are always arising from these collections of filth. But the people who are obliged evermore to breathe the largest doses of this poison are, for the most part, in a very wretched condition. In Bethnal Green they are almost universally hand-loom weavers, with the enfeebled constitutions of this class of people; not that, if they had the constitutions of the inhabitants of Grosvenor-square, they could permanently resist the malaria which they must breathe night and day. Were they in robust health, and had they in every other respect the best means of continuing so, they must inevitably, sooner or later, by the mere residence in these places, either fall into fever, or suffer from some or other of the diseases indirectly produced by the febrile poison; but, under the wretched circumstances in which these people are actually placed, of course they become the victims of these maladies more easily and more generally.

3. Moreover, these people are exposed to much additional evil from the dampness of their houses. A large portion of Bethnal Green is a swamp, hardly any part of which is drained. In rainy weather some entire streets are under water; and large collections of stagnant water cover, winter and summer, considerable spaces of ground in every part of the district. The dampness of the houses is an evil almost universally complained of by the inhabitants, as well as the wet and muddy condition of the streets during a considerable part of the year. In the less open parts of Bethnal Green, and in a considerable part of Whitechapel, the closeness of the streets, lanes, alleys, and courts is most oppressive. A fresh current of air can hardly ever reach them; and the evil is greatly aggravated by the very general custom of the people permanently to close the windows of their houses, partly for the sake of warmth, and partly to prevent the real or imaginary effects of the air on the silk used in their work.

4. There is evidence, derived from the history of these very localities, that the formation of a common sewer, the filling up of a ditch, the removal of stagnant water, and the drainage of houses, have rendered a district healthy, from which, before such measures were adopted, fever was never absent. This is strikingly exemplified in the present healthfulness of the upper part of the Hackney Road, in which an excellent common sewer has been recently made, the neighbourhood of which is now well drained. In this part of the district no case of fever is known to have occurred during the present epidemic, although formerly the houses, even in the principal thoroughfare, and more especially the streets, lanes, courts, and alleys adjacent, were the constant seats of fever.

A still more striking illustration of this fact is afforded by the altered condition as to the health of the lower part of High-street, Aldgate, in the jurisdiction of the corporation of the city of London. The south side of this street is occupied by butchers, and the slaughter-houses are behind the street. Formerly this place was in an exceedingly filthy

condition; at that time fever of a typhoid character was occasionally prevalent in all this neighbourhood.

About three years ago a common sewer was made by the corporation of London in this street, into which, after incredible trouble, the commissioners succeeded in inducing the butchers to open drains from the slaughter-houses and the dwellings around. Even now the blood and filth from the slaughter-houses lie sufficiently long on the surface to produce an offensive odour; but, on account of the excellence of the drainage, the same particles of matter do not lie sufficiently long to putrefy. Fever has been comparatively absent from this neighbourhood ever since the opening of these drains. Dwellings, thickly crowded with inhabitants, stand all around the slaughter-houses, yet here, where the materials for the production of the worst forms of fever are most abundant, scarcely a case has occurred even during the present epidemic. On the other hand, in the passages, courts, and alleys on the very opposite side of the street, from the houses of which there are no drains into the common sewer, fever of a fatal character has been exceedingly prevalent. I have myself very recently attended several families in these courts labouring under the worst forms of spotted fever; but I have neither seen nor heard of a case on the opposite (the south) side of the street; whereas there is hardly any part of Bethnal Green or Whitechapel in which fever has been more prevalent or fatal than in the streets, courts, and alleys which go off from High-street, Whitechapel, continuous with High-street, Aldgate, to which the before-mentioned sewer does not extend. In the streets, courts, and alleys just adverted to, which branch off from the main street of Whitechapel, there is either no drainage at all, or what there is is superficial, and exceedingly imperfect.

5. The preceding facts point to one effectual remedy for lessening the sickness and mortality of these and similar districts, namely, the removal of the sources of the febrile poison. It is obvious, on inspection, that several of those sources in the two districts in question might be removed at no very great expense. In the mean time, to allow them to remain as they are is to incur very serious expense. The cost to these parishes for the relief of their fever-cases amounts to a large sum. By the returns from the Bethnal Green and Whitechapel Unions, it appears that the extra expense for fever-cases for the quarter ending Ladyday 1838 is—

	£.	s.	d.
To the Bethnal Green Union . . .	216	19	0
To the Whitechapel Union . . .	400	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£. 616	19	0

Thus, at the rate of the last quarter, there will be incurred during the present year, for the relief of fever-cases in these two parishes alone, the sum of 2467*l.* 16*s.* But there can be no end to the expenditure of money in relieving individual cases of fever, until the cause that produces the malady is removed; whereas the greater part of the expenditure incurred by the removal of the cause of fever is incurred but once. It becomes, then, a question whether, setting aside all higher considerations, it is not expedient, even on the ground of economy, to appropriate a part of the money expended on the poor in protecting

them from fever, by removing from the immediate proximity of their dwellings the main cause that produces it, rather than by relieving a few individuals after they become affected with the disease.

6. The advantage of a free circulation of air in and around streets and houses is twofold: first, it is essential to the act of respiration; when performed in a perfect manner, that the air should impinge on the respiratory organs with a certain degree of force, which condition is fulfilled when respiration is carried on in a large bulk of air, but not when it is performed in a confined space; consequently, in the latter case, a less quantity of air enters the lungs, and its effect in depurating the blood is less complete. Secondly, free currents of air not only prevent the accumulation of the febrile poison, but they promote its intimate admixture with large quantities of pure air; by which, if the poison be not actually decomposed, and changed in its chemical properties, it is at least so far diluted as to be rendered innocuous.

Though it might seem a hopeless task to set about ventilating such districts as Bethnal Green and Whitechapel, yet, if the importance of the principle be duly appreciated, and the object be kept steadily in view, much may be accomplished. In some of the worst localities in these districts, at moderate expense, means might be taken to introduce free currents of air, where at present the air is perfectly stagnant and stifling. Some of the improvements recently made in the city of London show to what an extent it is possible to introduce good ventilation into the very heart of the most densely-populated part of the metropolis. Further improvements at present in contemplation would, if extended to the eastern parts of the city, completely change their condition, both as to drainage and ventilation. Never before has there been such an opportunity of accomplishing this object on so large and complete a scale, and this opportunity once lost may never be regained. The inhabitants of Bethnal Green and the neighbourhood are duly sensible of the advantages likely to result, not only to themselves but to the public in general, from certain local improvements which are in contemplation, which they regard as not wholly beyond their reach, and which they have taken some steps to secure, as appears by the annexed petition to Parliament, recently presented by one of the members of the Tower Hamlets, Mr. Clay.

If the prayer of these petitioners were granted, some of the most injurious of the nuisances complained of would be swept away at once; as has been already stated, a vast improvement would take place in the condition of these districts, both as to drainage and ventilation, their healthfulness would be proportionately improved; to the parishes themselves the expense of supporting so large an amount of sickness would be saved, while all the evils that result from the extension of the poison to more healthy districts would be at an end.

7. It is desirable that a power should be lodged somewhere to prevent landlords from building in swampy places without proper drainage, to compel them to drain into common sewers when made, and likewise to compel them to keep the privies in a state of cleanliness, and to cleanse the exterior and interior of the houses, either at given periods, or when obviously indispensable to the health of the tenants. A striking example (to which several others might have been added) is annexed, of the mischief which occasionally results from the want of such autho-

city. In the case, the circumstances of which are here related, the mischief was of so flagrant a nature that the magistrates interfered, though they expressly stated that they did so with reluctance; they succeeded in putting down the nuisance, but it is doubted whether they had any legal authority to interfere, or any power to enforce the order they made.

8. From the rapid spread of fever when it once breaks out in the habitations of the poor, and from the utter impossibility of administering to the sick the proper remedies for the disease, in their own dwellings, it is necessary to provide in every Union a fever-hospital large enough to admit the average number of fever-cases to be expected within the district. If the fever-cases are sent to the workhouse, fever will sometimes spread among the inmates even in the best-drained, the best-ventilated, and in all respects the best-regulated houses; while it is sure to spread in the crowded, ill-drained, and ill-ventilated condition in which many of the workhouses are at present. If, on the other hand, from the dread of incurring so great a risk, the medical officers are reluctant to send the fever-cases to the workhouse (a feeling which is almost universal), the consequences are, that the sick are left in their own wretched dwellings, where the disease generally assumes an aggravated character, attacks, in many cases, all the members of the family, and spreads from room to room, from house to house, from street to street, and thence to adjacent districts. To prevent evils of such magnitude, the obvious remedy appears to be to establish buildings apart from the workhouse, to which the sick may be sent the first day it is known that they are attacked. This at least is indispensable in densely-populated districts, such as Bethnal Green and Whitechapel. In country districts, where ventilation may be so much more perfectly accomplished, and where only a few isolated cases of fever are likely to occur, a large well-ventilated room in the workhouse may be all that is required. In such situations there is little danger that the fever will spread.

9. In the present condition of London and other large cities, one or two hospitals, on however large a scale, for the reception of fever exclusively, would not be sufficient; and no fever-case ought to be admitted into a general hospital: indeed the great hospitals in London always do admit such cases with extreme reluctance. But if the poor receiving parish relief were adequately provided for in hospitals established specially for them in certain districts, then one large hospital, such as the London Fever Hospital, might easily be made, and, such as it is in contemplation to render it, might suffice for the other portions of the community, namely, the industrious classes above seeking for parish relief, domestic servants, shopmen and shopwomen, in the large establishments which now exist in every part of London; and all persons who have the misfortune to be attacked with fever, who are without a home, and without relations or friends to nurse them or to see that they are properly attended to. Out of from 700 to 800 or 900 patients, which upon an average annually pass through the wards of the London Fever Hospital, from 250 to 300 are domestic servants; there are also always within its walls a considerable number of persons employed as shopmen and shopwomen: persons of this class are very subject to fever, because many of them come fresh from the country,

undergo suddenly a great change in their mode of life ; from the pure air of the country are confined all day long in the impure air of the city, in crowded and ill-ventilated rooms, having little opportunity to take exercise ; while for the most part they sleep at night in crowded and ill-ventilated chambers.

On the plan now suggested, namely, the establishment of local fever-hospitals for the parish poor, and one large fever-hospital for the industrious classes, which would in general be amply supported by voluntary contributions, tolerable provision would be made for affording the requisite assistance to the sick, and for preventing the spread of fever.

10. From what I have observed, I am satisfied that many of the existing workhouses are extremely deficient in space, ventilation, and drainage.

In going over the Whitechapel workhouse I was struck with the statement of the fact, that, out of 104 children (girls) resident in that house, 89 have recently been attacked with fever. On examining the dormitory in which these children sleep, my wonder ceased. In a room 88 feet long, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 7 feet high, with a sloping roof rising to 10 feet, all these 104 children, together with four women who have the charge of them, sleep. The beds are close to each other ; in all the beds there are never less than four children, in many, five ; the ventilation of the room is most imperfect. Under such circumstances, the breaking out of fever is inevitable.

In another establishment (the Jews' Hospital) not far distant from Whitechapel workhouse, for several years in succession it was found impossible to prevent the breaking out of fever among the young people, until the dormitories were less crowded and more perfectly ventilated. In the boys' dormitory, a room 36 feet by 35, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, there were formerly 35 single beds ; the beds were close to each other ; in the roof there were three ventilators of scarcely any use. In the girls' dormitory, about the same size, and ventilated in the same manner, there were 15 double beds. In this state of the rooms fever broke out and spread through the establishment every year, always commencing with the boys, and being always much more prevalent among them. In the boys' dormitory the beds were reduced from 35 to 26, at the same time 10 very large ventilators communicating freely with the external air were placed in the ceiling, five on each side ; corresponding changes were made in the girls' room. Since that time, a period of at least eight years, fever has never once occurred as an epidemic in this establishment ; nor has it ever occurred at all, excepting in two or three isolated cases at distant intervals. All these cases were mild in their character, got well rapidly, and none of them spread.

Reckoning by cubic feet the quantity of air contained in the dormitories of these two houses, I find, on calculation, that the quantity contained in the dormitory of the Jews' Hospital is just four times greater than that contained in the dormitory of the Whitechapel workhouse. When to this is added the advantage of the excellent ventilation now established in the dormitories of the Jews' Hospital, an adequate cause is assigned for the remarkable fact, that in the latter establishment not a single case of fever has occurred among the young

people during the prevalence of the present epidemic, whereas, in the former, out of 104 individuals only 15 have escaped.

I was likewise struck with the pale and unhealthy appearance of a number of children in the Whitechapel workhouse, in a room called the Infant Nursery. These children appear to be from two to three years of age; they are 23 in number; they all sleep in one room, and they seldom or never go out of this room, either for air or exercise. Several attempts have been made to send these infants into the country, but a majority of the Board of Guardians has hitherto succeeded in resisting the proposition.

In the Whitechapel workhouse there are two fever-wards; in the lower ward the beds are much too close; two fever patients are placed in each bed; the ventilation is most imperfect; and the room is so close as to be dangerous to all who enter it, as well as most injurious to the sick. In the upper fever-ward the beds are also much too close, but here the beds are single, and the ventilation is better.

The privies in this workhouse are in a filthy state, and the place altogether is very imperfectly drained: there is not a single bath in the house.

These facts relative to the condition of this workhouse are the more remarkable, because, before I went over the house, it was represented to me as being in all respects in a very excellent state.

In the observations contained in this report I have merely attempted to indicate the main points which appear to me to deserve attention; for the data on which the opinions I have ventured to express are founded, I refer to the annexed account of my personal inspection of the Bethnal Green and Whitechapel districts.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

SOUTHWOOD SMITH.

*To the Poor Law Commissioners for
England and Wales.*

SUPPLEMENT, No. 3.

ACCOUNT of a Personal Inspection of Bethnal Green and Whitechapel, in May, 1838, with a Supplement.

ON commencing an inspection of Bethnal Green, with a view to ascertain the causes of the great and constant prevalence in this district of fever and other diseases produced by malaria, I called on the medical officers of the Union (Mr. Taylor and Mr. Goodwin) who have the care of the out-door poor; I requested that they would accompany me over the district, and point out to me, first, those places in which fever is constantly prevalent; and, secondly, those in which it is either altogether absent, or in which, when an individual case breaks out, it seldom or never spreads. I traversed a circle of from six to seven miles in extent. I wrote the account of the places I am about to notice on the spot. I entered many of the houses, and examined their condition as to cleanliness, ventilation, &c., as well as the state of the people themselves who were at the time labouring under fever.

The district of Bethnal Green contains upwards of 70,000 inhabitants; in the greater part of it the streets are not close, nor are the

houses crowded. On the contrary, large open spaces of ground intervene between them; but in one part the population is as densely crowded as in the closest and most thickly-peopled parts of the city.

I notice the places about to be described in the order in which I visited them, and I give the account of the prevalence or absence of fever in the several localities as I received it from the lips of the medical officers who have the care of the poor. I record only the prevalence of fever, because the extent of the prevalence of this disease was readily ascertained, and because the extent of its prevalence might be taken as a sure indication of the presence and intensity of malaria.

Pitt-street.—A very narrow street; the houses have no sunk area; the ground floor is extremely damp; there is no drainage; in this street fever is often prevalent, and extends from house to house; it lately broke out in No. 21; extended to No. 20; spread to the houses on the opposite side, and proved very fatal.

Punderson's Gardens.—A long narrow street; the houses have no sunk area; and the ground floor is extremely damp. Along the centre of the street is an open, sunk gutter, in which filth of every kind is allowed to accumulate and putrefy. A mud-bank on each side commonly keeps the contents of this gutter in their situation; but sometimes, and especially in wet weather, the gutter overflows; its contents are poured into the neighbouring houses, and the street is rendered nearly impassable. The privies are close upon the footpath of the street, being separated from it only by a partition of wood. The street is wholly without drainage of any kind. Fever constantly breaks out in it, and extends from house to house; it has lately been very prevalent here, and we have lately had several fatal cases from it in the London Fever Hospital.

Campden Gardens consist of a number of small ground-floor houses; each house contains only two rooms; that which is the largest is about seven feet by nine, and the smallest barely large enough to admit a small bed; the height is about seven feet. In winter the houses are exceedingly damp; the windows are very small; there is no drainage of any kind; it is close upon a marshy district immediately to be described. In this street fever is very apt to break out, and to become more than commonly fatal. Often all the members of a family are attacked by it, and die one after another. During the present season several entire families have been swept off by it; yet the houses stand in an open space, and have little gardens attached to them, so that, if they were properly built and well drained, they might be perfectly healthy.

Lamb's Fields.—An open area, of about 700 feet in length, and 300 feet in breadth; of this space about 300 feet are constantly covered by stagnant water, winter and summer. In the part thus submerged there is always a quantity of putrefying animal and vegetable matter, the odour of which at the present moment is most offensive. An open filthy ditch encircles this place, which at the western extremity is from 8 to 10 feet wide. Into this part of the ditch the privies of all the houses of a street called North-street open; these privies are completely uncovered, and the soil from them is allowed to accumulate in

the open ditch. Nothing can be conceived more disgusting than the appearance of this ditch for an extent of from 300 to 400 feet, and the odour of the effluvia from it is at this moment most offensive.

Lamb's Fields is the fruitful source of fever to the houses which immediately surround it, and to the small streets which branch off from it. Particular houses were pointed out to me from which entire families have been swept away, and from several of the streets fever is never absent.

In several houses in *Collingwood-street* fever of the most severe and fatal character has been raging for several months. Part of the street called *Duke-street* is often completely under water. This street consists of about 40 houses. In 12 of them all the members of the families residing in them have been attacked with fever, one after another, and many have died.

Hare-street Fields.—An open space, close to the former, containing about 300 square feet, a large portion of which in rainy weather is completely inundated. It is surrounded on all sides but one with small houses, and several streets branch off from it. In all the houses forming the square, and in the neighbouring streets, fever is constantly breaking out, and the character of the fever in this neighbourhood has lately been very malignant.

Mape's-street.—Running along the front of *Mape's-street*, and the back of *Southampton-buildings*, is a large open sewer, one branch of which also passes for a considerable extent along the backs of the houses in *Teal-street*. The privies of the houses, placed close to the street, pour their contents into this open sewer. Part of *Mape's-street* consists of houses of a good description, with gardens neatly cultivated; but all of them terminate at the margin of this open and filthy sewer.

Alfred and Beckwith-rows consist of a number of buildings, each of which is divided into two houses, one back and the other front: each house is divided into two tenements, and each tenement is occupied by a different family. These habitations are surrounded by a broad open drain, in a filthy condition. Heaps of filth are accumulated in the spaces meant for gardens in front of the houses. The houses have common privies open, and in the most offensive condition. I entered several of the tenements. In one of them, on the ground floor, I found six persons occupying a very small room, two in bed, ill with fever. In the room above this were two more persons in one bed, ill with fever. In this same room a woman was carrying on the process of silk-winding. The window of the room is small, capable, if wide open, of ventilating the room but very imperfectly; yet this window is not only kept permanently closed, but is carefully and firmly pasted all round, so that not the slightest breath of air can enter. On remonstrating against this constant and total exclusion of the air, I was told by the woman at work that they are obliged to stop up the window, to prevent the drying of the silk, which is always weighed out to them when they receive it, and they are expected to return the same weight.

George Gardens.—A range of ground-floor houses, with neat gar-

rounded by houses, and the inhabitants complain bitterly of the stench which often arises from it. Several of the residents, of whom I inquired respecting its condition in different states of the weather, assured me that, in the summer especially, when they are suffering greatly from the heat, they dare not open the windows of their houses, on account of the intolerable stench from this pond.

At *Anne's-place* is an open space from Hackney. On the one side of this sewer is a broad public footpath; on the other side, close upon the margin of the sewer, stands a row of houses; little wooden bridges are thrown across the sewer from the footpath to the houses. At the present moment this sewer is loaded with thick, black, stagnant putrefying matter.

From *Goldsmith's-place* to *Cambridge Heath* there is an excellent under-ground common sewer completely covered in. Here the inhabitants are healthy; no case of fever is known to have occurred in the neighbourhood; this sewer was made two or three years ago, before which, fever was as prevalent here as in most other parts of the district, but since that time there has been a remarkable improvement in the health of the inhabitants.

Cambridge Road is also well drained, and in like manner the inhabitants are healthy; there is here no fever.

Immediately behind Bethnal Green is a large stagnant ditch, surrounded by poor cottages, the inhabitants of which are constantly suffering from fever; into this ditch, among other things, is constantly flowing the filth from a number of pigsties, where it is allowed to accumulate and putrefy.

James-street, Green-street.—Almost impassable from the quantity of water which is allowed to remain upon the surface. Here there are several nightmen's yards, the soil, collected in great masses, is quite open and exposed. The stench is abominable; the inhabitants in the neighbourhood complain grievously of the nuisance, but know not how to get it removed. The parish authorities were anxious that my attention should be particularly directed towards it. In *Digby-street* there is another large yard of the same description, the effluvia from which are most offensive. The houses in the immediate vicinity of this filthy yard are of a good description.

I did not think it necessary to carry my examination of Bethnal Green any further. I annex the Fever Report for this district, for one quarter, ending the 25th of March, 1838, from which it appears that there have been under treatment by the medical officers of the Union 521 cases of fever.

Whitechapel Union.

After this full account of the condition of Bethnal Green, I have thought it unnecessary to enter into a minute description of the state of Whitechapel, because for the most part it would be but a repetition of the same circumstances. The condition of Whitechapel is better known to me than that of Bethnal Green, on account of my having been for many years physician to the Eastern Dispensary, which is situate in Great Alie-street, and which comprehends in its district the whole of

the parish of Whitechapel, as well as that of St. George's in the East, and a part of Stepney and Limehouse. The greater part of Whitechapel is very badly drained; in many places the population is densely crowded; the streets, courts, and alleys, as at present constructed, admit of no current of air; large collections of putrefying matters are allowed constantly to remain in the neighbourhood of the houses, and the houses themselves are extremely filthy.

I select the following as examples of the condition of many places in Whitechapel, in which the population is densely crowded.

Baker's Arms-alley.—A narrow court with a dead wall, about two yards from the houses, the wall as high as the houses. The principal court is intersected by other courts extremely narrow, into which it is scarcely possible for air to penetrate; close to the dead wall, between the wall and the houses, is a gutter, in which is always present a quantity of stagnant fluid full of all sorts of putrefying matter, the effluvia from which, at the present moment, are most offensive, and the sense of closeness extreme. All the houses are dark, gloomy, and extremely filthy. At the top of the innermost courts are the privies, which are open and uncovered, the soil of which is seldom removed, and the stench of which, at the present moment, is abominable.

The fever here has been extremely mortal, and has raged in almost every house.

Johnson's Change, Front and Back.—A cluster of four courts opening into each other; the houses are crowded with inhabitants; some time ago a cesspool overflowed in one of these courts, and its contents were allowed to remain upon the surface several weeks; after a time, fever of a malignant character broke out in the house next the cesspool, and has since extended to almost every house in all the courts. There is here no drainage of any kind, there is consequently a great accumulation of filth, and the sense of closeness is stifling.

Cartwright-street.—A long street, with an open gutter in the centre; in this street fever has been prevalent in every house. In Walton-court, a narrow and close court terminated at the extremity by a dead wall, as high as the houses, fever has prevailed in every house.

Blue Anchor-yard.—An open gutter in the centre, always full of putrefying matter; abounds with narrow courts, in which the accumulation of filth is excessive, and it is scarcely possible for any air to penetrate. In the whole of this street, fever has been extremely prevalent; but in the courts scarcely a house has escaped. At one extremity, Blue Anchor-yard, making a sudden curve, terminates in a street called New Martin-street, through which the same gutter runs, or rather stagnates; fever has been in every house in this street, without exception.

The streets on the northern side of Whitechapel, as Essex-street, Castle-street, Castle-alley, Goulston-street, Petticoat-lane, Tewkesbury-court, George-yard, New-court, the whole of Wentworth-street, and all the courts, alleys, and passages in the neighbourhood, are without any drainage, and extremely filthy and close.

Fever has raged dreadfully in the whole of this district; in some cases six persons of a family have been ill of it together, all in one room, and four in one bed.

I annex the Fever Report for this district, for the year ended the 25th March, 1838.

On the 17th April, 1838, Mr. Goodwin indicted a house belonging to a Mr. Hacker, situated in Shepherd's-court, Old Nichol-street, under the following circumstances:—

Shepherd's-court consists of about six houses. It was notorious that fever had prevailed to a great extent in this court; in the house in question several cases of fever had occurred in succession. The house is small, contains four rooms, two on the ground-floor, and two above; each of these rooms was let out to a separate family. On the present occasion, in one of the rooms on the ground-floor there were four persons ill of fever; in the other room on the same floor there were, at the same time, three persons ill of fever; and in one of the upper rooms there were also, at the same time, three persons ill of fever; in the fourth room no one was ill at that time. It appeared that different families had in succession occupied these rooms, and become affected with fever; on the occasion in question all the sick were removed as soon as possible, by the interference of the parish officers. An order was made by the Board of Guardians to take the case before the magistrates at Worship-street. The magistrates at first refused to interfere; but the medical officer stated that several cases of fever had occurred in succession in this particular house; that one set of people had gone in, become ill with fever, and were removed; that another set of people had gone in, and been in like manner attacked with fever; that this had occurred several times, and that it was positively known that this house had been affected with fever for upwards of six weeks before the present application was made. On hearing this, the magistrates sent for the owner of the house, and remonstrated with him for allowing different sets of people to occupy the rooms, without previously cleansing and whitewashing them; telling him that he was committing a serious offence in allowing the nuisance to continue. The magistrates further gave the house in charge to the medical officer, authorizing him to see all the rooms properly fumigated, and otherwise thoroughly cleansed; and said that, if any persons entered the house before the medical officer said that the place was fit to be inhabited, they would send an officer to turn them out, or place an officer at the door to prevent their entrance. The landlord became frightened, and allowed the house to be white-washed, fumigated, and thoroughly cleansed. Since this was done, the rooms have been occupied by a fresh set of people; but no case of fever has occurred.

The previous statements connect, in the clearest manner, the prevalence of fever with poisonous exhalations arising from putrid vegetable and animal matter. This connexion has been long known, and the facts on which it is established have been recorded by the original observers in most instructive histories. The accounts to which I allude illustrate, in the most striking manner, the effects of this poison on the human body, from its simultaneous operation on large bodies of men, who immediately before their exposure to it were in sound health; but, as the accounts were written long before the poisonous matter had been obtained in a tangible shape, they assume a new interest now that it may be procured in such a palpable and concrete form as to enable us

actually to experiment with it. It may therefore be worth while to cite a few of the most remarkable facts recorded by the older observers, to illustrate the clear manner in which they perceived the existence and operation of this poison.

“ In the beginning of June, 1742,” says Sir John Pringle, in his *Observations on the Diseases of the Army*, “ the British troops began to embark for Flanders. There were in all, of foot and cavalry, about 16,000. The head-quarters were at Ghent. During the summer and autumn the weather was good, the heat moderate, and the country in general healthy. The British officers continued well, but many of the men sickened. Ghent is situated between the high and low division of Flanders: one part of the town, called St. Peter’s Hill, is much higher than the rest; and in this the barracks, having drains and free air, were quite dry, so that the soldiers who lay there enjoyed perfect health. But those who were quartered in the lower part of the town (mostly on the ground-floors of waste houses, unprovided with drains, and of course damp) were sickly. The battalion of the 1st Regiment of Guards was a remarkable instance of this difference of quarters; two of the companies lay on St. Peter’s Hill, the remaining eight in the lower part of the town, in rooms so very damp that they could scarce keep their shoes and belts from moulding. In the month of July the sick of this battalion amounted to about 140, of which number only two men belonged to the companies on the Hill, and the rest to those in the lower town.

“ In the campaign in 1748, the troops had scarcely been a month in the cantonments, when the returns of the sick amounted to 2000; afterwards the number became much greater; those who were near the marshes suffered by far the most, both in the number and the violence of the symptoms. The Greys, cantoned at Vucht, a village within a league of Bois-le-Duc, surrounded with meadows, either then under water or but lately drained, were the most sickly. For the first fortnight they had no sick, but after continuing five weeks in that situation they returned about 150; after two months, 260, which was about half the regiment; and at the end of the campaign they had in all but 30 men who had never been ill. A regiment at Nieuland, where the meadows had been floated all winter, and were but just drained returned sometimes above half their number. The Scotch Fusileers at Dinther, though lying at a greater distance from the inundations, yet, being quartered in a low and moist village, had above 300 ill at one time; while a regiment of dragoons, cantoned only half a league south-west of Vucht, were in a good measure exempted from the distress of their neighbours; such was the advantage, even at that distance from the marshes, of the wind blowing mostly from the dry grounds, and of a situation upon an open heath somewhat higher than the rest.

“ When the troops were in Zealand, they had not been a fortnight in the cantonments before several of the men, belonging to the regiments which were stationed nearest the inundations, were seized simultaneously with lassitude and inquietude—a sensation of burning heat, intense thirst, frequent nausea, sickness and vomiting, aching of the bones, pain in the back, and violent headache. There were some instances of the head being so suddenly and violently affected that,

without any previous complaint, the men ran about in a wild manner, and were believed to be mad, till the solution of the fit by a sweat, and its periodic return, discovered the true nature of their delirium. Most of the men were first taken ill upon their return from forage; the regiment being cantoned close upon the inundations, and many of the quarters being above two leagues from the place where the magazines were kept, the men were obliged to set out about four in the morning, in order to get back before the greatest heat of the day. At this early hour the meadows and marshes on each side of the road were covered with a thick fog, of an offensive smell. The party generally returned before noon; but several of the men, even before they could get back to their quarters, were already in a violent fever—some, in this short space of time, were actually delirious; and the few on their way home were so suddenly taken with a frenzy as to throw themselves from their trusses into the water, imagining they were to swim to their quarters. One man, on reaching home, was suddenly seized with intense headache, got out of his quarters, and ran about the fields like one distracted. Major Prior gives the following account of a malignant fever which attacked the army of the United States, and the cause of which was traced to a large pond near the cantonment. An attempt had been made two or three years before to fill it up, by falling a number of large trees that grew on and near its margin, and by covering the wood thus fallen with earth. This intention had not been fulfilled. In August the weather was extremely hot and uncommonly dry: the water had evaporated considerably, leaving a great quantity of muddy water, with a thick slimy mixture of putrefying vegetables, which emitted a stench almost intolerable. The inhabitants of the village, principally French, and very poor as well as filthy in their mode of living, began to suffer first, and died so rapidly that a general consternation seized the whole settlement. The garrison continued healthy for some days, and we began to console ourselves with the hope that we should escape altogether; we were, however, soon undeceived, and the reason of our exemption heretofore was soon discovered. The wind had blown the air arising from the pond from the camp, but as soon as it shifted to the reverse point the soldiers began to sicken. In five days half the garrison was on the sick-list, and, in ten, half of them were dead. They were generally seized with a chill, followed by headache, pains in the back and limbs, red eyes, constant sickness at stomach, and generally, just before death, with a vomiting of matter like coffee-grounds; they were often yellow before, but always after death. The sick died generally on the seventh, ninth, and eleventh days, though sometimes on the fifth and on the third. As some decisive measures became necessary to save the remainder of the troops, I first thought of changing my quarters, but, as the station was in every respect more eligible than any other, and had been made so by much labour and expense, I determined to try the experiment of changing the condition of the pond from which the disease was believed to have arisen. A ditch was accordingly cut, what little water remained was conveyed off, and the whole surface covered with fresh earth. The effects of this scheme were soon obvious; not a man was seized with the worst form of the fever after the work was finished, and the sick were not a little benefited, for they generally recovered, though slowly, because the fever

became a common remittent, or gradually assumed the intermitting form. A few cases of remitting and intermitting fever occurred occasionally, till frost put an end to it in every form. As soon as the contents of the pond were changed, by cutting the ditch, the cause, whatever it was, seems to have been rendered incapable of communicating the disease in its worst form."

Dr. Macculloch relates an instance of some men aboard a ship, who were seized, while the vessel was five miles from shore, with fatal cholera, the very instant the land-smell first became perceptible. Several of these men, who were unavoidably employed on deck, died of the disease within a few hours; the armourer of the ship who, before he could protect himself from the noxious blast, was accidentally delayed on deck a few minutes to clear an obstruction in the chain-cable, was seized with the malady while in that act, and was dead in a few hours.

Dr. Potter, in a report on the rise of a yellow fever which he witnessed in a valley in Pennsylvania, which contained numerous ponds of fresh water, and which, from the heat and dryness of the season, emitted a most offensive smell, states that on one occasion he was called to a family residing in a house which stood on a level piece of ground, apparently beyond the reach of noxious exhalation, there being no stagnant water, as was supposed, within a mile of it. Here he found the mother labouring under a bilious remitting fever, which continued 11 days; the daughter, 17 years of age, suffering from a similar fever; two sons, the one between eight and nine, and the other six, ill with dysentery; and the father on the brink of the grave, from a most malignant fever. There being no apparent cause for the condition of this afflicted family, the immediate neighbourhood of the house being free from the ordinary sources of malaria, the condition of the house itself was minutely investigated; the cause of the evil was manifest: the present family had resided in the house only about five weeks: immediately preceding their occupation of it a man had died suddenly in it. Dr. Potter himself was seized with nausea and general lassitude immediately on leaving the house after his first visit. On examining the premises it was found that the cellar contained water about two feet deep, which had remained there from the first week in June, the country having been then inundated by torrents of rain. The cellar being useless, the door had been closed, and the only vent for the pestiferous gases was through the floor, which was open in several places. The family being immediately removed, all the sick became convalescent from the time they ceased to breathe the air of the place. The owner of the house hired two men to empty the cellar: these men, having ripped up the floor, and placed a pump in the deepest part of the water, evacuated the cellar to the dregs in one day. On the second day after the execution of this task, one of these men was seized with a chilliness, succeeded by an ardent fever, which terminated with the usual symptoms of yellow fever, namely, hemorrhages, yellow skin, and *petéchiæ*, and proved fatal on the third day from the attack. The day following the seizure of the first, the second man was attacked with similar symptoms, and died on the seventh day of the disease with the black vomit, in addition to the ordinary symptoms of the yellow fever.

In assigning the reason why Grand Cairo, in Egypt, is the birth-place and the cradle of the plague, Dr. Mead long ago gave the follow-

ing account of the locality :—"This city is crowded with vast numbers of inhabitants, who live not only poorly but nastily; the streets are narrow and close; the city itself is situated in a sandy plain, at the foot of a mountain which keeps off the winds that might refresh the air, consequently the heat is rendered extremely stifling; a great canal passes through the midst of the city, which, at the overflowing of the Nile, is filled with water; on the decrease of the river this canal is gradually dried up, and the people throw into it all manner of filth, carrion, offal, and so on. The stench which arises from this and the mud together is intolerably offensive; and from this source the plague, constantly springing up every year, preys upon the inhabitants, and is stopped only by the return of the Nile, the overflowing of which washes away this load of filth. In Ethiopia the swarms of locusts are so prodigious that they sometimes cause a famine by devouring the fruits of the earth, and, when they die, create a pestilence by the putrefaction of their bodies; this putrefaction is greatly increased by the dampness of the climate, which, during the sultry heats of July and August, is often excessive. The effluvia which arise from this immense quantity of putrefying animal substance, with so much heat and moisture, continually generate the plague in its intensest form; and the Egyptians of old were so sensible how much the putrefaction of dead animals contributed towards breeding the plague, that they worshipped the bird Ibis for the services it did in devouring great numbers of serpents which they had observed injured by their stench when dead as much as by their bite when alive."

The preceding observations and histories show the operation of the poison on a large scale, and when in a highly intense state; but its operation is not less real or less constant, though it may be less striking, around the stagnant ditches, the uncovered sewers, the filthy gutters, and the exposed privies of Bethnal Green, and in the close, dirty, and undrained courts and alleys of Whitechapel. For the future, by proper sanatory regulations, namely, by attention to the structure of houses, the arrangement of streets, the introduction of the requisite space between streets and houses, the construction of under-ground sewers, the opening of under-ground drains from the houses into the sewers, and the immediate removal from the neighbourhood of dwelling-houses of all refuse matter capable of undergoing putrefaction, the generation and accumulation of this poison might be prevented to a great degree in all cities, towns, and villages. Our ancestors, who paid little regard to considerations of this kind, have no doubt opposed formidable obstacles to the proper ventilation and drainage of considerable portions of most of our cities and towns; but still, if the importance of the principle had been duly appreciated, much would already have been done to mitigate the evil, and much might still be effected. At all events, seeing that the evil as it exists at present is so vast in extent and so unceasing in its operation, and seeing that it brings such deplorable consequences on that class of the population, more especially, which is the least able to guard against and to resist them, this subject is one which deserves the serious consideration of those who labour for the improvement of the physical condition of the poor, and who are charged with providing in the most effectual and economical manner for their

maintenance, when, by the prevalence of epidemic and other diseases, they are rendered unable to support themselves.

(Signed) SOUTHWOOD SMITH.

SUPPLEMENT, No. 3.—ANNEX.

ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN.—FEVER REPORT.

12th May, 1838.

NUMBER of FEVER CASES attended by the Medical Officers of this Parish, for one Quarter ending 25th March, 1838:—

	Cases.
Mr. Taylor, out-door surgeon.	256
Mr. Goodwin, ditto	136
Mr. Ager, house-surgeon.	129

Total . . . 521

One hundred and fifty-seven cases have received out-door relief, amounting to 60*l.* 13*s.*, from the above two numbers.

The cost of in-door cases is at least 5*s.* weekly, averaging 20*s.* for each case, before the patient is sufficiently recovered.

Twenty-six cases were admitted into the London Fever Hospital, at the cost of 27*l.* 6*s.* to the parish for the last quarter, in addition to the number above reported.

R. BRUTTON, *Clerk to Board of Guardians.*

For Southwood Smith, Esq.,

&c. &c. &c.

WHITECHAPEL UNION.

19th May, 1838.

NUMBER OF CASES attended by the three Medical Officers during the Year ended 25th March, 1838.

	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
First Quarter, ending Midsummer, 1837 .	632	485	1,117
Second Quarter	424	608	1,032
Third Quarter	489	787	1,276
Fourth Quarter	878	1,009	1,887
During the Year	2,423	2,889	5,312

Of these were,	Cured.	Died.	Under Treatment.	Sent to Hospital.	Total.
Fever	2,134	214	107	82	2,557
Surgical	216	13	43	22	294
Midwifery	80	. . .	. . .	. . .	80
General	2,026	138	237	. . .	2,401
	4,456	365	387	104	5,312

The extra expense for fever during the quarter ending Lady-day, 1838, I consider to have been 400*l*.

JOHN SMITH, *Clerk to the Board of Guardians.*

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble Memorial of the Inhabitant Householders of the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, in the county of Middlesex,

Most respectfully sheweth,

That at a highly respectable meeting of owners and rate-payers of the parish, duly convened and held on Wednesday, the 4th of April instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the measures now in contemplation before your Honourable House on the Metropolitan Improvements Bill, it was the unanimous opinion of such meeting that important benefits would accrue to the public in general if those measures were extended to the eastern suburbs of the metropolis.

That your memorialists, acting under such impression, would respectfully venture to submit to your Honourable House, that, in this important district of Bethnal Green certain beneficial improvements could be carried into execution at a comparatively inconsiderable expense; and, when it is considered that in this parish alone there are upwards of 70,000 inhabitants, it will doubtless appear to your Honourable House that even on the score of public policy certain streets and ways should be widened or otherwise improved, regard being thus especially had to the health and comfort of such a vast and densely-congregated portion of human beings.

The subject, indeed, has created deep complaints that fevers have engendered and contagion spread in this district, during a period of awful epidemic, when the cholera raged in a frightfully appalling degree, and when adequate sewers and drainage might probably have assuaged the scourge and saved the lives of many individuals. Your memorialists conceive that on the latter ground alone no argument is wanting to satisfy your Honourable House of the vast importance of opening certain lines of road, and thus giving facilities for making additional sewers and drainage accordingly; but your memorialists venture to take a much wider range, with regard to public benefit, than of merely confining their views to local interests or private and parochial advantage.

Your memorialists would now respectfully submit to your Honourable House, that, if Parliament in its wisdom were to extend the metropolitan improvements to the eastern suburbs of London, they would not only conduce to the health of the inhabitants, but it would form a chain of highly important connexion, regard being had to trade and commerce, as will appear by reference to the map of London, in the following way:

Firstly, your memorialists submit a direct street should be formed from the London Docks to Hackney-road, commencing at or near London Dock-gate, in a direct line, crossing Whitechapel, near Essex-

street or George-yard, and passing the front of Spitalfields Church, continuing on Red Lion-street, crossing Quaker-street, Phoenix-street, Anchor-street, Church-street, Nichol-street, and Castle-street, into Hackney-road (at the end of Crabtree-row), being the road to Cambridge.

Secondly, a direct road from Cannon-street-road to Great Cambridge-street, in Hackney-road (commencing with and opening at Baker's-row), which is nearly opposite New-road, Whitechapel-road, proceeding from Baker's-row to Charles-street, along Charles-street, Wellington-street, White-street, crossing the centre of Bethnal Green-road, into Squirries-street, open and continue north end of that street into Hackney-road, opposite Great Cambridge-street; thus a road would be opened from the Thames Tunnel and Docks, by the Commercial-road, to Kingsland Turnpike and Dalston, over Haggerstone Bridge, or by the new road now making from Great Cambridge-street.

Thirdly, a road from Old-street to Bow, to connect the Great Eastern with the Northern and Western roads, and the projected improvements to the Sessions House, Clerkenwell; commence a new street from Old-street to Featherstone-street, along that street to the City-road, upon Tabernacle-walk, to and along Leonard-street, continuing the same across the Curtain-road to Shoreditch, crossing Shoreditch, along Church-street, up Bethnal Green road to Bethnal Green; improve Green-street to Twig Folly Bridge, and from thence in a direct line to Bow.

Your memorialists humbly venture to think that there never could arise a better or more favourable opportunity than the present for Parliament in its wisdom to legislate generally and equitably on a subject of such paramount and even vital importance to the community. Your Honourable House will not fail to look at the commercial situation and increasing consequence of the eastern suburbs of London, and it naturally occurs to your memorialists to make this observation, that, if a great public tax be imposed on the metropolis generally, some benefit should be conceded to those parishes who contribute largely to such impost, if it can be fairly and reasonably shown that a commensurate public advantage could ultimately be accomplished, and such undoubtedly appears would be the case on the present occasion, with reference to the Tower Hamlets.

Your memorialists, being thus appointed to carry into effect, as far as possible, the wishes of the inhabitants at large, beg humbly to request of your Honourable House that this parish of Bethnal Green in particular may be incorporated or scheduled in the intended Metropolis Improvement Bill, now under the consideration of Parliament, or that your Honourable House will be pleased to give your memorialists the benefit of this petition in such other manner as your Honourable House in its wisdom shall deem most advisable and expedient, under existing circumstances.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

No. 2.

Correspondence between the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police and the Poor Law Commissioners, relative to the Relief of Persons casually found in a state of destitution.

Letter from the Commissioners of Police to the Poor Law Commissioners.

*Metropolitan Police Office, Whitehall Place,
24th August, 1837.*

Sir,

The Commissioners of Police enclose, for the information of the Poor Law Commissioners, returns from the divisions of the metropolitan police, showing for the last three months the numbers of persons found by the police in each, in a state of destitution. From these returns it appears that difficulties still occur in obtaining that immediate relief which the extreme urgency of some of the cases demands, and all plea and claim for any relief is resisted in others on the ground that the party should seek for it elsewhere, perhaps in a distant parish, although in all fit cases relief appears to be administered more readily and effectually now than before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the whole amount of mendicancy within the police district has not increased. The Commissioners beg leave to call the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners to the points to which they have above alluded, and they will be glad to receive such suggestions arising out of the present mode of administering the law as may enable the police to act more effectually in cases of destitute persons, of whom they are obliged to take cognizance.

I have the honour, &c.

To E. Chadwick, Esq.

RICHARD MAYNE.

Reply to foregoing Communication.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
6th September, 1837.*

Gentlemen,

I have read to the Poor Law Commissioners your letter of the 24th ult., in which you give instances where the police constables have found in the streets persons in a state of destitution, and who were refused relief on the ground that they belonged to distant parishes.

It was satisfactory to the Commissioners to learn from you that cases of destitution and emergency occur less frequently than previously to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and that a large proportion of those which do occur are carefully treated by the officers charged with the administration of relief to the destitute. It was also satisfactory to the Commissioners to learn, that within the metropolitan districts the amount of mendicancy has not increased beyond that which has heretofore prevailed.

It appears, nevertheless, that much misunderstanding prevails as to the state of the law on the subject; and the Commissioners deem it advisable to state, for your information, the nature of the relief available for cases of actual destitution, as well as the mode in which the administration of the law may be made subservient to the suppression of all pretexts for mendicancy. If any person state that he have no food, and that he is destitute, or otherwise express or signify that he is

in danger of perishing unless relief be given to him, then any officer charged with the administration of relief is bound, unless he have presented to him some facts or reasonable evidence to rebut such statement, to give relief to such destitute person in the mode prescribed by the law.

If any person meet a wayfarer or other person asking relief on the ground of destitution, then such person may direct the destitute person to the proper officer, by whom the relief must be necessarily administered, unless anything shall appear to that officer to show at once and conclusively the statement of destitution to be false. These directions are at the choice of any subject, and may be given verbally or in writing; and the Poor Law Commissioners conceive it to be in some measure the more especial duty of any peace-officer to conduct or direct such destitute person to the place where the relief will be administered.

The overseers are not relieved from the responsibility of administering relief according to the regulations prescribed under the authority of the Poor Law Amendment Act. By the 54th section, any overseer is, in cases "of sudden and urgent necessity, required to give such temporary relief as the case shall require, in articles of absolute necessity, but not in money, and whether the applicant for relief be settled in the parish where he shall apply for relief or not;" but application may now in most districts be made to—

1. The relieving officers.
2. The master of the workhouse; and
3. To the Board of Guardians when it is sitting.

The duties of the relieving officers with relation to such cases, as those duties are prescribed in the Commissioners' regulations, are as follows :—

"To receive all applications for relief, and to examine into the merits and circumstances of each case, and report the same to the guardians at their next weekly meeting.

"In cases of sudden and urgent necessity, to give such temporary relief as each case shall require, either by placing the pauper in the workhouse or affording relief out of the house in articles of absolute necessity, but not in money, whether the applicant for relief be settled in any parish in the Union or not.

"As soon as he shall have had notice of the sickness of, or of any injury received by, any pauper, to notify the fact to the medical officer, and in the mean time to furnish such relief as the emergency of the case may call for, and also furnish such further relief, in or out of the workhouse, as the case, upon the certificate of the medical officer, may appear to require.

"To report to the guardians, at their weekly meeting, all cases in which temporary relief shall have been given by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, or cases of sudden and urgent necessity as hereinafter provided."

The duties of the medical officers, with relation to such cases, are thus prescribed :—

"To attend duly and punctually upon all paupers out of the work-

house falling or continuing sick within the limits of his district, including all paupers whom by law any parish of the Union may be bound to relieve, whether belonging or not belonging to such parish, and whether under suspended orders of removal or otherwise, and to supply all such sick paupers with all necessary medicines and appliances."

The master of the workhouse is bound "to receive into the house paupers admitted in manner hereinafter mentioned, and to cause them to be examined by the medical officer, and to cleanse, clothe, and place them in the proper wards."

By the first article of the workhouse regulations "paupers shall be received into the workhouse in any one of the following modes, and no other, viz. :—

- "1. By an order of the guardians, to be signified in writing by their clerk.
- "2. By a provisional order in writing, signed by an overseer, churchwarden, or relieving officer.
- "3. By the master of the workhouse, without any such order, in any case of sudden or urgent necessity."

On the occurrence of any case of destitution, or of sudden and pressing emergency, the better course will be to apply to the nearest paid officer of the Union, the relieving officer, or the master of the workhouse, who best know the most efficient remedies applicable for the relief of such cases, and who have the best means of applying them. The Commissioners will feel it their duty to make those officers responsible in their situations for any serious neglect—for the bad consequences of any omission to give prompt and adequate relief in any case of real destitution and emergency. For relief to be effectual, it must be given at the time when the emergency shall occur to the destitute person. The question as to any existing means of repayment, or as to the place to which the destitute person may be chargeable, it will be the duty of the officer to reserve for investigation after the pressing want shall have been relieved.

The relief of cases of simple destitution are the province of the officers appointed for the administration of relief under the Poor Law. Where any person, who has been originally taken into the custody of the police, for any other reason than that of simple destitution, falls into the state of destitution whilst in custody, the Commissioners conceive that the relief should be given out of the means provided for the support and proper care of prisoners whilst in custody.

All persons who are not casually destitute, but who beg as a profession, the Poor Law Commissioners submit should be dealt with under the Vagrant Act, and be apprehended by the police and taken before the magistrate for his award of punishment. In those cases which the Union or parish officers find to be cases of imposture, or where, after the destitution shall have been relieved, it is ascertained to have been brought about by misconduct or by any act of vagrancy, then it will be the duty of those officers to give the offenders into the custody of the police, that they may be taken before the magistrate.

That which the Commissioners are most anxious to have made known

is, that the relief of actual destitution in cases of emergency should always precede the investigation of any question as to its cause, or as to the liability of any other parties than the parish to contribute to it.

The Commissioners direct me to express their satisfaction on perceiving, from perusal of the returns from the P division, which includes the parishes of Camberwell and Lambeth, that no cases of destitution have of late been found in the streets of that division. In the parishes of Camberwell and Lambeth the Commissioners are informed that the relief in the workhouse is ably administered, and the workhouse freely offered to all destitute objects. The Poor Law Commissioners trust that, in other districts, so soon as proper workhouse accommodation is provided, the rate-payers will have complete security that all proper cases of destitution will receive immediate attention and relief, and that, there being no ground whatever for the plea of the mendicant, alms to casual mendicants will be withheld. As the new arrangements advance, the police may act more strictly upon this assurance in removing from the streets all persons who are mendicant, or who afford any pretext for almsgiving; and the Poor Law Commissioners will at all times be ready to consider what additional regulations may be adopted to attain the object.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. CHADWICK, *Secretary.*

To the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police.

No. 3.

CORRESPONDENCE relative to the mode of relieving and employing Paupers in Spitalfields.

Letter from certain Operatives of Spitalfields to the Poor Law Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

30th March, 1838.

THE committee of unemployed silk-weavers of *Spitalfields* and its vicinity most humbly pray that your kind attention be directed to the cases of those persons engaged in the breaking of stones, or other laborious work, which unfits them for handling silk when they may get employment, as their being kept upon such labour will totally incapacitate them from being able to work at the silk-trade, and, if continued, will be the means of keeping them ever on the parish.

The business of a silk-weaver being very confining, and not being robust and hearty men, prevents them from working at such labour, and being at the same time without sufficient food, will not only unfit them for labour of any sort, but will ever occasion their names being on the books of the Union.

We have the honour to be,

Your most obedient servants, .

JAMES LEESOM.

GEORGE BRITTEN.

JAMES SLATER.

Reply of the Poor Law Commissioners to foregoing Letter.

*Poor Law Commission Office,
Somerset House, 24th April, 1838.*

TO JAMES LEESOM, GEORGE BRITTEN, AND JAMES SLATER.

THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS for England and Wales have had under their consideration a paper, signed by you, purporting to be from "the committee of unemployed silk-weavers of Spitalfields and its vicinity," complaining of the mode in which certain weavers, who have become paupers, had been compelled to labour in return for the relief given by the guardians of the poor of their parish. The Commissioners, being desirous that all complaints relating to the administration of relief to the destitute poor should be investigated, have not hesitated to investigate complaints preferred by you, although they cannot recognise you in any other light than as individuals; and they have in this instance directed an examination to be made as to the matter in question, and I am now to state to you—

That by law the guardians can only give relief to the able-bodied, by setting them on work. It is an essential condition that, when the wants of any destitute able-bodied person are supplied by relief given in return for work, the work or mode of relief should not be such as to raise the condition of the pauper above that of the lowest self-supporting labourer, or induce any one to make the parish the first instead of the last recourse in case of need. Much of the distress which at present prevails, and of that which has heretofore prevailed amongst the weavers in Spitalfields, appears to be ascribable to the former extensive neglect and omission to enforce these conditions in the administration of relief, whether out of the poor-rates or out of auxiliary funds derived from subscriptions within this district. By frequent relief to the able-bodied in aid of wages, or under such circumstances as not to engage their whole time; by the relief itself being extensively given without any adequate return of labour, it has arisen that the condition of the pauper within the district has not been ineligible; and whilst silk-manufactories, with a demand for hands, have sprung up in provincial towns, and new hands have been trained there, weavers in Spitalfields have kept within the parish, to the great burden of the rate-payers as well as the depression of the labour-market, and the injury of the other workmen within the district. The Commissioners are assured that those workmen who have disengaged themselves from the parochial trammels, and have sought distant employment, have generally bettered their condition. But such have been the pernicious effects of the former relaxed modes of administering relief, that not long since, when eligible offers of employment were obtained and made to a number of the weavers in Spitalfields then suffering by distress, they preferred remaining dependent on casual charity or on parochial relief, and could not be prevailed upon to accept them.

From much evidence it is clear that the relaxation of labour, to which your application (which objects to the present mode) tends, would be as prejudicial to the industrious rate-payers as to the ultimate interests of those on whose behalf you take upon yourselves to act.

With relation to the particular description of labour required by the guardians, I am to state that it is desirable that the labour provided

should not be such as to interfere in the least degree possible with the labour of independent labourers. All attempts to set up parochial manufactories, or to give to weavers or other labourers such work as they have been accustomed to, have failed of their objects, have been injurious to the self-supporting labourers, and have aggravated the evils they were intended to remedy.

The breaking and preparation of stones for the repair of the roads is divested of these objections; boys as well as men may and do work at it. It is conveniently measurable for task-work, and is obtainable in great abundance. Very great difficulty is found in obtaining other work, and those who object to this, unless they propose some other efficient substitute, must be considered as objecting to any labour whatsoever.

But, inasmuch as the able-bodied can only be legally relieved in return for labour, no other labour with the requisite qualities being readily available, the guardians have little discretion in putting the able-bodied to this as the best work which is to be found.

You allege that "their being kept upon such labour will totally incapacitate them from working at the silk-trade, and, if continued, will be the means of keeping them ever on the parish." The Commissioners have likewise been informed, that, by a deputation of two of you, it was stated that it required six weeks to get the weavers' hands fit for weaving after such work; but this, they are assured, is a case of rare occurrence.

In 1832 the able-bodied paupers, weavers of Spitalfields, were set to work in the parish stone-yard; then, as now, no such serious inconveniences as those alleged were sustained. The weavers then dependent on parochial relief returned to weaving without any difficulty, or with no more than two or three days' inconvenience.

Instances have been presented to the Commissioners where weavers who have been at work at the stone-yard have at once obtained employment at the loom without any serious disqualification being alleged by themselves or their employers.

Instances also abound in other districts where weavers of delicate fabrics, when weaving is scarce, at once have recourse to spade husbandry, or other agricultural employment, and return to the loom when the demand for weaving revives. One instance is emphatically stated where, on the failure of employment in the parish of Darwen, in Lancashire, some time ago, great numbers of weavers were thrown out of employment and set on the more severe work of quarrying stones.

The following is an extract from the evidence with relation to the performance of such work:—

"The weavers—those who had been accustomed to use the shuttle, and the shuttle only—now handled the spade or the pick-axe?—Yes, or other stronger occupations than they had been used to."

"Did the great bulk of those weavers return to their old occupation of weaving?—No, they did not one-half of them. Many that could not use the spade before were taught to use the spade, and have been useful labourers since. Even in the neighbourhood, some of those, weavers at that time, have never woven since, but have continued labourers, working on the road, or quarrying in the stone-quarry, or

assisting builders. After a bad trade it generally happens that it is so.

"And those weavers that did return, were they found to be as good weavers as ever?—Yes, not the least diminished; they returned to their weaving, and we heard no complaint of any personal deficiency.

"Do you believe that any such occupation to a weaving community would permanently deteriorate them?—I do not think it would. Many of the cotton-weavers took silk to weave, and they never had silk manufactured in that neighbourhood previously; they made the best sort of plain silk-weavers. The silk-manufacturers wanted the silk goods made as light as they possibly could be, and the manufacturers said they were better silk-weavers than those that had been in similar occupations in the neighbourhood of Manchester. It took a few days or a week to get their hands into proper condition for the handling of the cotton and silk when they resumed their weaving. It must take a few days after the skin had been torn and made rough with the stone-breaking or handling the rougher tools, or in hay-making (instances are quite common of weavers becoming hay-makers), to get their hands smooth again. They are awkward for a day or two on returning to the loom.

"Is there anything that you should judge in the Spitalfields labourers, or anything of any kind, that would induce you to recommend any variation in the treatment with them, as to employing them with rough tools, stone-breaking or anything else?—Not the least. The sensation of the skin upon the fingers would be impaired a little by the difference of labour, but that would soon return and the skin grow again."

The following is an extract from the examination of another witness:—

"What is the effect after a length of time of using the spade or agricultural tools; do they become unfitted for weaving?—No. They have often told me that they had a little difficulty in coming out. The hands get a little sore, and they have a little difficulty in returning until the hands get a little more smooth; but many hundreds in our neighbourhood do both, just as the prospect of employment induces them.

"Then they do both even in ordinary circumstances, that is to say, they weave at one period of the year, and work as agricultural labourers at another?—Oh yes; and probably through the year some of them will have a piece in the loom, and on a wet day they will go to it—industrious men.

"Then they have recourse to it in bad weather generally, when they cannot work in the fields?—Yes, if it is wet for several days and they cannot get regular employment, they will go to the loom for a few days.

"Do they go to the loom in winter?—Principally; part of their weaving is in summer. The agricultural labourer, who has turned from the loom to be a labourer, weaves in winter, and works in the summer as a labourer in the farm, and then in the winter turns weaver again.

"Then there is only a few days' soreness of the hands in coming to the work?—A few days' stiffness in returning.

“How do they get rid of the stiffness?—By washing the hands and getting the dirt out.”

But in the administration of relief, anything which would hinder the pauper returning to work, even for a day, is an inconvenience, and it appears the guardians have put the applicants to such work to a less extent than was desirable. They have only required it in those cases where, from the statement of the pauper himself or from other circumstances, it appeared probable that he would continue permanently chargeable. Only 25 are stated to be now at work in the stone-yard, and those are persons who have from time to time been paupers, few of them for less than seven years, and several for as long as seven years.

It appears, therefore, to the Commissioners, that your application is entirely unwarranted; that the guardians have taken the best course as regards the labourers, as well as the rate-payers, and they will be requested to act upon it generally and firmly, for the protection of the great body of the weavers and of the district at large.

Having stated thus much to explain the Commissioners' views, and to prevent misrepresentation with regard to such labour, I am further to state—

That, if the paupers themselves consider that they have any ground of complaint, they may themselves prefer their complaint to the guardians; or, in case of anything being done which they, the weavers, deem to be illegal, they may themselves appeal to the magistrates or the Commissioners. No case has ever been brought to the knowledge of the Commissioners, where the paupers themselves, though unaided, have been refused a hearing, or denied any redress, to which they appeared fairly entitled. The Board of Guardians and their officers have such knowledge of the nature of the employments within the district, as to be competent to judge whether the labour required was injurious in its nature. The law has vested in them, subject to authorised control, the exercise of a discretionary authority in the administration of relief; they are responsible for the exercise of that discretion, and are bound not to divest themselves of it, or allow the intervention of third parties who are unauthorised. The Commissioners have only received your complaint as that of yourselves, and cannot recognise any such unauthorised body as a committee of the weavers. No future applications of this nature from you will be entertained.

The mischievous character of the unauthorised body to which you belong has been manifested to the Commissioners, not only by the mischievous effects resulting from the object pursued in this instance, and the erroneous statements and incorrect representations by which it was sought to be obtained, but by urgent requests on the part of persons to whom application has been made for information on this subject, that their names might not be mentioned, as in that case they would be denounced by the Committee and exposed to grievous molestation. The Commissioners are assured that you and your associates find it better to go about from public-house to public-house, convening meetings on cases of alleged grievance (of which the one now examined is an example), and living upon subscriptions exacted from the

distressed weavers rather than on the produce of your own industry, at your own looms.

In other trades the workmen have found no difficulty in obtaining the gratuitous services of their fellow-workmen in employment, and the weavers should be advised that every penny paid for such services as yours is a bounty on agitation, misrepresentation, and injurious courses, of which they must be the sufferers. The Commissioners feel bound to state this explicitly, as in other instances where, by ignorance, fraud, or intimidation, such unauthorised bodies have obtained power over the workpeople, it has been so exercised as to throw heavy burdens on the poor-rates, and to subject the labourers to much misery and grievous oppression.

The Commissioners will request the guardians not to sustain your unauthorised authority by sanctioning your intervention. You must also be cautioned that you will be amenable for exciting obstructions against the execution of the law.

Signed, by order of the Board,
E. CHADWICK, *Secretary.*

Letter from the Poor Law Commissioners to, R. Brutton, Esq., Clerk to the Governors of Bethnal Green, transmitting Copy of the foregoing Correspondence.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House, 25th April, 1838.

Sir,

THE POOR LAW Commissioners for England and Wales have received the enclosed memorial, purporting to be from "the Committee of unemployed Silk-weavers of Spitalfields and its vicinity."

To this memorial the Commissioners have returned an answer, of which a copy is enclosed. You are requested to lay both before the Board of Guardians, and to state to them that the Commissioners consider that the measures taken for procuring a return of labour at the stone-yard from able-bodied paupers the most beneficial mode of carrying the law into execution, and to request that it may, for the sake of all classes within the district, be steadily carried out. If, in cases of relief required by able-bodied weavers for sudden or short emergencies, any labour could have been procured to set them on without occasioning the inconvenience of the temporary soreness of the hands, or impeding the work even for two or three days on the return to the loom, such a mode of employment would, of course, be preferable, and the Commissioners have no doubt the guardians would have availed themselves of it. But when such work cannot be procured, except at disproportionate cost and inconvenience, the Commissioners consider that the law should be complied with by the general application of that labour which is the most readily procured.

The labour is in itself necessary and useful labour, which should be applied to all; nor should it, by any partial application, be allowed to be stigmatized as a punishment.

The Commissioners regret the state of depression in which the trade of the district continues; and that, according to the information they have received, much of it has sought other channels in this country. They, however, feel assured, that, whatever may be the prevalent cause,

the most efficient modes of relief will be in the firm execution of the law, and the consequent stimulant to the workmen to beat about for employment in other fields of industry. The Commissioners would particularly direct the attention of the guardians to the example contained in some annexed evidence with respect to the effects of the administration of relief on sound principles, on the occasion of severe manufacturing distress in the parish of Darwen, in Lancashire. Their attention should be directed to its effects, in causing a speedy relief of the conjunction of labourers by the numbers induced to relieve the depressed branch of employment by seeking new sources of labour,—the maintenance of the spring of industry in those who remained,—the consequent inducement to the investment of additional capital and the restoration and advance in prosperity,—by the steady adherence to sound principles.

Other instances might be adduced for the support and encouragement of the guardians in the wise and beneficial course which they appear to have taken.

Signed, by order of the Board,

E. CHADWICK, *Secretary.*

To R. Brutton, Esq.

Clerk to the Guardians, Bethnal Green.

No. 4.

Further Instructional Letter as to Proceedings under the Parochial Assessments Act.

*Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
19th September, 1837.*

Gentlemen,

THE Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have, within the last few weeks, received various letters of inquiry from parish officers and others, seeking further information with reference to the proceedings under the Parochial Assessments Act.

The Commissioners, thinking it probable that similar doubts and difficulties have occurred to many other parish officers, and possibly to Boards of Guardians, have deemed it advisable to circulate the following remarks as supplemental to their letter of the 22nd of June, *ult.**

1. The opinion of the Commissioners has frequently been asked as to what course should be adopted, in the case of a parish in which there exists an assessment hitherto recognised as fair and satisfactory.

The Commissioners conceive that such an assessment may, without much difficulty, be modified, so as to make it conformable to the principles laid down in the Parochial Assessments Act, in the following manner:—

If the existing assessment purports to be made at one-half or two-thirds, or at any other definite proportion of the supposed annual value, it must be raised up to such supposed annual value, by the addition of the necessary proportionate part. Thus, if the assessment be made at one-half the supposed annual value, it must be doubled; if at one-third, it must be trebled; if at two-thirds, an addition must be made to

* Third Annual Report, Appendix (A), No. 2.

the assessed value of each property of one-half of the sum at which it stands assessed.

Having thus corrected the scale of assessment, if it needs correction, the net annual value of each property, as required by the Parochial Assessments Act, will be found by deducting from the supposed annual value derived from the assessment such sum as the parish officers in their judgment may deem equal to the average expenses of repairs and insurance, and such other annual expenses as are necessary on the part of the landlord to keep the property in its existing condition.

Where the original assessment did not include the value of the tithe, as part of the gross value of the ratable property out of which the tithe issues, the assessment thus corrected will not include it; and therefore no deduction for tithe commutation rent-charge will in such cases be necessary.

The net annual value thus found should be inserted in the rate-book, in the column headed "Ratable Value."

As regards the "gross estimated rental" required by the Act to be entered in the column in the rate-book prepared and headed for that purpose, the Commissioners have to observe, that where, as above-mentioned, the net annual value can be conveniently deduced from the existing assessment, the gross estimated rental of each property can be readily found by adding to the net annual value the items before-mentioned, *i. e.*, the expense of repairs, insurances, and the other expenses adverted to, and also the estimated tenant's rates and taxes payable in respect of the property.

2. In several parishes in which the existing assessment has appeared to require alteration, a desire has been expressed that the parish officers should, with the aid of a small committee of rate-payers, assess the ratable property in the parish, and the Commissioners have been requested to authorize the payment of small incidental expenses, such as clerkage, stationery, &c., and to enable the parish officers and committee to avail themselves of the occasional aid of a surveyor in points of difficulty. The Commissioners, believing that this mode of proceeding may tend to save expense and prevent litigation, have issued orders authorising it, and they are prepared to adopt a similar course on similar applications, if the guardians of the Union in which the applying parish may be comprised recommend it.

3. Where parish officers have applied for a new survey and valuation they have occasionally indicated the name of the surveyor whom the rate-payers wished to be consulted. The selection of this officer, however, has been confided by the legislature to the guardians of the Unions, doubtless with a view to enable the guardians to appoint the same surveyors for the different parishes in the Union who may require such assistance, as well for the sake of establishing such an identity of principle of valuation and rating throughout the Unions, as also with the view of obtaining the services of surveyors on cheaper terms.

In furtherance of these objects, and especially in reference to parishes in which it is contemplated to introduce the provisions of the Tithe Commutation Act, the Poor Law Commissioners would recommend that Boards of Guardians should place themselves in communication with the Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales, who, from the experience they have had in the proceedings taken under the Tithe

Commutation Act, will probably be enabled to afford to the guardians valuable suggestions as to the best mode of obtaining the services of a competent surveyor on reasonable terms.

4. The progress of the proceedings of the Tithe Commissioners, and the valuations and surveys which have been undertaken, or are likely to be commenced, under the provisions of the Tithe Commutation Act, have naturally led to the inquiry whether the survey and map cannot be made to answer both the purposes of that Act and of the Parochial Assessments Act.

The Poor Law Commissioners are very desirous to effect this object, so far as the provisions of the Parochial Assessments Act will permit; and they would therefore recommend to the guardians that, in contracting with any surveyor to make a map of any parish in which the tithes are not already commuted, they should require the map to be made in the form and according to the instructions adopted and circulated by the Tithe Commissioners, so far as those directions are not solely applicable to the special object of the Tithe Commutation Act.

The Commissioners have transmitted copies of these directions to the various Boards of Guardians for England and Wales.

5. In some cases in which the Commissioners have issued orders for a new valuation, a question has arisen as to the mode in which any rate should be made which may be necessary previous to the completion of the valuation, and the Commissioners have been requested to suspend the peremptory operation of the Act. The Commissioners, however, having no power to direct any partial suspension of the Act, have recommended that, where it is probable that the valuation will be complete within a few months after the 29th September, a rate should be made immediately previous to the 29th September in the manner and form in which it may hitherto have been made, and the rate be of sufficient amount to cover the expenses of the parish till the completion of the valuation. In such cases the rate might be collected in one or more portions and at intervals of time corresponding with the usual periods for making the rates.

It should be observed that outgoing and incoming tenants would be rendered liable (under the 17th Geo. II., c. 38., sec. 12.) only to such portions of such provisional rates as are proportionate to the continuance of their respective occupations.

In case, however, it should become necessary after the 29th of September to make a rate, previously to the completion of the new survey and valuation, the churchwardens and overseers should correct the existing assessment to the best of their ability, so as to render it conformable with the principles of the Parochial Assessments Act. This existing assessment, so corrected, being adopted as provisional and intermediate only, would probably not be the occasion of dispute and litigation, more especially if the parish officers were to call a vestry-meeting and obtain their concurrence thereto, or the assistance of a committee of rate-payers, and of the surveyor employed in the survey and valuation in progress, in correcting it.

6. The foregoing observations apply to those points of a general nature arising out of the Parochial Assessments Act, which have been recently brought under the attention of the Commissioners.

The following special questions have been likewise pressed upon their notice :—

1st. Whether, in estimating the net annual value, the land-tax or sewer's rate, or other landlord's rates and taxes, are to be deducted?

2nd. As to the relative proportion in which lands and tithes are to be rated?

3rd. As to the mode of rating public-houses and shops?

1st. With regard to the land-tax, sewer's-rate, and other landlord's rates and taxes, it will be perceived, by a reference to the first section of the Parochial Assessments Act, that it is only tenant's rates and taxes which are expressly authorized to be deducted, and that the only landlord's charges authorized to be deducted are the repairs, insurance, and other expenses, which may be necessary to maintain the property in a state to command the estimated rent.

The Commissioners think that the express mention of these taxes and charges operates to prevent the deduction of any other landlord's rates or taxes.

2nd. As respects the relative proportion in which lands and tithes are to be rated, it is to be observed that this question has, previously to the Parochial Assessments Act, been frequently the subject of legal controversy, and it is understood that the proviso at the end of the 1st section of the Parochial Assessments Act is intended to preserve to the tithe-owner the benefit of the decision in the case of the *King v. Jodrell* (1 B and A. 403).

That case decides that any profit accruing to the occupiers of land, after payment of rent and necessary outgoings beyond that which would repay the expense of cultivating lands, and which would compensate for the farmer's trouble and labour, and superintendence, ought to be included in the assessment; and that, when (as might be done before the passing of the Assessments Act) a profit so accruing to the occupier was omitted in the rate, a proportionate remission should be made to the tithe-owner in rating the tithes.

The Parochial Assessments Act, however, which prescribes the rent which might reasonably be expected to be obtained to be the criterion for estimating ratable hereditaments generally, appears generally to exclude, in making of the estimate, the consideration of such an occupier's profit as is referred to in the case.

But if, after the estimate is made of ratable hereditaments (including the tithe according to the Parochial Assessments Act), there should appear to be a profit accruing to the occupier, of the kind described in the case, as that profit will not be rated under the Parochial Assessments Act, the tithe-owner would appear to be entitled to a deduction proportionate to that profit.

3rd. In reference to the rating of public-houses, the Commissioners have to suggest that difficulties would be avoided by a close attention and a strict adherence to the directions of the Act; that they should be assessed upon an estimate of the rent at which such houses might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, making the prescribed allowances and deductions.

It is true that the annual value of a public-house, so estimated, would be greater than the annual value of another house of equal magnitude and cost of building, but it appears to be fully established by law that the additional value accidentally accruing to the house is a proper subject of rating. Upon this point the case of the *King v. the Liverpool Exchange Proprietors* (3 Nea and Man, 550; and 1 Ad. and E. 465) seems to be conclusive. It is there observed, that "the principle is established, that the advantages attendant upon a building, in respect either of its situation or of the mode of its occupation, are to be taken into the account in estimating its ratable annual value, whenever these advantages would enable the owner of the building to let it at a higher rent than it would otherwise fetch." Care, however, must be taken in rating a public-house not to include the profits of the trade, nor the value of the goodwill of the trade, in the value of the public-house; and, in order to avoid this error, it will be proper for the valuers to treat the goodwill as the personal property exclusively of the occupier.

The preceding observations on the rating of public-houses are applicable to the rating of shops, and all property deriving an increased value from its special use.

Signed, by order of the Board,

GEORGE COODE, *Assistant Secretary.*

*To the Guardians of Unions and Parishes,
and to the Churchwardens and Overseers
of Parishes and Townships.*

No. 5.

CIRCULAR LETTER as to the EXPENSES OF VALUATIONS, &c., under the Parochial Assessments Act.

*Poor Law Commission Office,
Somerset House, Jan., 1838.*

Gentlemen,

SEVERAL questions having recently been put to the Poor Law Commissioners as to the most convenient manner of providing for and discharging the expenses of valuations, maps, and surveys, made under the orders of the Commissioners, issued under the authority of the Parochial Assessments Act, the Commissioners think it right to make and circulate the following observations, for the information of the guardians of Unions and of the other officers of Unions and parishes.

The Act points out two modes of providing for these expenses,—*i. e.*, either by a separate rate, or by a charge on the rates. The first of these modes is evidently inapplicable, when the sum required is so large as to make it desirable that it should be paid by gradual instalments; and, also, when the sum required is very small. In all cases, moreover, the adoption of this course will involve the parish officers, or paid officers, upon whom the making or collecting the rates may fall, in the additional amount of labour which would be necessary for making a separate rate.

The Commissioners are therefore of opinion that it will generally be found most advisable to provide for the payment of the expenses adverted to by the latter of the two modes pointed out, namely, by charging the rates.

Where the sum is small, it will ordinarily be found to be unnecessary to borrow the money; and it will only be requisite for the guardians to come to a resolution according to the Form (A) hereunto annexed; and to issue an order on the churchwardens and overseers of the parish, according to the Form (B) hereunto annexed, as the case may require.

When this mode of providing for the expenses of a valuation is adopted, they will not appear in the Union accounts, but the payment by the churchwardens and overseers should be entered in their quarterly statement, No. 4, under the head of "Other Expenses," as a distinct item, and should be included in the column "Other Expenses," in the quarterly abstract, Form 12. But, in order that the Commissioners may be informed of the amounts so disbursed for the purposes of the surveys and valuations, the clerk should make a separate return of these amounts for each parish on the back of the quarterly abstract, Form 12.

Where the sum required is large, the proper course will be to borrow the money either from the treasurer of the Union or from some private person willing to lend the same; and, as a security for the repayment thereof, with the interest due thereon, the guardians should execute a deed similar to Form (C) hereunto annexed. Such a deed would, it is conceived, require a mortgage-stamp.

It may, nevertheless, sometimes be necessary, even when the sum is small, to borrow the money of the treasurer; as, for example, in cases in which, although the sum is small, it is considerable as compared with the annual expenditure of the parish. In these cases, however, it is probable that the treasurer would not deem it indispensable to be furnished with a formal deed of charge, but would advance the sum required upon the faith of a resolution of the guardians drawn up according to Form (D).

When the money is borrowed, it will be necessary for the guardians, from time to time, as the instalments and interest become due, to issue orders, according to Form (E) hereunto annexed, upon the churchwardens and overseers of the parish in respect of which it is borrowed.

Where the money is borrowed, it should be placed to the credit of the guardians of the Union with the treasurer, and they should open two accounts in the Union ledger, one in the name of the party who advances the loan, the other under the head "Parish of A.—Valuation Loan." The money advanced by the lender, and the interest as it becomes due, should be credited to the first of these accounts and debited to the second; and as the instalments and interest are received from the parish, they should be paid to the lender by the guardians, and should be debited to his account, and credited to the account of the Valuation Loan. These instalments and interest must be entered by the churchwardens and overseers in their quarterly statement, No. 4, and be included in the quarterly abstract, No. 12, and be separately reported on the back thereof by the clerk, as is above directed respecting the valuation expenses, which are provided for as before mentioned, without having recourse to a loan.

As these expenses, however, are matters which concern the individual parishes rather than the Union, and as the entries in the ledger are made principally for the purpose of ensuring an accurate adjustment

between the lender and the several parishes, no notice need for the present be taken of the Valuation Loans in the quarterly abstract, Form 11, until the Poor Law Commissioners shall otherwise direct.

Signed, by order of the Board,

To the Board of Guardians
of the Union.

EDWIN CHADWICK, *Secretary.*

A.

Resolved—That the valuation of the parish of _____ having been completed, the costs thereof, amounting to the sum of _____, be hereby charged on the poor-rates of the said parish.

B.

To A. B., &c. _____ churchwardens and overseers of the parish of _____ Union. You are hereby authorized and required to pay on or before the _____ day of _____ from the poor-rates of the said parish, the following sums to the following persons respectively [here insert the particulars]; which said sums, amounting in the whole to the sum of _____, are the costs of [a valuation] made of the messuages, lands, and other hereditaments liable to poor-rates in the said parish, in pursuance of an order of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, bearing date the _____ day of _____

C.

This deed, made the _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord _____, by virtue of an Act passed in the Session held in the 6th and 7th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate Parochial Assessments," and in pursuance of an order of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, bearing date the _____ day of _____, in the year _____, Witnesseth that the guardians of the poor of the _____ Union, in the county of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ to _____ Esq., treasurer of the said Union, paid by M. N., of _____, for the purpose of defraying the costs of a [survey, valuation, and map] made of the messuages, lands, and other hereditaments liable to poor-rates in the parish of _____, do hereby charge the poor-rates, to be hereafter made within the said parish, with the payment to the said M. N., his executors, administrators, or assigns, of the said principal sum by the instalments following; that is to say, [one-fifth on the _____ day of _____, &c. &c. &c.] together with interest on the principal which shall from time to time remain due, after the rate of _____ per cent. In witness whereof the said guardians have hereunto set their common seal the day and year first above written.

D.

Resolved—That the [valuation] of the parish of _____ having been completed, the costs thereof, amounting to the sum of _____, be hereby charged on the poor-rates of the said parish, and that K. L., treasurer of the said Union, be requested to advance the same, to be repaid by instalments as follows, namely:—

With interest on so much of the said sum as shall for the time being remain unpaid, and that the guardians, upon the request of the said K. L., do

execute the necessary instruments for securing the payment of the said instalments and interest.

E.

To A. B. &c.
churchwardens and overseers of the parish of
the county of _____, comprised in the
Union.

(First, second,
or third, as the
case may be) } £. 170
Instalment
due on the
day of

You are hereby authorised and required to pay to K. L.,
treasurer of the _____ Union, at _____, on the
_____ day of _____, the sum of _____

from the poor-rates of the said parish, for the purpose of enabling the guardians of the said Union to pay the instalment and interest mentioned in the margin, which will then be due to _____ in respect of the sum of _____

Half-year's interest on sum of £. _____ up to the day of _____ } 9

lent by the said _____ to the guardians of the said Union, for defraying the costs of a [survey, valuation, and map] made of the messuages, lands, and other hereditaments liable to poor-rates in the said parish of _____, in pursuance of an order of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, bearing date the day of _____.

No. 6.

INSTRUCTIONAL LETTER to Boards of Guardians, and to the Clerks and Auditors of Unions, as to payments under the Acts for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

*Poor Law Commission Office,
Somerset House, January, 1838.*

Gentlemen,

THE Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, having recently received various letters from clerks to Boards of Guardians and auditors of Unions, inquiring from what fund and in what manner payments under the Acts for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages should be made and charged; and having given this subject their attentive consideration, have arrived at the following conclusions:—

1. That the expenses incurred by the guardians of a Union, in providing and upholding a register-office, are to be charged in the same way, to the several parishes of the Union, as the expenses of providing and upholding a workhouse, that is, in proportion to their respective declared averages.

2. That the cost of register-books of births and of deaths, and forms of certified copies thereof, and of marriage notice-books, and of marriage register-books, and forms of certified copies thereof, should in the first instance be paid to the superintendent registrar by the guardians out of the Union funds, and (except as is mentioned in Note A) should subsequently be charged to the several parishes in the Union, in proportion to their respective declared averages.

3. That the registrar's fees for births and deaths should be paid in the first instance by the guardians out of the funds of the Union, and should subsequently be charged to the several parishes of the Union in which such births and deaths have respectively occurred.

4. That the sums which the superintendent registrar shall have paid

to the clergymen of parishes in the Union, for entries contained in the certified copies of entries in the marriage register-books, should be paid to the superintendent registrar in the first instance by the guardians out of the funds of the Union, and should subsequently be charged to the several parishes in which the celebration of the marriages shall have respectively taken place.

5. Where an extra-parochial place, not maintaining its own poor, and not included in any Union for Poor Law purposes, is annexed to a Union for the purposes of registration, it does not appear that there is any provision in the Registration Acts authorizing the guardians of such Union to charge upon such extra-parochial place any portion of the expenses of providing or upholding the registry-office, or of the books of forms, or of the fees which the guardians may have paid to such registrar in respect to the number of births and deaths which shall have occurred in such extra-parochial place; all these expenses and fees, therefore, will fall on the other parishes of such Union.

This will take effect as follows: As regards the expenses of the registry-office, and of the books and forms, the whole will be charged to the several parishes of the Union in proportion to their respective declared averages; as regards the fees which shall have been paid in respect of the extra-parochial place, the amount of these should likewise be charged to the several parishes of the Union in proportion to their respective declared averages.

NOTE A.—There is an exception, however, in the case of marriage register-books and certified copies, furnished to the officers of Quakers' meeting-houses and synagogues, which are to be paid for by those officers.

The foregoing expenses and charges should be entered in distinct temporary books of account, until the Poor Law Commissioners shall otherwise direct, and it will be proper to distinguish them into two classes.

The first class, which may be described under the title "Registration Office, Books, Forms, and Incidental Expenses," should comprise all sums paid by the guardians and repaid by the parishes,—

1. For providing and upholding the registry-office.
2. For register-books of births and deaths, and forms of certified copies thereof.
3. For marriage notice-books, marriage register-books, and forms of certified copies thereof (except as is mentioned in the Note A).
4. For fees in respect of such extra-parochial places (if any) as above mentioned.

The other class may be entitled "Registration Fees," and should comprise all the fees paid to the registrars by the guardians, and also the sums repaid by the guardians to the superintendent registrar, which he may have paid to the clergymen for entries in the certified copies of entries in the marriage register-books as before mentioned.

It will be necessary that the registrars should so make out their accounts as to enable the guardians of the Union duly to charge the respective parishes; and if a registrar's district comprises more than one parish, his account should distinguish the number of births and

deaths which have taken place in each of the parishes comprised within his district ; and, as the first twenty entries are charged on a higher scale than subsequent entries, the registrar's account should show the respective parishes to which such twenty entries relate.

The account so made out should be verified and signed by the superintendent registrar, which will be an authority to the guardians for its discharge.

So also the superintendent registrar's account of the sums which he may have paid to clergymen for entries in the certified copies of entries in the marriage registry-books, should be made out so as to show in respect of what parishes the sums have been paid.

Signed, by order of the Board,

EDWIN CHADWICK, *Secretary.*

No. 7.

ORDERS and REGULATIONS issued by the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, for the Guidance and Government of the Boards of Guardians of the several Unions in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

To all to whom these presents shall come, We, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, send greeting.

Whereas, in pursuance of the powers given to us, in and by an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," We, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, appointed under the said Act, did, by an order under our hands and seal, bearing date the day of , order and declare that the townships and places named in the margin of the said order, which are situated in the county of , being the same which are now named in the margin at the foot of this page, should, on the day of , be, and thenceforth remain, united for the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor : And further, that on the day of , and in every subsequent year, on the first Thursday after the twenty-fifth day of March, and in the manner therein mentioned, the said townships and places should respectively elect a guardian or guardians for the said Union.

And whereas a Board of Guardians of the said Union has already been elected and established in pursuance of the said order, and the said Board have proceeded to the election of their clerk, but have not, as yet, been directed to assume the administration of relief to the poor in the said Union.

And whereas, by the said Act it is provided, that the Poor Law Commissioners shall prescribe the duties of guardians, and shall also, as and when they shall see fit, direct the guardians of any Union to appoint such paid officers, with such qualifications as the said Commissioners shall think necessary, for superintending or assisting in the administration of the relief and employment of the poor, either within or out of a workhouse, and for the examining and auditing, allowing or disallowing of accounts in such Union, and otherwise carrying the provisions of the said Act into execution : and the said Commissioners are thereby

empowered to define and specify, and direct the execution of the respective duties, and determine the continuance in office or dismissal of such paid officers, and the amount and nature of the security to be given by, and regulate the amount of salaries payable to, such officers respectively, and the time and mode of payment thereof.

Now know ye that, in pursuance of the said provisions of the said Act, We, the said Poor Law Commissioners, do hereby order, direct, and declare, that—

1. Upon and from, and after the day of , the ordering and directing of relief to the poor of the several townships and places comprised in the Union, constituted by the order hereinbefore recited, and the building, hiring, and providing of any workhouse, poorhouse, or other premises for the reception and maintenance of the poor, and the altering, improving, or enlarging the same, or any other existing workhouse or poorhouse within the said Union, and the regulation and management thereof, and the hiring or purchasing of land for such workhouse or workhouses, or for the employment of the poor, shall appertain and belong to the guardians of the said Union; subject, however, in all cases, to the powers of the Poor Law Commissioners for the time being, and such orders, regulations, rules, and directions as are herein contained, or as may hereafter be issued by the said Commissioners; and saving and excepting such powers and authorities as in the aforesaid Act are given or reserved to justices of the peace and overseers of the poor.

2. No guardian shall have power to act in virtue of such office, except as a member, and at a meeting of the said Board of Guardians, and except as hereinafter is provided with reference to summoning extraordinary meetings of the guardians, and except also as in the aforesaid Act is excepted.

3. All the powers and authorities hereby or by the said Act granted to or vested in such guardians, shall and may from time to time be exercised by the guardians who shall attend at any meeting to be holden as is herein directed; but no act of any such meeting, except for the purpose of adjourning the same, shall be valid, unless three guardians at least shall be present and concur therein.

4. The guardians shall at the first meeting after every annual election of guardians elect out of the whole number of guardians a chairman and a vice-chairman, who shall continue to act as such until the next annual election of guardians shall take place; and at every meeting during the year the chairman, or in his absence the vice-chairman, shall preside; and if at any meeting the chairman and vice-chairman shall be absent, the guardians present shall elect a chairman of that meeting; and in case the chairman or vice-chairman shall die or resign before the expiration of his year of office, the guardians shall, within one month after the occurrence of the vacancy, elect some other guardian to be chairman or vice-chairman in his place, as the case may be; and when there shall be an equal number of votes upon any question, including the vote of the presiding chairman, he shall have a casting vote.

Meetings of the Board of Guardians.

5. The first meeting of the guardians to be holden in pursuance of this order shall be held at , on the day

of _____, and shall commence at _____ o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting every guardian is hereby required to attend; but if three guardians be present at such meeting, the non-attendance of the remainder shall not invalidate the proceedings of such meeting.

6. The guardians shall meet once at the least in every week for the execution of their duties, and shall, at their first meeting, to be holden as aforesaid, determine upon some fixed day of the week, and some fixed hour between eight o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon, for holding such weekly meetings, and also on some convenient place for holding the same.

7. Notice of the first of the said weekly meetings, and of the place, day, and hour fixed for holding the same, shall be given in manner hereinafter directed; but it shall not be necessary to give notice of any other than the first of such weekly meetings.

8. If three guardians be not present at any weekly or other meeting, the guardian or guardians who shall be present shall adjourn the same to the next day of weekly meeting, or to such other day previous to the next weekly meeting as he or they shall think fit; and thereupon the clerk shall make an entry in the minute-book of the adjournment, and of the cause thereof; and in case no guardian shall attend, the clerk shall make an entry of such failure of attendance; provided that, in either case, one hour and no more shall be allowed to elapse from the time fixed for the commencement of the meeting before any such entry be made as is above directed.

9. The majority of the guardians present at any weekly meeting may, if necessary, adjourn the same to the day of the next weekly meeting, or to such other day previous to the next weekly meeting as they may think fit.

10. Any two guardians, by a notice in writing according to the Form A hereto annexed, may direct the clerk to the Board of Guardians to summon an extraordinary meeting of the Board at any time by such notice as hereinafter is mentioned.

11. Notice of the first weekly meeting of the guardians, and notice of adjournment of a weekly or other meeting, and notice of an extraordinary meeting, shall be given in writing according to the Forms B, C, and D, hereto annexed, and signed by the clerk to the Board of Guardians; and two days at least before the day upon which the meeting to which such notice relates is to take place, the clerk to the Board of Guardians shall give or cause to be given to each guardian resident within the Union, or cause to be left at his place of abode, a copy of such notice.

12. If any case of emergency shall arise, requiring that a meeting of the guardians should immediately take place, they or any three of them may meet, and act as if a regular notice had been given; and may take such case into consideration, and give order therein, provided always that such order shall only be valid and have effect until the next weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians.

Proceedings of the Board.

13. At each weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians the business shall be conducted in the following order:—

Firstly. They shall read over the minutes of the preceding weekly meeting, and of any extraordinary meeting which shall have been held

during the preceding week, and cause an entry of the same having been so read to be made in the minutes.

Secondly. They shall dispose of such business as may have arisen out of the minutes so read, and give the necessary directions thereon.

Thirdly. They shall consider and decide upon, and give the necessary directions respecting, all applications which shall have been made since the last meeting, and also respecting the amount and nature of relief to be given or continued to the paupers upon the books of the townships or places in the said Union, or within any of the workhouses thereof, until the next weekly meeting, or during such other time as such relief may be deemed to be necessary.

Fourthly. They shall hear and consider any applications for relief which may be made at the existing meeting; but no such application shall be heard, unless the person making it shall have previously applied to the relieving officer for the township or place from which such person shall claim relief.

Fifthly. They shall determine the kind of work to be performed by the paupers, either in or out of the workhouse.

Sixthly. They shall examine the books and accounts of the several relieving officers, receive reports on the state of the workhouse or workhouses of the Union, and give all needful directions thereon.

Seventhly. They shall give the necessary directions to the overseers of the several townships and places in the Union, for providing such sums as may be requisite for the relief of the poor of such townships or places, and for defraying such proportion of the general expenses of the Union as shall be lawfully chargeable on such townships or places respectively.

Eighthly. They shall give the necessary directions to the overseers or assistant-overseers of the several townships or places in the Union, touching all orders of removal or appeals against the same, and also touching all proceedings to be taken in reference to bastard children and the putative fathers and mothers thereof.

Ninthly. The guardians present, or the presiding chairman in their behalf, shall sign the minutes of the proceedings.

Appointment of Treasurer, Assistant Overseers, and Relieving Officers.

14. At the first meeting of the guardians to be holden as aforesaid, or within one month after the same, the guardians shall appoint a fit and proper person to be treasurer to the said Union, and shall also appoint such and so many competent person or persons as the said Board of Guardians shall think fit, to be a relieving officer or relieving officers of the said Union, and shall appoint such and so many competent person or persons as the said Board shall think fit to be an assistant-overseer or assistant-overseers of all or any of the townships or places in the said Union, and shall likewise determine the townships or places for which each such relieving officer and assistant-overseer shall act; and in case and so often as any person so appointed shall die, or resign, or be removed, the said Board of Guardians shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the death, resignation, or removal, proceed in like manner to a new appointment; and the persons appointed to the several offices of treasurer, relieving officer, and assistant-overseer, shall give bonds for

the proper discharge of their duties, with such conditions annexed as the guardians may require.

15. The salary of the clerk shall be £ , and the salaries of the treasurer, relieving officer, and assistant-overseers, shall be such as the guardians shall think fit, subject nevertheless to the approbation of the Poor Law Commissioners ; provided also, that, inasmuch as the annual salary of the clerk will commence only from the date of this order, it shall be lawful for the Board of Guardians to remunerate him for the services already performed by him as clerk, by such an allowance, to be charged upon the common fund of the Union, as they shall deem reasonable and proper.

16. If the clerk or any relieving officer, or assistant-overseer, shall be at any time prevented by sickness or accident from the performance of his duties, the Board of Guardians may appoint a competent person to act as his temporary substitute.

17. No person shall be chosen a relieving officer unless he will undertake to reside in one of the townships or places for which he may be appointed to act, and to devote his whole time to the employment, not following any other trade or profession whatever.

Duties of the Clerk.

18. The following shall be the duties of the clerk :—

Firstly. To attend all meetings of the guardians, and to enter punctually into a book, at every meeting, the minutes of all the proceedings thereat, which minutes shall be submitted to the presiding chairman of the same for his signature.

Secondly. To keep all such accounts, books of accounts, minutes, books, and other memoranda, as the Board of Guardians may think necessary, and as the Poor Law Commissioners may require.

Thirdly. To conduct the correspondence of the Board of Guardians according to their directions ; and to make all necessary copies thereof, and preserve the same, and all letters and documents belonging to the Union.

Fourthly. To give such notices of adjourned and other meetings of the guardians as hereinbefore are mentioned.

Fifthly. To assist the Board of Guardians, or any committee thereof, in the examination of all disputed cases of settlement, in which any one or more of the townships or places in the Union shall be directly or indirectly interested or concerned.

Sixthly. Generally to observe and fulfil all lawful orders and directions of the Board of Guardians, and likewise the rules, orders, and regulations already or to be hereafter issued by the Poor Law Commissioners.

Duties of the Relieving Officers.

19. The following shall be the duties of each relieving officer :—

Firstly. He shall attend all weekly meetings of the guardians, and all other meetings, when summoned for that purpose.

Secondly. He shall receive all applications for relief, and examine into the merits and circumstances of each case, and report the same to the Board at their next weekly meeting.

Thirdly. In cases of sudden and urgent necessity, he shall give such

temporary relief as each case shall require, either by an order of admission to the workhouse, or by affording relief out of the house, in articles of absolute necessity, but not in money; whether the applicant for relief be settled in any township or place comprised in the Union or not.

Fourthly. In any case of sickness or accident, requiring instant medical relief, in which the same shall not have been already provided by the overseers or assistant-overseers of the township or place liable to provide the same, the relieving officer shall procure medical assistance forthwith; and shall also furnish such relief, in or out of the workhouse, as the case, upon his own view, or upon the certificate of the medical attendant, may appear to require.

Fifthly. He shall keep a separate, full, and true account of all moneys received and disbursed by him, for or on account of the relief of the poor of each township for which he shall be appointed to act, and also of all articles received and given out by him for the relief of the out-door poor, and balance such account weekly, and present the same for inspection and approval at the meeting of the guardians.

Sixthly. He shall report to the Board of Guardians, at their weekly meeting, all cases in which relief shall have been given by the overseers of the poor of any township or place for which he shall be appointed to act.

Seventhly. He shall keep a book, in which he shall enter the name of, and other particulars relating to, the paupers relieved out of the workhouse, and the amount of relief afforded to them respectively; and produce such book for the inspection of the guardians at every weekly meeting of the Board.

Eighthly. Once in every quarter of a year, as soon as conveniently may be after the respective days following—namely, Lady-day, Midsummer-day, Michaelmas-day, and Christmas-day, he shall make out a list, according to Form E, for each of the townships or places for which he may be appointed to act, of the persons who have received relief during the previous quarter, and of the relief afforded them in or out of the workhouse, and shall affix copies of such lists respectively upon the principal doors of the churches and chapels of the townships or places for which such lists are made; which copies shall remain so affixed for three successive Sundays.

Ninthly. Generally he shall observe and fulfil all lawful orders and directions of the Board of Guardians, and likewise the rules, orders, and regulations already or to be hereafter issued by the Poor Law Commissioners.

20.—*Duties of Overseers of the Poor and Assistant-Overseers.*

Firstly. The overseers of the poor of every township or place in the Union shall make, assess, and collect all rates which shall be necessary for the relief of the poor, and for defraying all other charges and expenses which by law now are, or hereafter may be, chargeable on the same; and shall duly and properly satisfy all such charges and expenses; and shall, at the end of each quarter, submit to the order of the Union a distinct account and balance-sheet, exhibiting the amount so collected, and the amount so disbursed.

Secondly. They shall from time to time pay over from the rates so

collected all such sums as, by the authority of the Board of Guardians, expressed to them in writing, according to the Form L, hereunto annexed, signed by the presiding chairman of any meeting, and two other guardians present at the same, and countersigned by the clerk, shall be directed to be provided from the poor-rates of their respective townships or places for the necessary relief of the poor thereof, and for defraying such proportion of the general expenses of the Union as shall be lawfully chargeable on such townships or places respectively; and shall pay over such sums to such person or persons, at such times and places as by the same authority shall be directed, and shall take such person's receipt for the same, and shall produce such authority and such receipt as their vouchers for those payments before the auditor of the Union in passing their quarterly accounts.

Thirdly. They shall provide, at the expense of the township or place, a *Rate-book*, according to the Form H, hereunto annexed; and shall duly and punctually make the entries therein of the several matters mentioned in the headings of the several columns of the said form; and every rate for the relief of the poor in such township or place, and the allowance of such rate by the justices, shall be recorded in the said rate-book.

Fourthly. If any overseer of the poor of any township or place in this Union shall, in any case of sudden and urgent necessity, deem it right that temporary relief should be afforded in articles of necessity, such overseer shall, if possible, cause the same to be given by the relieving officer for such township or place; but if the overseer shall give such relief himself, he shall forthwith report the same in writing to the relieving officer.

Fifthly. If any overseer of the poor of any township or place in this Union shall be ordered, under the 54th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, to give temporary relief in articles of absolute necessity, but not in money, to any poor person not settled nor usually residing in the township or place, and shall give such temporary relief accordingly, he shall forthwith report the same in writing to the relieving officer for such township or place.

Sixthly. If any overseer of the poor of any township or place in this Union shall receive an order directing relief to be given to any person (duly certified, under the hand and seal of one of the signing justices, to be of his own knowledge wholly unable to work), without requiring that such person shall reside in any workhouse, he shall forthwith transmit the same to the relieving officer of his township or place, to be laid before the Board of Guardians at their next meeting, that the Board of Guardians may be enabled without delay to give to the relieving officer the necessary directions as to the amount and nature of the relief to be given.

Sevently. The overseers of the poor of the several townships or places in this union are hereby enjoined, in all things where their aid may be necessary or required by the said guardians, or by any relieving officer acting under the directions of the said guardians, to give their aid in carrying the orders of the said guardians into effect, and generally to observe and fulfil all lawful orders and directions of the Board of Guardians, and likewise the rules, orders, and regulations, already or to be hereafter issued by the Poor Law Commissioners.

The duty of assistant-overseer shall be to assist the overseers of each township or place for which he shall be appointed, in the execution of all the duties hereinbefore prescribed, and of all other duties which by any Act of Parliament have already been, or hereafter may be, assigned to overseers of the poor; provided always that, if it should appear necessary to the guardians in any case to appoint more than one assistant-overseer for any one township or place, the guardians shall determine the duties to be performed by each such assistant-overseer.

Relief.

21. The guardians shall administer relief to the poor according to the provisions of the statute 43 Eliz., cap. 2, and all other statutes relating to the relief of the poor which are or shall be at any time in force and subsisting; and they shall assume the administration of relief in the several townships and places in the Union, at such times respectively, and in such order, as they shall deem fitting and convenient, and shall give due notice thereof to the overseers of the poor of the said several townships respectively; and, until the receipt of such notice, the overseers of the poor of each township shall continue in the administration of relief to the poor as heretofore, provided that from and after the day of , the relief of the poor of all the townships and places in the Union shall be brought under the control and direction of the guardians, saving and excepting such powers and authorities as are reserved by the Act of Parliament aforesaid to justices of the peace and overseers of the poor.

Medical Relief.

22. The guardians may, from such period as they shall think proper, agree with some competent person or persons, duly licensed to practise as a medical man or medical men, to be the medical officer or officers of the said Union for the ensuing year, and to attend duly and punctually upon all paupers falling sick within the limits of the Union, either in the workhouse or otherwise, and to supply such sick paupers with all necessary medicines and appliances whatsoever; but such agreement shall not, unless it contain a special proviso to that effect, bind the medical officer to attend any persons or the families of any persons who shall not, at the time of making the same, have been in the receipt of parochial relief; but in case any such persons shall be attended by order of the Board of Guardians, or other parties competent to give such order, the cost of such attendance shall be debited to the account of the township or place liable to the same, whether such attendance have been given by a medical officer of the Union or by any other person.

23. The medical officer shall, in every case, when required by the guardians, or the relieving officer, or by the pauper on whom he is attending, give a certificate under his hand of the sickness of such pauper, or other cause of the attendance of such medical officer, the extent and nature of such sickness at the time of giving such certificate, and its probable duration, and such other particulars as may show how far the applicant is prevented from attending to his usual calling.

24. The medical officer shall give all necessary directions as to the diet, classification, and treatment of sick and lunatic paupers, and shall

provide the requisite medicines, and make up in writing, in the form and according to the instructions in Form F, a *Register* of the sickness and mortality which may have prevailed amongst the paupers under his care.

25. The medical officer shall make a weekly return to the Board of Guardians, in a book prepared according to the Form G, hereunto annexed; in which book he shall also insert the date of every attendance at the workhouse, and make any reports relative to the sickness prevalent within his district, which the Board of Guardians or the Poor Law Commissioners may require; and shall attend the Board of Guardians when summoned by them for that purpose.

Relief by way of Loan.

26. Any relief, or the cost price thereof, which the Board of Guardians shall, after due consideration of the circumstances of the case, think fit to give by way of loan, shall be considered as a loan to the person so relieved, and shall be recoverable as such under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Purchase of Provisions and other Articles.

27. The Board of Guardians shall order and direct the purchasing of the supplies of bread, flour, and meat, and other articles required for use in the workhouse, or for the relief of the paupers out of the workhouse, in such manner as may appear to the Guardians best calculated to prevent imposition, and to promote economical management; and with this view, such purchases shall, so far as circumstances will allow, be made upon tenders, after public advertisement in one county newspaper at least.

Accounts.

28. The guardians shall, at their first weekly meeting, or within one month of the same, appoint a competent person to be auditor of the accounts, and immediately report such appointment to the Poor Law Commissioners; and such auditor shall, four times in every year, that is to say, within thirty days of each of the following days, namely, Lady-day, Midsummer day, Michaelmas-day, and Christmas-day, examine and audit, allow or disallow, the accounts of the said Union, and of the several townships or places comprised therein, according to the laws in force for the time being for the administration of the relief of the poor: and the said auditor, having audited the quarterly account, shall with his own hand write a certificate of such audit at the foot of such account, according to the Form K, hereunto annexed; and such accounts, so audited, allowed, and certified, shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the rate-payers of the township or place to which such accounts relate.

29. The auditor shall receive for the performance of his duty such sum as the Board of Guardians, with the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners, shall determine: and the auditor so appointed shall remain in office (unless he shall previously die or resign) until he be removed therefrom by the said Commissioners, or by the said Board of Guardians, with the consent in writing of the said Commissioners;

and, in either of such cases, another auditor shall be in like manner appointed.

Given under our hands and seal, this day of
in the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

(Signed) T. FRANKLAND LEWIS,
J. G. S. LEFEVRE,
GEORGE NICHOLLS.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the several townships and places comprised within the Union, and to the Board of Guardians of the said Union.

FORM A.

Requisition for an Extraordinary Meeting of Guardians.

To the Clerk to the Guardians of the Union.

Sir,

WE, the undersigned, being two of the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, do hereby require and direct you to summon an extraordinary meeting of the Guardians of the said Union, to be holden at , on , the day of 183 , at o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration [set out the motion].

_____) Guardians.

FORM B.

Notice of First Weekly Meeting.

To A. B. Guardian of the Poor of the Union.

Sir,

You are hereby informed that the First Weekly Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Union will take place at , on , the day of 183 , at o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of business; and that meetings of the said board will be held at the same place on in every week, at the same hour of in the forenoon. , Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Union.

FORM C.

Notice of an Adjourned Meeting of Guardians.

Sir,

THIS is to give you notice that an Adjourned Meeting of the Guardians of the Poor of the Union will be held at on the day of , 183 , to take into consideration [set out the motion]; which meeting you are hereby requested to attend.

_____, Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Union.

FORM D.

Notice of Extraordinary Meeting of Guardians.

To A. B.

Sir,

I AM directed by C. D. and E. F., two of the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, to summon an Extraordinary Meeting of the Guardians of the said Union at on the day of , 183 , at o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration [set out the motion]; which meeting you are hereby requested to attend.

_____, Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Union.

FORM E.

UNION.

List of Persons relieved during the Quarter ending _____, by
Order of the Board of Guardians, and in conformity to 4 and 5 Wm. IV.
c. 76.

Name.	Age.	Calling.	Residence.	Cause of requiring Relief.	Amount of Relief out of the Workhouse given during the last Quarter.			If in the Workhouse.
					In Money.	In Kind.	Total.	

FORM F.

Folio.	Name of Patient.	Age.	Occupation.	Place of Residence at the time when attacked by Disease.	Name of Disease.	Known or supposed Cause of the Disease.	Day of Commencement.	Treatment, including Medicines administered.	Day of Termination of Disease.	Event.	Observations.

FORM G.

Name.	Age.	In-door.	Out-door.	Nature of Disease.	Days when attended.							Wine and other Necessaries ordered to be given to the Patient.	Observations.
					S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	Sat.		

Days when attended at the Workhouse.

township shall still continue liable for the maintenance of its own poor, whether relieved in or out of any workhouse.

The averages, therefore, which form the subject of the following order, can only be applied to the salaries of Union officers, the rent, &c., of the common workhouse or workhouses, and to such other expenses as are for the common benefit of the Union, but *not* to the maintenance or relief of the poor. A distinct and separate account of the expense of maintaining its own poor will be kept for each township, as well as of the expenditure of all sums which it may be called upon to contribute to the common fund of the Union.

UNION.

To the Board of Guardians of the

in the count of

or Clerks to the Justices of Petty Sessions held for the Division
or Divisions of the said Count in which the Townships and
places comprised in the said Union are situate; and to all others
whom it may concern.

Union,

To the Clerk

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the powers given to us in and by an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," We, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, appointed under the said Act, did, by an order under our hands and seal, bearing date the day of 183 , order and declare that the townships and places named in the margin of the said order, which are situated in the count of , being the townships and places named in the margin of this page, should, on the day of , be and thenceforth remain united for the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor.

And whereas it is by the said Act enacted, that when any Union of parishes, for the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor, shall be made, under the provisions of the said Act, it shall be lawful for the said Poor Law Commissioners, and they are thereby required, from time to time, by such means and in such manner as they may think fit, to inquire into and ascertain the expense incurred by each parish proposed to form part of such Union, for the relief of the poor belonging to such parish, whether such relief shall have been given in or out of any workhouse, for the three years ending on the 25th day of March next preceding such inquiry; and that thereupon the said Commissioners shall proceed to calculate and ascertain the average annual expense of each parish for that period; and that the several parishes included in such Union shall, from the time of effecting the same, contribute and be assessed to a common fund for purchasing, building, hiring, or providing, altering, or enlarging, any workhouse, or other place for the reception and relief of the poor of such parishes, or for the purchase or renting of any lands or tenements, under and by virtue of the provisions of the said Act, of or for such Union, and for the future upholding and maintaining of such workhouses or places aforesaid, and the payment or allowance of the officers of such Union, and the providing of utensils and materials for the setting the poor on work therein, and for any other expense to be incurred for the com-

mon use or benefit, or on the common account of such parishes, in the like proportions as, on the said average of the said three years, such relief had cost each such parish separately, until such average shall be varied or altered as in the said Act is provided.

Now, therefore, these presents witness, that we, the said Poor Law Commissioners, having, in pursuance of the enactment hereinbefore recited, inquired into and ascertained, by such means and in such manner as we have thought fit, the expense incurred by each township or place forming part of the said Union, for the relief of the poor belonging to such township or place, for the three years ending on the twenty-fifth day of March next preceding the inquiry; and having calculated and ascertained the average annual expense of each of the said townships or places, for that period, do hereby declare, that the average annual expense of each of the said townships or places, for the period aforesaid, amounts to the sum set opposite to the name of such township or place in the margin of the first page of these presents; and that the said townships and places shall respectively contribute and be assessed to a common fund, for the purposes hereinbefore referred to, in the proportion of their respective averages hereby declared.

Provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby ordered and declared, That in all cases where the guardians of the said Union shall appoint any person to be assistant-overseer of any one or more of the townships and places in the Union, the salary of such assistant-overseer shall be debited to the account of the township or place, or townships and places, for which such assistant-overseer shall be appointed to act; and if he shall be appointed to act for more than one township or place, such proportions of his salary shall be debited to each of such townships and places as the guardians, subject to the approbation of the Poor Law Commissioners, shall direct.

Provided also, That if any assistant-overseer, or other person, shall be employed to collect the rates of any township or place in the Union, he shall be remunerated for that service by the allowance of a certain ratio per cent. upon the amount from time to time collected, which ratio per cent. shall be determined by the guardians, subject to the approbation of the Poor Law Commissioners.

Provided also, That the salary of any medical officer who may be appointed to attend the poor of any one or more townships of the Union, shall be debited to the account of each such township, in such proportions as the board of guardians, subject to the approbation of the Poor Law Commissioners, shall determine.

Given under our hands and seal, this _____ day of _____
in the year one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-seven.

(Signed)

T. FRANKLAND LEWIS.
J. G. S. LEFEVRE.
GEO. NICHOLLS.

EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR to be issued by the Clerk to the Guardians previous to their assuming the administration of Relief.

Sir,

UNION, 1837.

It has become my duty, as clerk to the guardians of _____ Union, to inform you that the administration of relief to the poor in the town-

ship of will very shortly devolve upon the Board of Guardians, and such officers as they have appointed, or may hereafter appoint, to carry their directions into effect.

The object of the present communication is to make known to you the exact nature of the change which is about to take place in the administration of relief to the poor, with the hope that, as much misapprehension is known to exist upon this subject, you will take advantage of the information now afforded, to correct, by any convenient means within your power, any wrong impressions which may exist among your poorer neighbours as to the actual state of the law.

The guardians have been called upon to administer relief to the poor according to the provisions of the Statute of Elizabeth, and all other Statutes now existing for the relief of the poor. The guardians will therefore determine, in every case of application for relief, the nature and amount of the relief to be afforded, and the period for which it should continue.

You will observe that the above power will be exercised not by every individual guardian for his own township, but by the Board of Guardians for the whole Union.

A relieving officer, whose whole time will be devoted to visiting the poor, and affording relief according to the direction of the Board of Guardians, will attend in the township once at least in every week, to dispense relief, to receive applications for relief, and to inquire into the wants and distresses of any persons who may apply. These applications, and all the circumstances of the parties applying, will be laid by the relieving officer before the Board of Guardians at the next weekly meeting for their decision; and in the mean time the relieving officer will, in any case of urgent necessity, have the power of affording immediate relief.

If, in the absence of the relieving officer, any case of sickness, accident, or other urgent necessity, should arise, application may be made to any of the overseers of the township, who, in such cases, may, if they think proper, give relief in provisions, or provide medical assistance, at the expense of the township, whether the person applying for relief be settled in the township or not.

Any person not settled or usually residing in the township can apply, in circumstances of distress, to a justice of the peace, who can, if he thinks proper, direct an order to the overseers of the township to relieve such poor person in articles of absolute necessity, but not in money; which order the overseers of the township would be bound to obey. Every justice of the peace has the power of giving a similar order for medical relief to any parishioner as well as out-parishioner, when any case of sudden and dangerous illness may require it.

If any aged or infirm person, wholly unable to work, should be refused any relief by the guardians otherwise than by admission to the workhouse, he or she can apply to two justices of the peace, who can, if they think proper, direct the Board of Guardians to order relief to be given to such poor person out of the workhouse; which directions the Board of Guardians would be bound to obey.

With the exception of the cases above-mentioned, the Board of Guardians will have the entire and absolute authority of deciding whether any person should receive out-door relief, or should be relieved

by admission to any of the poorhouses or workhouses of the Union.

If any poor person seeking relief wishes to attend at the Board of Guardians and state his case himself, he can do so, and the Board of Guardians will hear his case ; but application must first be made to the relieving officer before the day of meeting of the guardians.

Further notice of the time when the guardians will begin to administer relief will be given to the overseers of the township ; and until the receipt of such notice, the overseers will continue to administer relief as heretofore.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
_____, *Clerk to the Guardians.*

No. 8.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE BRADFORD UNION
(Yorkshire).

A RETURN of the number of the METROPOLITAN POLICE who may have been sent to Bradford, in Yorkshire, since the 1st of October last, and up to the 22nd of November, the number of days that they have been so employed, together with the Order of the Commissioners of Police, and the Precept of the Magistrates commanding and authorising the attendance of such Police Constables at Bradford ; also, a similar Account relative to the Policemen sent from Leeds to Bradford ; also, Copies of any Correspondence between the Poor Law Commissioners and their Assistant-Commissioner, Mr. Power, and the Board of Guardians, relative to the sending of the London Police and the Military into the town of Bradford ; together with any Correspondence that may have taken place relative to the same matters, between Mr. Power and the Home Office, or between the Poor Law Commissioners and the Home Office, or between any other Person or Persons and the Home Office, so far as the same can be communicated without Injury to the Public Service.

No. 1.

COPY of REPORT from A. POWER, Esq., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, dated 30th October, 1837.

Gentlemen, *Bradford, 30th October, 1837.*

THE first meeting of the guardians of Bradford Union, under your order of the date 14th instant, took place this day, and I attended for the purpose of giving the guardians my advice and assistance in execution of the order.

The meetings of the guardians have been regularly held in the court-house at Bradford since the formation of the Union, where a room has, by permission of the Court of Quarter Sessions, been appropriated to the use of the guardians ; and the meeting was accordingly directed to be held in that building by the order recently issued.

As considerable disturbance has taken place in the course of the day's proceedings, it will be necessary for me to lay before your Board a detailed Report thereof. The day being very rainy prevented, as I be-

lieve, a full attendance of the guardians. There were, however, about two-thirds of the elected guardians present, who, without one single exception, showed throughout the day a ready disposition to carry into effect the orders of your Board; and, as you will perceive by the minutes of the meeting forwarded herewith, considerable progress has actually been made in the business of the Union, notwithstanding the obstacles which the guardians have encountered. A treasurer has been appointed, the number of districts and salaries of the relieving officers fixed, the clerk instructed to advertise the same, the warrants ordered to be made out calling upon the several townships to pay their quota into the hands of the treasurer, and a workhouse committee appointed to visit the workhouses and recommend the future arrangements.

In going to the court-house a few minutes before the hour of meeting, I found a very small number of persons, apparently of the operative class, collected in the front. As the guardians began to assemble, the number of the crowd appeared, in some slight degree, to increase; and, before the guardians were sufficiently assembled to commence business, the avenues to the Board-room were filled with persons attempting to gain admission.

This was forcibly resisted for about half an hour by myself and the guardians, with little or no assistance from the constables, by one of whom, on remonstrating with him for neglect of his duty, I was told that he did not see any reason why the people should not come in.

No *ex officio* guardian had, up to this time, attended the meeting; and, as it was apparent that the doors could not long be maintained against the increasing crowd, an adjournment of the meeting was made to the Sun Hotel, where I engaged to receive the guardians in my private room.

On leaving the court-house there appeared to be a very inconsiderable crowd assembled, and neither myself nor any of the guardians met with any molestation in our way.

On reaching the hotel I was informed that Matthew Thompson, Esq., one of the magistrates of the Bradford division, was in town, and that, on hearing the circumstances, he had expressed his opinion that the meeting ought to be held in presence of the public, and that he advised an adjournment back, for that purpose, to the large sessions-room in the court-house, which might conveniently accommodate the crowd. I immediately hastened to Mr. Thompson, and attempted to combat the impressions he had formed as to the propriety of this proceeding, but without avail.

At the time appointed, namely, half-past 11, the guardians met at the Sun Hotel. Mr. Thompson attended, and prevailed on the Board of Guardians to adopt his suggestions. He argued that, public attention being strongly fixed on the subject, the existing excitement would not readily be allayed without the admission of the public to the first proceedings; and he expressed his opinion that the guardians would not, from what he had seen passing in the streets on his way to the inn, remain undisturbed at their present meeting. He further stated that, although he had expressed himself against the Poor Law Amendment Act on some public occasions, his opinions had changed since he saw the regulations which the Commissioners proposed to introduce; that he would willingly make a public declaration to that effect, and use his

best endeavours to explain the actual state of the law to the persons assembled.

Although aware that great advantage would be gained by a gentleman of Mr. Thompson's station and influence making a public declaration to the above effect, I strenuously opposed the course recommended, knowing by experience that no explanation would be satisfactory to such a crowd as would be likely to assemble. I also urged that the excitement which had as yet displayed itself was not sufficient to justify such a measure as adjourning back to the court-house for the purpose of giving satisfaction to the crowd; and I strongly advised the guardians (who were all assembled) to remain where they were, and proceed in the discharge of the business until the necessity for another course of proceeding should actually arise.

The utmost that I could effect was, that the terms of the resolution should confine the admission of the public to this day's proceedings; and the resolution, which will be found in the minutes, was accordingly carried.

Shortly after this had taken place, Mr. Lister, one of the members for the borough and a magistrate of the division, arrived, and expressed himself as concurring in the propriety of the course which had been decided on.

Accordingly, at two o'clock, the proceedings recommenced at the court-house, which was quite filled with persons of the operative class, a number also being collected outside the building.

After a short harangue from Mr. Lister, requesting a fair trial of the law, but which was received with considerable disapprobation, Mr. Thompson made a very able address, and was heard with attention, but wholly failed in producing the effect upon his audience which he appeared to have previously anticipated. Nothing could, in fact, exceed the confusion which prevailed during the meeting; and the greatest possible exasperation was evinced against the law and the agents employed in carrying it into effect.

I had previously concerted with some of the guardians the resolutions which it would be desirable to propose; and these were without difficulty, although amidst great noise and confusion, adopted.

On leaving the court-house at the close of the meeting, I was violently assaulted by some of the persons assembled outside, and by others who immediately issued from the court-house for that purpose. They were fortunately not provided with any heavy weapons for attack, or I believe, from the disposition shown, I should not have escaped with my life.

The first blow I received was upon my head from a tin can, which was given with great violence, but, being without weight, made only a slight contusion. Umbrellas, stones, and mud were applied very freely; and, after receiving many blows, I extricated myself with great difficulty from the crowd, and reached the inn by dint of great exertion, being pursued almost to the door.

During this time not a single constable came to my assistance, though the violence first commenced close to the court-house door, and though I had been assured by one of the magistrates, before leaving it, that some constables were in attendance there. I have since been informed that they could not have avoided seeing what took place; and I have

reason to think, from the circumstance, and from what occurred in the morning, that they purposely avoided rendering any service.

A crowd remained for some time collected in front of the inn, which, after some time, dispersed, and the town is now without disturbance.

The next meeting of the guardians for business will not take place until this day fortnight; but I have engaged to attend the workhouse committee in their examination of the workhouses on Friday next. In the interval I shall remain here as much as possible, but am obliged to attend the first meeting of the Wakefield guardians on Wednesday.

I think that the service of Friday next may not be without some risk of further disturbance. Should any such occur, either on Friday or at the next meeting of the guardians, the latter may become intimidated, unless a vigorous show of support is made by the Government. I require, also, personal protection for myself in the execution of my duty.

It is needless to say, after what has occurred to-day, that I have no reliance whatever on the ordinary civil force; and it is difficult, without some decided indication of immediate tumult, to call upon the magistrates for protection by special constables.

I have therefore to recommend that application be made forthwith by your board for a sufficient force of metropolitan policemen, to be down here in plain clothes as soon as possible, and to report themselves to Matthew Thompson, Esq., Manningham Lodge, near Bradford.

I think that six will probably be sufficient for the immediate service; but they should remain until the next meeting of the guardians, and possibly be reinforced before that time.

It may also be a question for consideration, whether, in order to assure the guardians and the public of the determination of the Government to enforce the law, some military force should not be quartered in this place until the guardians, who, as a body, are extremely well disposed towards the law, have made some considerable advance in carrying it into execution.

I have omitted to mention that the crowd were induced to assemble to-day by a notice being cried by the bellman on Saturday night, of which a copy is appended.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. POWER.

No. 2.

COPY of NOTICE given by the Bellman.

I AM to give notice to the working class of this town, that the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner will be at the Court-house, in this town, on Monday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the people of Bradford are invited to attend, at half-past 9 o'clock, at the Court-house.

By order of Peter Bussey.

October 28th, 1837.

No. 3.

COPY of MINUTES of a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Bradford Union, on the 30th October, 1837.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Bradford Union, held at the Court-house, in Bradford, the 30th day of October, 1837, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in pursuance of the order of the Poor Law Commissioners.

Present,—Henry Leah, Esq., Chairman ; Mr. Firth, Mr. Anderton, Mr. Noble, Mr. Drake, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Ripley, and others.

(Here the great interruption of a crowd of people at the door prevented the names of the rest of the guardians present being taken down.)

Resolved, That in consequence of a disturbance at the door of the room, this meeting be adjourned to 12 o'clock, at the Sun Inn.

(The door was immediately after forced in.)

At the adjourned meeting it was

Resolved, That in consequence of a great misapprehension being abroad in the public mind relative to the administration of the Poor Law Amendment Act, this meeting do adjourn to the Court-house, and there transact the business of this day before the public, in order to allay the ill feeling which appears to exist.

At the adjourned meeting at the Court-house it was

Resolved, That Mr. Laycock, banker, be appointed treasurer to the Union.

Resolved, That the Union be divided into three relieving officers' districts, and that they consist of the following townships ; namely,

1st District—Bradford, Manningham, Bowling, and Horton.

2nd District—Cleckheaton, Wike, Drighlington, Hunsworth, North Bierly, Calverley, Pudsey, and Tong.

3rd District—Wilsden, Allerton, Thornton, Clayton, Heaton, Shipley, Idle, and Bolton.

Resolved, That the clerk advertise for three relieving officers, to send their testimonials to the clerk on or before Saturday the 11th of November next, at the salary of 100*l.* per annum each.

Resolved, That the overseers of the different townships be requested to pay one-eighth of the average annual expense of a year into the hands of the treasurer on or before this day month.

Resolved, That Mr. Anderton, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Hill, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Ripley, be a committee to accompany Mr. Power to examine the workhouses in the Union, to ascertain the present accommodation they contain.

Resolved, That Mr. Broughton be appointed the registrar of births and deaths for the Cleckheaton district, in the place of Mr. Brook, deceased.

No. 4.

COPY of a REPORT from A. POWER, Esq., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, dated 31st October, 1837.

Gentlemen,

Bradford, 31st October, 1837.

I WRITE this merely to state that everything has been quiet here to-day.

I trust, nevertheless, that my request for metropolitan police will have received immediate attention, and that a party will arrive here in the course of Thursday, as it is in the power of any one mischievous person to expose me and the committee (with whom I have engaged to act) to the same treatment on Friday next which I met with yesterday ; and I have again to repeat, after the fullest consideration of what then occurred, that I can place no reliance on the civil force here, which consists of three deputy constables, who took no part whatever in preventing the violence which was offered to me yesterday.

I leave this for Wakefield to-night, and shall return here in the course of to-morrow or the next day.

I am, &c.

(Signed) A. POWER.

No. 5.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Hon. T. FRANKLAND LEWIS to A. POWER, Esq., dated 1st November, 1837.

My dear Sir,

1st November.

I HASTEN to notice your report of the Bradford proceedings, which has just been read by Mr. Nicholls and myself. He concurs with me in thinking that nothing could have been more judicious or more commendable than your conduct under the trying and difficult circumstances in which you were placed. I most sincerely rejoice that you have escaped without injury, and as far as possible will take care that you shall not remain without protection. I will, to-morrow, endeavour to see Lord John Russell upon the subject, and will at all events lay the whole matter before him.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) T. FRANKLAND LEWIS.

No. 6.

COPY of REPORT from A. POWER, Esq., dated 5th November, 1837.

Gentlemen,

Manchester, 5th November, 1837.

I HAVE to refer you to my reports of the 30th and 31st October last, dated from Bradford, in which I applied for the assistance of a police force from London, to enable me to proceed with security in the execution of my duty.

I there stated that it was my intention on Friday, the 3rd instant, to visit the Bradford workhouse and other workhouses in that Union, in company with several of the guardians, which I apprehended might lead to a renewal of the outrage which occurred on Monday last ; and I further stated that, from the conduct pursued by the police officers of Bradford on that occasion, I felt no reliance upon them for protection.

After writing the report of the 31st October, I left Bradford for Wakefield on Tuesday evening, and was occupied during the next day with attendance on the Board of Guardians, and other business of the Wakefield Union.

On the Thursday morning I returned to Bradford, and remained that evening in expectation of the arrival of the London police, until, on the receipt of the post, I found it was not probable they would reach Bradford, at all events, until the evening of the next day.

At the appointed hour on Friday morning three of the five gentlemen appointed on the workhouse committee attended. No appearance of excitement having shown itself in the town since the proceedings of Monday last, I thought it right to proceed with them in the examination of the Bradford workhouse.

Our entrance into the workhouse having been observed, a small collection of persons from the immediate neighbourhood took place; and we had scarcely been in the premises ten minutes before these persons gained admission to the workhouse-yard, and followed us from thence back into the building.

Although the number of persons collected in this short time was not considerable, yet, as no attempt was made by the master of the workhouse to exclude any persons from coming in who pleased, I considered it right not to risk the possibility of an increase of the crowd, and immediately left the house and returned to the Sun Inn, accompanied by the guardians. These gentlemen then proceeded without me to the examination of other workhouses in the Union.

I then obtained an interview with Mr. Thompson, the magistrate, the only one at this time in the immediate neighbourhood, Mr. Lister, the senior magistrate, being absent from his residence.

I had, on Monday, informed Mr. Thompson of my intention to ask for the assistance of London police, to which he stated no objection; and I now told him that it was possible a party might arrive in the evening, although the immediate occasion for their services was gone by.

Having an important engagement at Blackburn, at ten o'clock on the Saturday morning, it was necessary for me to leave Bradford before the arrival of the evening coaches, and I therefore consulted with Mr. Thompson on the steps which it would be advisable for himself and Mr. Lister to take, in case the policemen should be sent.

It will be necessary here that I should apprise your Board of the exact nature of the dilemma in which I feel myself to have been placed, as to the employment of London policemen in the Bradford Union.

1st. With reference to the ordinary civil force of the township of Bradford; this consists of the two annual constables and three deputies,* paid jointly by the fees and by salaries charged upon the poor-rates, and dependent yearly for their continuance in office on the nomination of an open vestry, which body also passes the accounts. There is also a Mr. Ward, who is, by his own desire, yearly sworn in as a constable, and who renders very efficient service, as I am informed, merely as a volunteer. The three deputy constables, who were on duty at the court-house at the close of the meeting on Monday, behaved so ill (as will appear by their own statements appended to this Report), that, until some reprimand of their conduct, and some instructions to behave differently in future have been given to them by some of the magistrates of the division, I must decline to be considered as relying in the slightest degree on their assistance.

2nd. With reference to the expedient of swearing in special constables, it must be observed that my complaint against the ordinary force is

* Salary :—Chief deputy Brigg	.	.	.	£150
Ingham	.	.	.	30
Andrew	.	.	.	the fees.

not so much on the ground of insufficiency as of want of disposition to do their duty. It will also be seen that the plan of calling out a special force is not a mode of protection available, in nine cases out of ten, to an individual who becomes singly exposed, from the most fortuitous train of contingencies, to a sudden outbreak of popular violence.

3rd. On the other hand, the employment of metropolitan police is as much as possible to be avoided in this district, as likely to extend the unpopularity of the new law, and particularly of the agents locally engaged in its administration. I allude more particularly to the guardians.

Under these impressions, I suggested to Mr. Thompson the propriety of sending the policemen, on their arrival, to Leeds for some days, until it should appear whether their further presence at Bradford would be likely to be wanted.

I have this day received a letter from Mr. Thompson, which is appended to this Report, stating that the policemen had arrived, and had been remanded by him to Leeds for the present.

Before leaving Bradford I took the step of examining the deputy-constables of Bradford in Mr. Thompson's presence, and calling upon them for an explanation of their conduct. The notes of that examination are appended to this Report.

It will be seen that the facts stated by these parties themselves support fully the complaint which I prefer against them, namely, that they abstained from giving me any assistance at a moment when they must inevitably have been aware that I stood in need of it.

Their defence is—

1st. That they did not see any actual assault committed; and, 2ndly, that they expected to have been called upon by me for protection.

With reference to the first ground of defence, there is abundant testimony of several acts of assault having taken place within a few yards of the window of the police-office. What the officers did see (by their own statement) was sufficient to have called them forth, had they been disposed to render service.

But the second ground of defence, which is inconsistent to a certain extent with the former, shows that they did not consider themselves responsible for giving me assistance, because I had not requested them to do so beforehand.

With reference to this latter ground of defence, had I thought it necessary expressly to apply for protection, I should, of course, have applied to one of the magistrates. Mr. Lister had retired before the end of the meeting from the court-house to attend a road-meeting. From Mr. Thompson, who was as cognizant of everything which, up to that time, had occurred as myself, I learned, before leaving the court-house, that the ordinary force was in attendance, and, of course, I expected to find them awake to their duty.

Under these circumstances I have distinctly to recommend to your Board that a communication of the facts be made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department; and that his Lordship be requested to instruct the magistrates of the Bradford division to inquire into the conduct of the police-constables of Bradford, and to reprimand them if they should be found blamable, and to point out the necessity of the Board of Guardians being protected in the exclusive occupation of their

own room, and of proper and sufficient instructions being given to the constables on that point.

I trust it is possible that, by the adoption of this course, the actual employment of London police in the Bradford Union may yet be avoided.

I beg to call the attention of your Board to the circumstance that, in consequence of the opening of Parliament on the 15th of November, it is probable that two of the magistrates, Mr. Stansfield and Mr. Lister, will shortly before that time have left the county for London.

I am, &c.

A. POWER.

Dear Sir,

Manningham Lodge, 4th November, 1837.

ONE serjeant and six police-constables arrived last night, about nine o'clock, from London, and this morning their letter of introduction was delivered to me in the court-house by Brigg (the officer you examined yesterday), who stated the London police-officers were come, and brought that letter. I asked how he came to know they were police-officers; he said it was reported so in the town. I immediately wrote to Mr. Lister, requesting his advice and assistance, at the same time ordering the serjeant to send the men to Leeds, and there wait instructions from him.

Mr. Lister and myself are of opinion that their presence here would tend to irritate rather than remove the present excitement.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MATTHEW THOMPSON.

To A. Power, Esq., Royal Hotel, Manchester.

7.

APPENDIX to foregoing REPORT.

Examination of Police Constables of Bradford.

Mr. William Brigg, Chief Deputy-constable of Bradford, says—

During the greater part of the meeting, and at the end of the meeting, I was in the police-office at the entrance of the court-house, a window from which commands the yard. I was told that Mr. Power was leaving the meeting, together with Mr. Pollard; I saw a rush of persons towards them of about a score or less; four to one stood still for any that went near; did not see any one struck; saw a stick raised, which I thought was Mr. Pollard's; saw no more of the proceeding. There were with me in the office Charles Ingham, John Andrew, two other deputies, and William Becks, superintendent of the watch; he is not a sworn constable for Bradford. One of these made the observation that Mr. Power was going out with Mr. Pollard; not one of us left the office at that time; never heard until about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour after that Mr. Power had been assaulted, when I heard that he had been struck by an umbrella on the bridge, and that some mud had been thrown into his face. Never reported what I had either seen or heard at any time to the magistrate.

Being asked for explanation, Mr. Brigg says—About a quarter of an

hour before the end of the meeting I went after Charles Ingham, to know how Mr. Power was going away ; he brought back word that he was going away with Mr. Thompson ; he did not say from whom he got that information. I then thought that I had done all that was necessary ; I expected that Mr. Power would have sent for assistance ; we were in the office on purpose. I saw Mr. Power within a yard or two of the gate, and the people were got close up to him.

Did you think I was then in a state requiring protection ?—I thought it was nothing more than the anxiety of the people to look at him ; I saw no ill-will about any of them. I therefore remained in the office. That is all that I know of it.

Charles Ingham, Deputy-constable.

I was down in the police-office at the end of the meeting, in the court-house, on Monday. I saw Mr. Potter go down the yard in front with Mr. Pollard ; saw no one strike ; saw the people running after them ; saw no blow or assault ; did not continue to look out of the window ; did not come out into the yard ; went from the police-office into the magistrates' room, and waited for Mr. Thompson. Brigg sent me up to ask Mr. Thompson when he would be at liberty to take some cases that were waiting ; do not recollect whether or not he mentioned Mr. Power's name. When I was in the passage, that is, about ten minutes before the meeting broke up, heard some one say Mr. Thompson was going with Mr. Power to the inn. Do not know who that was ; stated that to Brigg when I went down, and told him that probably he would not take the cases till he came back. I saw no blow struck, nor any assault. I saw only the people running, and had no idea that any assault would be made. I had stopped in the office all the morning, prepared to serve, if called upon. I was up stairs when the crowd first endeavoured to get into the board-room, and used every exertion to keep the crowd from the door. Mr. James Ward, a voluntary constable, was present, assisting. Could not keep them from the door. Brigg went inside, and, when he came out, stated he was going for a magistrate. John Andrews was also there ; assisted in keeping crowd from the door. Becks was there too ; there were five altogether ; we kept one door, but the guardians came out at another door ; the crowd got in there. Mr. Brigg comes back, and wishes to add further, in explanation, that, " having heard of Mr. Power being attacked at Keighley and Huddersfield, I certainly thought he would have applied to the constables for assistance if he had thought himself in danger."

Mr. Power.]—You recollect my appealing to you for assistance for keeping the door of the board-room in the morning ?—I said, in answer, that I did not know whether it was a room that could be kept close to the guardians or not. Your answer was, " It was as sacred as a grand-jury room." I know, regarding a grand-jury room, that a sworn officer is appointed to keep the door, and to admit no one but on business. I did not feel myself responsible to keep the room, for I never heard of a secret meeting on business before.

On going for a magistrate for orders, the crowd outside, on my telling them what I was going for, appeared very satisfied and peaceable, and I left Ingham and others in charge of the door.

By Mr. Thompson.]—Had you in attendance all the disposable force that you could command?—Yes, I had, during the whole day.

By Mr. Power.]—Was that force sufficient to have prevented disturbance?—Not if the row had been a general one, with the number that attended; I should say there were 500.

By Mr. Power.]—I never went into the court-house, when the meeting was, at all; do not know how it was filled; it will hold 500; there were an inconsiderable number outside.

No. 8.

COPY of REPORT from A. POWER, Esq., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, dated 13th November, 1837.

Gentlemen,

Leeds, 13th November, 1837.

I ARRIVED yesterday evening at Bradford, previously to the meeting of the guardians of that Union, which was appointed to take place this day at the court-house at ten o'clock.

I met by appointment, at the Sun Hotel, two magistrates of the division, Mr. Lister and Mr. Thompson, together with the chairman of the Union, and two other guardians and the clerk, for the purpose of arranging with them the proceedings of the day.

I found that the apprehensions of disturbance, which had been before communicated to me in writing by Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Wagstaff the clerk, whose letters were duly forwarded for the information of your board, had gained ground in the minds of all the gentlemen present; and it was confidently stated that a large concourse of persons from the neighbourhood would take place, and that the meeting of the guardians would not be held without serious interruption from popular violence.

Up to this time no preparation had been made by the magistrates for affording protection to the guardians; but they stated their belief that the ordinary civil force would by no means be sufficient for the purpose.

Your Board is aware, that, on my representation, made after the proceedings of Monday, the 30th October, six London policemen were sent down to Bradford, and placed under the orders of Mr. Thompson. These men had not been sworn in as special constables, nor have they been sworn in up to the present time.

The magistrates appeared both to think that nothing less than the presence of a military force could ensure safety to the meeting of the guardians; and they both expressed their strong disinclination to bring such a force suddenly and unexpectedly into contact with the large number of people who, it was expected, would assemble next day under feelings strongly excited.

Mr. Thompson suggested that the proceedings of the day should be adjourned to some future time; and the propriety of this step was argued chiefly with reference to the advantage which would be gained by having military quartered in the town a few days previous to the next meeting, in case that course should appear desirable in a higher quarter.

The magistrates and other guardians present concurring in the expe-

diency of adopting this course, the difficulty occurred of procuring such an adjournment without exposing some of the guardians to the resentment of the populace, who, it was said, would be assembled in great numbers at the hour and place of meeting.

Ultimately a requisition was signed by two of the guardians, calling upon the clerk to summon a special meeting of the guardians, to be held at the Sun Hotel at eight o'clock on the Monday morning (two hours before the appointed hour of meeting), for the purpose of postponing to the ensuing Monday the business of the day, which would consist chiefly in the appointment of relieving officers, whose applications, according to public advertisement, were to be received on or before the 13th November.

I called the attention of the parties present to the absolute necessity of having that part of the order of the Commissioners which relates to the appointment of relieving officers carried into effect on Monday next, the 20th instant, being the expiration of one month from the first day of meeting, and it was arranged that the adjournment should be made to that day.

After these arrangements had been agreed on, I left Bradford for Leeds, and have this day received from Mr. Wagstaff and his clerk the communications which accompany this report, describing the occurrences of the day to have been somewhat of the same nature as was expected, excepting that the number of persons does not appear to have been so great as was apprehended.

I do not at present see any reason to think that the likelihood of disturbance on Monday next will be thought less as the day approaches than it was on the evening of Sunday last, or that there is much chance of a meeting of the guardians being held undisturbed on that day, unless proper precautions are taken for their protection. It will be seen, however, that it is of the utmost importance that that meeting should actually then take place, and that the business should be conducted free from the intrusion of the populace.

If the presence of military should appear the best and surest expedient for this occasion, it will probably appear desirable that a troop should be stationed in the town for two or three days before the meeting, instead of leaving this step to the determination of the magistrates at the last moment. The probable effect would be to prevent any considerable concourse of persons taking place.

I have to recommend that the above proposition be submitted to the consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary for the Home Department, and I am authorised to say that his Lordship will have the opportunity of conferring on the state of the town with Mr. Lister, the senior magistrate, who will be in London on Wednesday next.

Although the policemen have not been sworn in as special constables, I have thought proper, under the circumstances, to desire all the men to remain until I should receive explicit directions on the subject.

I shall duly report anything further which may occur of sufficient importance, and

I have, &c.,

*To the Poor Law Commissioners
for England and Wales.*

(Signed) A. POWER.

No. 9.

LETTER from Mr. WAGSTAFF, Clerk to the Bradford Union, to
A. Power, Esq., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

Dear Sir,

Bradford, 13th November, 1837.

HEREWITH I hand you, as desired, a copy of the proceedings at the meeting of this morning.

The day has passed very similarly to Friday last, as described in my last letter to you. Numerous groups of persons stationed themselves in various parts of the town, apparently watching for your arrival. Several of the guardians, who were unaware of the adjournment of this day's business, attended at the court-house, and passed through the people unmolested.

Many violent threats against the Commissioner, if he should make his appearance, were uttered; but he appeared to be the only object of their vengeance.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN REID WAGSTAFF.

No. 10.

EXTRACT from MINUTES of the BOARD of GUARDIANS of the BRADFORD UNION.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Bradford Union, held at the Sun Inn, in Bradford, at eight o'clock in the morning, pursuant to a requisition, signed by Mr. John Hill and Mr. William Hardcastle, two of the guardians,

The minutes of the last weekly meeting were read and approved; there being present Mr. Hardcastle, vice-chairman, Mr. John Hill, and Mr. E. Ripley.

It was resolved,

That, in consequence of the great misapprehension and excitement which is still abroad in the minds of the labouring classes, this meeting is justified in adjourning, and doth hereby adjourn the weekly meeting, to be held this day at ten o'clock, until Monday next, the 20th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that the clerk inform as many of the guardians as he can see before 10 o'clock of such adjournment.

(Signed)

WILLIAM HARDCASTLE, *Presiding Chairman.*

No. 11.

COPY of LETTER from J. A. COOPER, Esq., to A. Power, Esq.,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

Sir,

Bradford, 13th November, 1837.

THREE of the guardians met this morning at eight o'clock, and adjourned until next Monday. I have been several times at the court-house, and, although there have been many groups of persons hovering about there, as well as in other parts of the town, yet no large muster of persons has yet been made, or any excitement taken place. In passing some of these groups I have heard them talk of the row, and use

harsh threats in allusion to yourself, such as "They would do your job," &c.; and I have no doubt but that, if the guardians had assembled, they would have been interrupted in the discharge of their duties in a riotous manner, to say the least of it; but the populace now appear to be at a loss what to do, for they have seen many of the guardians as well as myself go to the court-house and return again, and they are consequently strolling in different parts of the town; there are the most about the Sun. Should anything occur, you shall be immediately informed.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. A. COOPER.

P. S. Mr. Wagstaff is just gone out of town for a short distance. The enclosed has been sent by Mr. Thompson, with instructions to forward it to you.

No. 12.

COPY of LETTER from the Right Hon. T. FRANKLAND LEWIS to A. Power, Esq., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

My dear Sir,

London, November 15.

I HAVE this day had an interview with Lord John Russell on the subject of Bradford, and the proceedings which have taken place there.

Your report was taken by me to the Home Office almost as soon as we had read it at the Board. Lord John Russell not being there, Mr. Phillips undertook to draw his Lordship's special attention to it, and I found, when I saw him this morning, that he was acquainted with its contents.

His opinion is, that the policemen should be recalled, that a military force should be sent to Bradford, and that under its protection the magistrates and elected guardians should be encouraged to proceed.

He thinks you acted wisely and judiciously in not going into the town on the last occasion; but expressed a wish that your own discretion should not be controlled in that matter.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) T. FRANKLAND LEWIS.

No. 13.

COPY of LETTER from S. M. PHILLIPPS, Esq., of the Home Department, to the Right Hon. T. Frankland Lewis.

Sir,

Whitehall, 16th November, 1837.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to acquaint you that, after reading the Report made by Mr. Power to the Poor Law Commissioners relative to the Bradford Union, his Lordship is of opinion that the policemen sent down from London may immediately return to town.

Lord John Russell has, however, thought it advisable to direct a detachment of cavalry to be stationed at Bradford for the next fortnight.

I am further to acquaint you that his Lordship thinks Mr. Power need not return to Bradford at present.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. M. PHILLIPPS.

No. 14.

COPY OF REPORT from A. POWER, Esq., dated 20th November, 1837.

Gentlemen,

Skipton, 20th November, 1837.

HAVING, on Saturday last, the 18th instant, arrived at this place, for the purpose of attending the weekly meeting of the guardians of the Skipton Union, I received information by the post of that day that a troop of cavalry would be directed to take up their quarters in the town of Bradford, in consequence of the indications of popular excitement which had recently taken place.

On Saturday evening I left Skipton for Bradford, and conferred with Mr. Thompson, the magistrate, on the subject of the meeting of the guardians which was to take place on Monday, the 20th (this day), and I took that opportunity of informing him that it was not my intention to attend the meeting of the guardians.

I subsequently saw Mr. Wagstaff, the clerk of the Union, and, having requested him to report to me the result of the proceedings of the meeting on Monday, I withdrew myself back to Skipton the same evening.

Up to the present time, namely 12 o'clock Monday night, I am without any such information on the subject of the day's proceedings as I should wish to have forwarded to your Board by this post. My servant, whom I sent to Bradford for Mr. Wagstaff's despatch, found the town in a state of great disturbance on his arrival there at five o'clock, and shortly afterwards he saw Mr. Wagstaff escorted by a party of cavalry into the Talbot Inn. Mr. Wagstaff told him that his intention was to join me immediately at Skipton, and he ordered a conveyance, which was brought up to the door of the inn for that purpose.

My servant left shortly after by the coach, and arrived here at eight o'clock; but Mr. Wagstaff has not yet made his appearance, nor have I yet received any intelligence from or regarding him.

It would appear, from the account given by my servant of what he saw and heard during his short stay in Bradford, that the military had been called into active service at an early period of the day, and that it had been found necessary to send for another troop from Leeds. A considerable number had been drawn up in the yard of the Talbot Inn, and, being assailed with great violence by the mob, were obliged to sally forth and use both their sabres and carbines in their endeavours to disperse the people, who, on the soldiers retiring to the yard, rallied in the most determined manner and renewed the attack.

There is reason to fear, from this account of what was witnessed by my servant (who was himself struck down by a brickbat in the yard of the Talbot Inn), that an affray of a very serious nature has taken place, and apprehensions were expressed that, when the working-people left the factories for the day, the disturbance would become still more serious in its nature and extent. From the non-arrival of Mr. Wagstaff, or any intelligence respecting him, up to this hour, I fear that these apprehensions may have been realized.

I will add to this Report any additional information which may reach me before it is necessary to despatch this for conveyance by the next mail.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

ALFRED POWER.

*To the Poor Law Commissioners
for England and Wales.*

No. 15.

COPY of a REPORT from A. POWER, Esq., dated 21st Nov. 1837.

Gentlemen,

Skipton, 21st November, 1837.

SINCE forwarding my Report of last evening I have seen Mr. Wagstaff, the clerk of Bradford Union, and have learned from him further particulars of yesterday's proceedings.

The guardians met at the usual time and place for holding their weekly meetings, and proceeded in the election of their relieving officers. The warrants also upon the overseers of the several townships were prepared and signed, and other business transacted, which occupied the Board from ten o'clock until two.

It appears that, during this time, a very considerable crowd, amounting to many thousands, were collected in front and about the court-house, where the troop of cavalry were drawn up in line, and the civil force were stationed to guard the entrance to the court-house.

For some time the mob kept aloof, but, a party of them having at length found their way through the special constables to the door of the court-house, both the military and the building were immediately assailed with stones; and at this time (about 12 o'clock) Mr. Paley, the magistrate, read the Riot Act.

From this time until the close of the meeting the cavalry appear to have vainly attempted the dispersion of the crowd, acting with the greatest possible forbearance, and using their sabres only, so far as I can learn.

The magistrates and guardians appear to have left the court-house without any serious molestation; but Mr. Wagstaff, the clerk, was detained in the building and beset by the mob for some hours, who, on the military retiring, demolished the windows on every side, but did not, as appeared probable, proceed to force the doors. About five o'clock Mr. Wagstaff was rescued from his perilous situation by a detachment of the cavalry, attended by the two magistrates, Mr. Paley and Mr. Thompson. On returning through the streets to the Talbot Inn, the crowd closed upon the party in such a manner as to make it necessary to charge them, when several shots were fired, and some persons cut down.

Mr. Wagstaff was at length brought in safety to the Talbot Inn, which he found it impossible to leave until a late hour, when he left Bradford for Keighley, and came forward to me at Skipton in the morning.

All the information which I have at present gained, in addition to that contained in my last Report, is derived chiefly from Mr. Wagstaff, who left the town last night under the circumstances above described.

Many persons have been seriously hurt, both by sabre and gun-shot wounds, but it does not appear that any death has yet occurred.

Three of the rioters have been committed to York for trial. I learn this at a late hour this evening, and also that the town has been quiet during the day.

I have not yet been able to obtain a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the guardians, but will forward one as soon as possible, and report further to-morrow.

In the course of yesterday a detachment of horse and another of in-

fantry were sent for from Burnley, which now remain, as I am told, at Keighley, about ten miles from Bradford.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. POWER.

*To the Poor Law Commissioners
for England and Wales.*

No. 16.

COPY of MINUTE of Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Bradford Union, on the 20th November, 1837.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians, held at the court-house in Bradford, on Monday the 20th day of November, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, there being present—

The chairman, the two vice-chairmen, and 11 other guardians,

The minutes of the last weekly meeting, and of the special meeting held on Monday the 13th instant, at the Sun Inn, were read and approved.

The marriage notices were read.

An application was made by the overseer of the poor of Wilsden for the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners and guardians to a valuation of that township now being made.

Ordered—That the clerk transmit the application to the Commissioners.

The workhouse committee not having prepared a written report of their examination of the workhouse in the Union,

Resolved—That it be an instruction to them to prepare a written report, and present it to the next meeting.

The overseers of Thornton applied for the recommendation of the Board to the Commissioners to sanction the correction of their old valuation by a committee.

Resolved—That the clerk communicate such application to the Poor Law Commissioners, and that the Board do recommend the Commissioners to sanction the appointment of such committee.

Resolved—That Mr. Richard Sutcliffe, of Bowling, be appointed relieving officer for the first district.

Resolved—That Mr. William Walton, of Pudsey, be the relieving officer for the second district.

Resolved—That Mr. James Ellis, of Hunslet, be the relieving officer for the third district.

The warrants for the various townships within the Union, to pay one-eighth of the expenses of a year, were then signed by the chairman and the vice-chairman, and countersigned by the clerk.

(Signed) H. LEAH, Chairman.

No. 17.

COPY of LETTER from the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales to the Board of Guardians of the Bradford Union, dated 25th November, 1837.

*Poor Law Commission Office,
Somerset House, 25th November, 1837.*

Gentlemen,
THE Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have received, through their Assistant-Commissioner, Mr. Power, a copy of the minutes

of your meeting of the 20th instant, together with an account of the riotous behaviour of the multitude which assembled on that occasion in the neighbourhood of the court-house and in other parts of the town of Bradford.

The Commissioners deeply regret that any portion of the inhabitants of Bradford should have been misled by representations, wholly unfounded in fact, which have been wilfully spread abroad, respecting the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and that they should have been thereby induced to act in open defiance of the law.

The firm and judicious manner in which your Board proceeded with the business of the Union, under the trying and harassing circumstances which attended the commencement and progress of that meeting, entitle you to the thanks of those who are charged with the duty of carrying the law into effect; and the Commissioners observe with satisfaction that efficient protection appears to have been given to the persons of the guardians while engaged in the execution of their duty.

The Commissioners are desirous also of expressing their thanks to those *ex officio* members of your Board through whose exertions protection was afforded to your own persons, and the peace of the town preserved.

Signed, by order of the Board,

EDWIN CHADWICK, *Secretary.*

*To the Board of Guardians,
Bradford, Yorkshire.*

Metropolitan Police sent to Bradford.

Home Office, 2d November, 1837.

Six police-constables to be sent to Bradford to-night if possible. To report their arrival at Bradford to Matthew Thompson, Esq., Manningham Lodge, Bradford.

(Signed) S. M. PHILLIPPS.

The above-mentioned party of police returned to London on the 23d November.

*Metropolitan Police-office, Whitehall-place,
2d November, 1837.*

Sir,

THE Commissioners of Police beg to acquaint you that they have received directions from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to send one serjeant and five police-constables to Bradford, who will report themselves to you upon their arrival. The pay of the police-serjeant is to be 5s. 6d. per day, and 5s. per day to each of the police-constables, lodgings to be provided for them, and coach-hire (outside fare) from London and back. Serjeant Wray, who will present this letter, will leave town by this night's coach, accompanied by the five police-constables, for Manningham Lodge, Bradford.

I have, &c.

*Matthew Thompson, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.*

(Signed) C. ROWAN.

Gentlemen,

Whitehall, 8th November, 1837.

It having been represented to Lord John Russell that disturbances and breaches of the peace took place at Bradford on the first meeting

of the Board of Guardians, I am directed by his Lordship to request that you will transmit to him a report of what took place on that occasion, and particularly as to the conduct of the constables, and whether they can be relied upon for the preservation of the peace.

If you should be of opinion that the constables cannot be relied upon, Lord John Russell requests to be informed what measures you propose to adopt.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. M. PHILLIPPS.

*The Magistrates acting at Bradford,
Yorkshire.*

My Lord,

Manningham, 10th November, 1837.

IN answer to your Lordship's inquiry respecting the disturbance which took place at the meeting of the Poor Law Guardians at Bradford (but not the *first*), I was there, but saw no breach of the peace committed, though I was informed that Mr. Power was hit with an umbrella, and by a boy with a tin can.

I am of opinion the constables may be relied upon, as far as their strength goes, which is five. Mr. Power is expected here on Sunday evening, when we intend consulting with him what he thinks will be the best means of keeping the peace on Monday, when the guardians next meet.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

E. C. LISTER.

*The Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.*

Sir,

Whitehall, 11th November, 1837.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to acquaint you that he has received information of the existence of a spirit of hostility to the Poor Law Act at Bradford (Yorkshire), and in the vicinity; as it is possible that this spirit may lead to attempts at outrage and disturbance, Lord John Russell requests that you will make arrangements for affording military aid to the magistrates at the shortest notice, if they should unfortunately be compelled to apply for it.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. M. PHILLIPPS.

*Major-General Sir Richard Jackson,
&c. &c. &c.*

Sir,

Nottingham, 12th November, 1837.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your communication of yesterday's date, stating that disturbances may be expected at Bradford.

I have accordingly prepared Lieutenant-Colonel Badcock, commanding the 15th (King's) Hussars, to hold himself in readiness to support the civil authorities in the preservation of the peace; and should, unfortunately, the necessity occur, to apply for reinforcement to Burnley, where infantry and cavalry are stationed, and the officer will be instructed to attend to Colonel Badcock's requisition.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

R. D. JACKSON, M. G.

*S. M. Phillipps, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.*

Sir, *Whitehall, 16th November, 1837.*

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to desire that you will give immediate directions for stationing a detachment of cavalry at Bradford, to remain there for the next fortnight.

I am also to request that the officer commanding the detachment may be desired to report his arrival at Bradford to E. C. Lister, Esq., one of the magistrates acting for that district.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. M. PHILLIPPS.

*Major-General Sir Richard Jackson,
&c. &c. &c.*

Sir, *Whitehall, 16th November, 1837.*

LORD JOHN RUSSELL having had under his consideration a Report respecting the state of the borough of Bradford, with reference to the meeting of the guardians of that Union, under the provisions of the Poor Law Act, I am directed by his Lordship to acquaint you that his Lordship has thought it advisable to desire that a detachment of cavalry may be immediately stationed at Bradford, to assist the civil authorities in the preservation of the public peace, and the officer commanding the detachment will report his arrival at Bradford to you.

I am further to acquaint you, that, as it appears the metropolitan police officers sent down have not been sworn in as special constables, or employed as such by the magistrates, they should be immediately sent back to London.

Lord John Russell will be glad to hear from the magistrates, if anything material should occur.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

S. M. PHILLIPPS.

E. C. Lister, Esq., Manningham, Bradford.

Sir, *Nottingham, 17th November, 1837.*

IN compliance with the directions contained in your letter of yesterday (16th), orders have been transmitted for the immediate march of one troop of the 15th (King's) Hussars from Leeds to Bradford; the officer commanding having instructions to report his arrival to E. C. Lister, Esq., one of the magistrates for that district.

S. M. Phillips, Esq.,

&c., &c., &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. D. JACKSON, M. G.

My Lord, *Harewood House, 21st November, 1837.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a letter from two magistrates acting in the neighbourhood of Bradford.

I have not received any further communication from them, relative to the renewed disturbance mentioned in the postscript, in the course of this day.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

HAREWOOD.

The Right Honourable Secretary of State.

My Lord, *Bradford, Yorkshire, 20th November, 1837.*

WE beg to intimate to your Lordship that we have this morning been under the necessity of appointing 20 special constables in aid of the present police force for this place, under the authority of the 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 41.

We will briefly explain to your Lordship the circumstances which rendered such appointment expedient.

The lower orders in this neighbourhood are very much opposed to the introduction of the New Poor Law; and when Mr. Alfred Power, one of the Commissioners, attended at the last meeting of the Board of Guardians, he was violently assaulted. Another meeting of the Board of Guardians was fixed for this day, and further disturbance was anticipated.

A troop of the 15th Hussars was ordered here by the Home Secretary from Leeds. The guardians met at 10 A. M., and the people assembled in formidable numbers in front of the court-house. The police were able to keep out the people until about 12 at noon, when the people began to throw stones, and break the court-house windows.

At 20 minutes before one the military arrived on the ground, and in 10 minutes afterwards the Riot Act was read.

The people then forced their way into the court-house, and some of the soldiers had to dismount, and drive them out by main force.

We have, &c.

(Signed) J. G. PALEY.

MATTHEW THOMPSON.

The Earl of Harewood,
&c., &c., &c.

Since we concluded our letter, the military have been again called out to disperse the people, who were again attacking the Court, and they have been savagely attacked by the people.

My Lord, *Bradford, 20th November, 1837.*

WE beg to intimate to your Lordship that we have this morning been under the necessity of appointing 20 special constables, in aid of the present police force for this place, under the authority of the 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 41.

We will briefly explain to your Lordship the circumstances which rendered such appointment expedient.

The lower orders in this neighbourhood are very much opposed to the introduction of the New Poor Law; and when Mr. Alfred Power, one of the Commissioners, attended at the last meeting of the Board of Guardians, he was violently assaulted. Another meeting of the Board of Guardians was fixed for this day, and further disturbance was anticipated. A troop of the 15th Hussars arrived here on Saturday night last from Leeds. The guardians met at 10 A. M., and the people assembled in rather formidable numbers in front of the court-house. The police were able to keep out the people until about 12 at noon, when the people began to throw stones, and break the court-house windows. At 20 minutes before one the military arrived on the ground, and in 10 minutes afterwards the Riot Act was read. The people then forced their way into the court-house, and some of the soldiers had to dismount, and drive them out by main force.

The town continues to be in a very disturbed state, and we have deemed it necessary to send to Leeds for another troop of the Hussars. The people are so riotous, that they assailed the magistrates and guardians (on their leaving the court-house) with mud and stones, so that all were obliged to take shelter.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. PALEY.

MATTHEW THOMPSON.

The Lord John Russell,
 &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Nottingham, 23rd November, 1837.

MAJOR PHILLIPPS, of the 15th Hussars, having, in a letter of yesterday's date, reported that Bradford continued in an undisturbed state, and that the magistrates had dispensed with the increased force of cavalry brought in support of the troop stationed there by direction of the Secretary of State, I have directed the two companies of infantry and troop of cavalry, that also moved upon Keighley for the same object, to return to their ordinary station at Burnley.

I beg to recommend through you, sir, that accommodation be provided by the magistracy at Bradford for a picquet, to enable the cavalry, now unavoidably dispersed through the town in billets, to keep a small guard to ensure their assembly in case of alarm during the period of their service.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. D. JACKSON, M. G.

S. M. Phillipps, Esq.,
 &c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen,

Whitehall, 23rd November, 1837.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL having learnt from the general officer commanding the district that riots have occurred at Bradford, and that the military were called out in aid of the civil power to restore tranquillity, I am directed by his Lordship to request that you will transmit to him a full and particular account of all that has taken place in respect to the riots above alluded to.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. M. PHILLIPPS.

The Magistrates acting for the Division of Bradford.

Gentlemen,

Whitehall, 23rd November, 1837.

It having been represented to Lord John Russell by the Major-General commanding the northern district, that it is desirable that accommodation should be provided for a cavalry-picquet at Bradford, in order to ensure the assembly of the cavalry now unavoidably dispersed in billets through the town, I am directed by his Lordship to acquaint you that he thinks this proposal may be satisfactory to the magistrates, as it will place at their service a detachment of cavalry ready to turn out immediately on the requisition of the magistrates, in case of necessity; and herefore Lord John Russell requests that you will take steps for providing temporary accommodation for a cavalry-picquet in the town of

Bradford. His Lordship will be prepared to recommend to the Treasury the payment of any reasonable expenses that may arise for rent, &c. At the same time, as this accommodation will only be required for a short period, Lord John Russell trusts that no difficulty will be experienced in procuring suitable premises at a moderate rent.

Lord John Russell requests the magistrates will communicate with the officer commanding the troops, on the subject of the strength of the picquet for which the accommodation is to be provided.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) S. M. PHILLIPPS.

The Magistrates acting for the Division of Bradford.

P. S. Lord John Russell desires me to thank you for your communication of the 20th instant.

Gentlemen,

Whitehall, 25th November, 1837.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL having been informed that a meeting of the guardians of the poor is intended to be held at Bradford, on the 4th of next month, and that it is probable some resistance may be offered to their proceedings, I am directed by his Lordship to call your attention to the subject, and to suggest to you the propriety of taking precaution previous to that day for the preservation of the public peace, by having at your disposal such a military force, consisting of infantry as well as cavalry, as will enable you to repress, at once, any attempts that may be made to disturb the public peace; and Lord John Russell recommends that you should communicate with Sir Richard Jackson, the Major-General commanding the district, respecting the military arrangements to be made.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) S. M. PHILLIPPS.

J. G. Paley, Esq., and Matthew Thompson, Esq., Bradford.

Sir,

Whitehall, 25th November, 1837.

I HAVE laid before Lord John Russell your letter to me of the 23rd instant, reporting the improved state of the town of Bradford, and the consequent removal of the troops from Keighley to their former quarters, and recommending that accommodation for a picquet of cavalry should be provided at Bradford, for the reasons you have stated.

Lord John Russell directs me to thank you for your communication, and to inform you that, as a temporary arrangement, his Lordship has authorised the magistrates to hire premises for the reception of a picquet of cavalry; and his Lordship requests you will immediately direct the officer commanding the troops in the district of Bradford to communicate with the magistrates, and to state to them the number of men of which this small guard is to consist, in order to enable the magistrates to judge of the extent of the accommodation to be provided.

I am further directed to inform you that a meeting of the guardians will be held on the 4th of December, at Bradford, and his Lordship desires that every arrangement should be made for affording prompt and efficient military aid, consisting of both cavalry and infantry, to the

civil authorities, should such be required for the preservation of the public peace,

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. M. PHILLIPPS.

Major-Gen. Sir Richard Jackson, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Nottingham, 29th November, 1837.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in compliance with an urgent application from Mr. Thompson, in the behalf of the magistracy acting for the district of Bradford, dated yesterday, and received this morning, I have directed the two companies of the 97th Regiment, intended for Keighley, to proceed forthwith to Bradford.

Major Philipps, of the 15th Hussars, has received directions to place himself in communication with the magistrates, as to the application of the military force that will be disposable under his command, for the support of the civil authorities in that town and neighbourhood, viz.:—

Two companies 97th, at Bradford;

Two companies 97th, prepared to move in support from Rochdale;

A detachment of the 15th Hussars, now at Bradford;

Reinforcements of the same regiment from Burnley and Leeds;

A strong squadron of the 7th Dragoon Guards is prepared to occupy the place of the 15th Hussars that may be drawn from Leeds;

And a similar force of the 4th Dragoon Guards is prepared to support the movement of the infantry from Rochdale.

Major Philipps has received strong cautions as to the use of fire-arms.

I have, &c.

*S. M. Philipps, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.*

(Signed) R. D. JACKSON, M.G.

Sir,

Manchester, 1st December, 1837.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in compliance with instructions received last night from Major-General Sir Richard Jackson, K.C.B., I sent orders to the officer commanding at Burnley for one strong troop of the 15th Hussars to march this morning to Keighley, there to receive further orders from Major Philipps, 15th Hussars, and for two companies of the 97th Regiment to march this day to Keighley, and tomorrow, the 2nd December, to Bradford. I have directed that these companies shall be as strong as possible, completed from the 3rd company there stationed, and leaving at Burnley the sick, and such men as may not be considered fit for active service only. I have ordered one company of the 97th Regiment to march from Blackburn to Burnley this day, to remain until the return of the troops from Bradford. I am happy to add, on the authority of the boroughreeve and constables, as well as my own observation, that all is quiet here, and that the disturbances which have taken place at Bradford appear to have occasioned very little notice.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. WEMYSS, Colonel, Adj.-Gen.

S. M. Philipps, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

My Lord, *Bradford, Yorkshire, 2nd December, 1837.*

WE beg to inform your Lordship that, on the 30th ult., the constables of this place laid an information before us, under the authority of the 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 41, to the effect that a tumult might be reasonably apprehended in this township, and that the ordinary officers were not sufficient for the preservation of the peace, &c. Acting upon this information, we caused 187 persons to be summoned in the usual mode, and have this day sworn in 148 special constables.

This is a precautionary measure with reference to the meeting of the Board of Guardians to be held at the Bradford court-house, on Monday next, the 4th of December. It will be unnecessary to remind your Lordship that, at the guardians' meeting of the 13th November last, Mr. Power was pelted with missiles and very roughly used, and that, at their meeting on the 20th of that month, a serious riot occurred here.

Of the persons summoned, 10 produced medical certificates of ill-health, 2 were lame, and we shall fine the 25 who disobeyed our summons.

We have, &c.

(Signed)
To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
 &c. &c. &c.

MATTHEW THOMPSON,
J. G. PALEY,
H. W. HIRD.

APPENDIX B.

REPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO THE BOARD.

No. I.

REPORT ON KENT and EAST SUSSEX. By E. C. TUFNELL, Esq.,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

Gentlemen,

Herne Bay, 28th June, 1838.

THE condition of Kent and East Sussex has been for the most part one of peculiar hardship as respects the labouring classes during the past year, arising from causes which can have but slight effect in other parts of England, and which I will endeavour briefly to explain. The greater part of the hops used in England are grown in this district, which produces, according to inquiries I have made, nearly two-thirds of the whole quantity consumed in the kingdom. The difficulties that have been felt proceed in great measure from the extensive cultivation of this crop, to explain which it is necessary to advert to the effect produced on it by the legislation of the last seven years.

The passing of the Beer Bill caused, as is notorious, a vast increase in the consumption of beer; beer-shops multiplied in every parish in the kingdom, and the hop-growers, of course, materially benefited by what to other classes was the source of vice and demoralisation. The inevitable result was to increase enormously the cultivation of hops, which were planted so as much to exceed the demand for them, when the Poor Law Bill suddenly came to counteract the evil effects of the Beer Bill; in consequence, beer-shops decreased almost as quickly as they had grown up, the diminution in the malt-duty, which measures the diminution in the consumption of beer, amounted to a million last year, many of the hop-plantations have been destroyed, and the price has fallen to a degree unparalleled for lowness, I believe, during the present century. This change has, of course, caused considerable distress among the hop-growers, and which, by unavoidable necessity, must also affect the labouring classes, whose condition naturally sympathises with that of their employers; and hence the Poor Law Bill, whatever benefit it may have conferred in this district in common with others, has incidentally occasioned considerable injury by the discouragement given to one of its staple products; an injury, however, which we ought not to lament, unless we are prepared to maintain that drunkenness and immorality ought to be encouraged for the sake of the growers of hops.

The distress has been lately further aggravated by the high price of corn, which presses severely on the labourer. As Kent may be called a corn-county, I had anticipated that dearness of this article could not have materially injured the labourer, since it might have benefited his employer to such an extent as to enable him to raise wages, or at any rate by increasing his means to induce him to lay out more largely in

the improvement and cultivation of the land ; and had the high price taken place soon after harvest this might have been the case. But the dearness chiefly arose after winter, and has been increasing all through the summer, whereas the farmers usually sell all their corn in autumn or winter, and the high price which frequently occurs at a subsequent season is of no use to them whatever. I have rarely met with a farmer (and my position enables me to make extensive inquiries on the subject) who has any corn to sell in the summer. I am informed that at this season it is mostly in the hands of speculators and corn-factors, who alone profit from the high price, which is consequently as much complained of by the farmers as by any other class. They are nowise benefited by it, their labourers are severely injured, and the influx of foreign corn previous to the next harvest, together with the harvest, will have probably reduced the price to its usual level when they have corn to sell.

The question which now presses is how best to relieve this distress, and the first resource which has presented itself to many persons' minds is to apply the poor-rate to this purpose, to give out-relief to those who are suffering hardship in consequence of the scarcity of employment. Now to this course a strenuous opposition ought, in my opinion, to be made, nor can I think that it will be advocated by any one who has a clear comprehension of the causes of the difficulty that has arisen. The distress is obviously owing to the funds of the employers being so diminished that they are unable to give the usual quantity of work to their men ; but the poor-rate comes out of those funds, which are already too small, whose smallness causes the distress, and which this plan proposes to make still smaller ; in other words, to attempt to relieve the distress by means of the poor-rate, is to attempt to remedy an evil by increasing the cause of it. It seems to me that in times like the present, when, from the partial failure or ruinous price of the last crop, the fund that would otherwise be distributed in wages is much diminished, that it is of the first importance that what remains should be economised as much as possible, that no relief beyond what is absolutely necessary should be given, and that the tests of destitution should be strictly adhered to. In prosperous times a departure from these rules may be comparatively of little moment ; in seasons like the present it would be ruinous to the labourer, and most certainly tend to aggravate his distress.

The question still remains, that, as giving out-relief instead of lessening would only add to the difficulty, what is the best method of meeting the evil ? As the hop-cultivation has domiciled in this district a dense population, which, with the decay of their employment, is of course left partly destitute, and as this decay appears, from the reasons above given, to have a permanent character, it would appear that the only method of permanently benefiting the population is to diminish their numbers. Accordingly it seemed desirable that every facility should be given to emigration, but the troubles in Canada unfortunately put an almost entire stop to the sending of labourers to that country, and the only other colony adapted to receive large bodies of emigrants, viz., Australia, is so distant, that the expense of transmitting emigrants there would have borne too heavily on the parochial funds, and, in fact, would have counteracted the main object in view, as it

would have diminished the capital of the employers almost to the same extent as it diminished the labourers, and thus left these counties in the same position as before, with too many labourers and too little money to employ them. In this difficulty the plan lately adopted of assisting emigration by means of the sale of waste colonial lands fortunately came to our relief, and from this source the expense of sending labourers to the Australian colonies has been almost entirely defrayed, the parishes having to pay little more than the cost of fitting the emigrants out with clothing, of transmitting them to the place of embarkation, and in some cases of providing a small sum to be given them on landing at their destination. The agents for the new colony at Spencer's Gulf have also been collecting emigrants in these parts; and by these various means about nine or ten ships will have sailed from Kent and East Sussex for the Australian regions during the present year, bearing labourers from an over-peopled district, where wages are comparatively low, to a place where wages are nearly double in amount, and the demand for labour appears far to exceed the supply.

There has been no time to receive intelligence from those who have gone out during the present year; but, from accounts that I have obtained of some who went in 1837, the most flattering prospects appear to await the emigrants. For instance, one letter dated Sydney, September, 1837, says, "All our fellow-passengers were eagerly sought after on their arrival; for instance, there was one man and his wife engaged at 80*l.* a-year to increase, with rations; another (Anderson) 200*l.*; another farm-servant, 100*l.* and rations; but of all that have engaged here not one, I believe, has been at less than 40*l.* and rations. A good carpenter got 10*l.* a-month. A man, named Grigg, from Roche, got 2*l.* 10*s.* per week and rations; his brother, a sawyer, 2*l.* 9*s.* and rations." Another letter from a carpenter, who had gone from Hastings to the new South Australian colony, states that he was engaged immediately on landing for 35*s.* a-week.

The distress of which I have been speaking is, however, only comparative, as contrasted with the condition of the labourer in these parts during the first two years of the operation of the present law; and I have no reason to suppose that it is worse upon the whole than previous to the passing of that measure. The pecuniary effects of the law in raising wages and increasing employment have been partly counteracted in the hop-districts by the causes above-mentioned: its moral effects have been as apparent there as elsewhere. And even in spite of these difficulties, I suspect that the distress in Kent would be called prosperity in some counties, and that we are mainly led to commiserate the condition of the labourers by comparing it with their previous state of ease. The day-wages are still generally 12*s.* per week, in some parts 18*s.* 6*d.*, and task-work, usually paid at the rate of 15*s.* a-week, is extremely common. In those parts, also, where the distress of the hop-growers has not seriously diminished their funds, the amount spent in labour has increased in the same proportion as the poor-rate has decreased; in some instances in a greater ratio, and is yearly increasing. That the same effect of reducing the poor-rate by refusing out-relief, would be to increase earnings, to cause the same or a greater amount of money to be distributed to the labourer in the shape of wages than he before obtained in the shape of relief, I think must have

been obvious to every person who thoroughly and candidly considered the subject. But it is satisfactory to have to allege actual proof of this fact from the unimpeachable testimony of figures, as given in the account-books of farmers. From some of these I have obtained statements of the amount of labour expended on their farms previous and subsequent to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act. The following is an extract from a letter sent me by a farmer in the Battle Union:—"According to your wish I have referred to my Labour Account. The amount paid is as under,—"

"Average two years before the Union, 695/.

"Average two years since the Union, 810/.

"These sums of money have been expended on 600 acres of land. It appears by the above sums I have increased my expenditure for labour 115/ per annum. The amount of poor-rate I paid before the Union was 198/; since the Union 86/; leaving a balance of 112/ in favour of the Union. It appears by the above sums I have expended 3/ more in labour than I have saved by the poor's-rate." The following is from the Eastry Union.

A Statement showing the amount of Expenditure for labour, and for Poor-rates, by a Landholder in a parish of the Eastry Union.

				Paid for Labour.			Paid for Poor-rates.			Total Payments.		
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835				..793	14	4½	..165	5	3	..958	19	7½
" 1835	"	1836		..815	1	11½	..108	0	0	..923	1	11½
" 1836	"	1837		..894	1	6½	..69	2	7½	..963	4	2

Annexed is an extract from a letter sent me by a large occupier close to Canterbury:—

"It is an undisputed fact that considerable savings have been effected by the improved administration of the Poor Laws, and that the farmer does not put the amount so saved into his pocket, but expends the whole in giving additional employ to the labourers in the neighbourhood. I have increased my own daily labour from 150/ to 200/ a-year since the Poor Law Amendment Act came into operation, without adding to the number of my acres."

The following is an extract from the letter of a considerable occupier near Herne Bay:—

"I find the expenditure in agricultural labour on my estate, from Michaelmas 1832 to Michaelmas 1835, averaged at about 700/ per annum,—

"From 1835 to 1836 was 792/ 5s.

"From 1836 to 1837 was 881/ 11s. 6d.

"From 1837 to 1838 was 930/ 11s.

"taking the present quarter (i.e., from 6th July to 11th October) to be the same as the corresponding one of last year; and it will quite equal, if not exceed that. A great portion of this additional outlay I have been induced to incur in consequence of the great saving by the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Bill, and a desire to assist that Act in its operation; and as long as I continue to make a saving through the new law by a reduction of the poor-rates, as they averaged in 1835, so long

shall I continue to give employment to an additional number of labourers."

The account-books of every farmer will not show this result. One who has lost largely from the cause above adverted to—the decay of the hop-trade—clearly cannot spend as much as he used to do, or would have done but for this unusual depression of the commodity on which he depended for profit. Some farmers got deeply in debt under the old system of poor-laws, and have since used their savings from the poor-rate in paying their debts. This circumstance, however, is obviously no injury to the labourers in the aggregate, since the simple result, as affects them, is that the creditor spends what is saved from the poor-rate instead of the debtor; their wages and employment are increased by the hands of A instead of the hands of B, and this, as respects the mass of labourers, is of no sort of importance. The books on a farm in Sussex, which I examined, showed that, while the amount paid in labour had increased since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act from 700*l.* to 762*l.*, the poor-rates had decreased from 500*l.* to 201*l.* But this was a district where the abuses of the old poor-law had arrived at such a pitch that it was threatened with immediate ruin. The farm from which the above account is taken, being of 1000 acres, would have been thrown out of cultivation in another year; the neighbouring farmers were in an equally bad state, and in fact all rent, employment, and wages were on the point of annihilation, when the poor-law passed just in time to avert the consummation of the evil. Had it been delayed another year, I hardly know how this disastrous state of things could have been remedied. Hence, on this farm, the labourers may be said to have gained since the poor-law nearly the whole of the 762*l.* now given there in wages, and which would have had no existence but for the passing of that measure. In a farm of 1000 acres, adjoining the above, which was also on the point of being thrown out of cultivation in 1834, the wages have been increased since the poor law from 580*l.* to 700*l.* a-year.

These circumstances of the high price of corn, and the low price of hops, of course caused a considerable pressure on the poor-rates, and when to these was superadded the occurrence of a snow-storm unprecedented in duration and violence, the workhouses in several Unions became full; and, in many parts of my district, applications were made for a relaxation of the rule prohibiting out-relief to the able-bodied, which you universally granted. For a short period the principle of relief established by the Poor Law Amendment Act was completely overthrown: the severity of the weather forbade the application of any labour-test to those who sought relief, which was consequently given on the old injurious system of taking nothing in return of it. The minutest investigation was employed to prevent fraud; and the relief, which was in necessities alone, was administered with the strictest economy. Yet I am perfectly satisfied that, while in some instances barely enough to support life was given, in many more relief that was wholly unnecessary was bestowed; in a word, the result that almost invariably attends the distribution of relief without some adequate test was apparent,—that either too much or too little was given. My reason for this opinion is, that in every instance where tests of destitution were applied (and in several cases they were of such a nature that no one could call them

severe), the distress appeared to melt away with a facility that was truly surprising. One Union which was without the means of applying any test would appear to be overwhelmed with applicants in the last stage of destitution and misery; while another, in precisely the same natural circumstances, but having the means of putting the truth of the applicants' statement to the proof, would appear to have comparatively none; and sometimes a mass of destitution, apparently of appalling extent, would instantly disappear when adequate proof of its reality was required; and I will give some instances of these results.

I attended the Uckfield Board of Guardians on the 20th January, when the snow was deep on the ground, and the temperature lower, I believe, than has been known before this century. The workhouses were full, and about 90 able-bodied men were applying for relief. The difficulty was to give relief, exacting some labour in return, so as to avoid the injurious practice of allowing the labourers to live in idleness, while to find work at such a season is, in nine cases out of ten, almost an impossibility. It was found, however, that the vice-chairman had an old road running across his park, in picking up which it was determined to employ a large proportion of the labourers, while Lord Liverpool, the chairman, proposed to take the rest. The following letter from the vice-chairman shows the results of the test:—

“ My dear Sir,

Maresfield Park, 28th Jan. 1838.

“ I HAVE waited until my plan for employing the able-bodied applicants for relief had undergone one week's trial before writing to you to inform you of the result. You will remember that on Saturday the 20th there were upwards of 90 applications for relief from the two parishes of Maresfield and Fletching, in consequence, as the applicants said, of want of work, owing to the snow. I agreed to take on upwards of 50 on the following Monday. The result has fully come up to my expectations. Out of 50, only about 30 men made their appearance on Monday; and, on seeing the nature of the work, and that I had appointed a sharp person to overlook them, only 15 even so much as *tried* their job. The remainder went away laughing, holloaing, and damning me and my man who was to set them to work, saying they would not work for me or any one else for one shilling a-day, and that they were not so *hard up* as all that came to. In short, the first day I had *fifteen*, which number has been reduced to 12 and 13, and this has been the average number daily; but, of the 13, eight at least are men who have come to me without applying to the relieving officer, and are *not* the persons who applied for relief the day you attended the Board, and which arose, I am convinced, from the knowledge that the houses were full, and from the belief that, from our having no work to give them, we should be obliged to give out-door relief. Many have been compelled to leave the houses, my work having been offered to them, but only *one* has remained with me; the others are shifting for themselves, preferring idleness to doing their day's work. I have been much satisfied with the hands who have remained steadily at work; they are, for the most part, married men with from two to three children. They express themselves very grateful to me, and one and all say they prefer 6s. a-week independent of the Union to be obliged to come upon the parish, as they call it, for their usual wages; and,

although I firmly believe they have difficulty in rubbing on, yet they are determined to do their best. They are principally Fletching men, only five or six belonging to Maresfield, which I am led to believe is owing to the principal farmers in this parish having come to the decision not to discharge a hand, and in some cases they are keeping them although they have *little or no* work for them. At the Board yesterday the Maresfield applications did not exceed *two* from able-bodied, and about *six* from Fletching, all of whom I have offered employment to. Lord Liverpool, I am happy to say, has taken charge of Buxsted and Framfield parishes with equal success. All difficulties are nearly at an end, and the instant the frost goes away all will again, I feel sure, be as satisfactory as usual.

"Believe me, &c.

"J. VILLIERS SHELLEY."

"P. S. I will only add that, on the Monday following, the day on which so many applications for relief were made, and such pitiful stories told of starvation and want, there were two labourers' balls, one at the Sun at Nutley, the other, an opposition one, at a beer-shop near it. I sent a man I could depend on to watch, and I am assured that many of those who were ordered to my work, attended it. The price of tickets was 2s. 6d. for *gentlemen !!!* and 2s. for ladies; and one named Ridley, who was an applicant for relief, is known to have lent nearly 3l. in half-crowns to his brother-labourers."

The same result, as respects the disappearance of pauperism, followed the employment of the labourers by the Earl of Liverpool.

A few days after my visit to Uckfield I was at the Faversham Board, where the same state of things occurred.

The workhouse could contain no more, and a number of able-bodied applicants were demanding relief, among whom there were instances, I was assured, of the extremest destitution. But the guardians had no means of applying any labour-test, in consequence of which out-relief was necessarily given to 257 heads of families. Of these able paupers 139 were in the parish of Faversham alone, who, with their wives and families, amounted to 549 individuals. These were mostly engaged in the oyster-fishery and other seafaring occupations, to which the frost put a complete stop.

The Sheppey Union adjoins the Faversham, and contains the town of Queenborough, which is situated on the opposite side of the Swale to Faversham, and inhabited by a population engaged in precisely similar occupations with those pursued at Faversham, but altogether in a more unprosperous state, and apparently immersed at all times in the greatest poverty and privations. Here too, as at Faversham, many able-bodied applied for relief during the frost, but, the workhouse not being full, they were ordered in, when every one refused to accept the relief so offered. The guardians, however, thinking that the reason of the non-acceptance of the offer might be the too great rigidity of test, determined to procure a relaxation of the rule, and to give out-relief, but took care at the same time to provide work for those who were relieved, which the peculiarity of their situation enabled them to do, since employment was readily obtainable in wheeling ballast from the sea-shore. The Board, however, to their surprise, found that the offer of work was unanimously refused; and thus, while 549 individuals, families of able-bodied, were

receiving relief in Faversham, where there was no test, in the precisely similarly situated town of Queensborough, where a test which no one could call harsh was applied, not a single able-bodied labourer would accept relief.

I should observe that I find no fault with the conduct of the Faversham guardians at this juncture. That Union has been managed by them with great ability, and, having been one of the most pauperized in England, it was no slight labour and difficulty to manage it at all; and under the circumstances, their workhouse being full, and there being no possibility of finding work, out-relief without any test was the only alternative that presented itself. I simply present these facts to show the necessity of always having some test of destitution at hand, and how essential the use of the workhouse is, since, at such a season, except in rare cases, no test except the workhouse can be found. At the same time we clearly see that the workhouse does not deter persons from accepting an offer of it, simply on account of any peculiar hardship supposed to be attached to it, as the same effect will sometimes follow the offer of work. I wish, however, to guard myself from being supposed to intimate that, even if it were always possible to find work, the workhouse could be dispensed with. In many cases the offer of work, where there is no solid ground for the application for relief, entirely fails to remove the pauperism, from reasons which affect the employers rather than the labourers, but which I will not dwell upon now, and only adverted to in order to prevent any misconception of what I intended to convey by the above remarks.

I am disposed to think that the poorer classes are more frequently above the charity of the rich than the latter imagine, and that this arises from the impossibility of detecting the numerous sources of income that are enjoyed by the labourer, besides the simple receipt of the money-wages of the head of the family, which are usually all that are taken into account; and what is not seen is supposed not to exist. While the Uckfield labourers were supposed to be starving, they were dancing at 2s. 6d. a-head. Large sums in charity were given away in the Isle of Thanet during the snow; yet, during that period, the circumstance of two labourers' balls at least being given came to my knowledge, and one pauper in receipt of out-relief actually gave a ball. Great distress was said to exist at Canterbury, though the poor refused to take much of the soup that was made for them, and in consequence 50 gallons were thrown into the river. In Romney Marsh, I found that the wife of a man receiving relief attended a "grand fancy masquerade ball," at which the tickets were either 3s. or 4s. There is also reason to believe that the subscriptions to relieve the distress were sometimes positively injurious. In one parish in East Kent the surveyor was unable to clear the roads of the snow, on account of a considerable subscription collected to relieve the poor; the observation of the men was, "why should we work, is not the subscription for us?" and accordingly a landholder, who was desirous of carting manure across a road obstructed by the snow, was compelled to send his own farm-men to clear the way, while those who should have done it were living in idleness. In one place famous for the abundance of its charity, I found that several of the recipients of it were women of bad character.

Most of the Unions in this district that had for some time acted on the

principle of giving no out-relief to able-bodied steadily adhered to it during the winter, many of the guardians being well convinced that to depart from it, in a very few cases, would have the effect of throwing hundreds out of service who were kept in employ solely by the operation of this rule. The Bridge Union unanimously passed a resolution that, while they would strictly adhere to workhouse relief for the able-bodied, the relieving officer should have discretionary power to augment the pay of any of the permanent paupers whom he might deem to want increased comforts during the inclement weather. The relieving officer acted on this permission by increasing the relief to several of the aged paupers; while only seven able-bodied applied for relief, the whole of whom refused to enter the workhouse. At the conclusion of the severe weather the chairman addressed a letter to the overseers of every one of the twenty-two parishes composing the Union, requesting to be informed if they knew of any instances of real distress within their respective parishes. All denied the existence of any, except the overseer of one parish, who said he thought that on investigation some might be found, though he did not know any one instance.

With so many circumstances tending to retard the prosperity of the labouring classes, it is gratifying to have to observe that, so far as can be collected from statistical documents (and to figures as being less capable of error I am always desirous of referring), their welfare seems to have been upon the whole in a state of steady advancement since the enforcement of the regulations of the New Poor Law. As one proof of this I beg to refer to the following table, which shows the deposits during the last seven years in the savings' banks in the two counties of Kent and Sussex, from friendly societies, and from the depositors of sums under 20*l*. I have selected these two classes of depositors, as among them, more than in any other class, the labouring population are chiefly to be found.

Date.	In the Kent Savings' Banks.	In the Sussex Savings' Banks.	Observations.
	£.	£.	
On the 20th Nov. 1831.	93,694	41,164	} Years previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
„ „ 1832.	87,592	39,889	
„ „ 1833.	91,371	41,686	
„ „ 1834.	94,918	43,466	} Poor Law Amendment Act discussed and passed.
„ „ 1835.	97,613	45,897	
„ „ 1836.	106,156	50,148	} Poor Law Amendment Act brought into <i>partial</i> operation.
„ „ 1837.	110,156	51,409	

The three years previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act were by no means unprosperous ones as respects those natural circumstances that affect the condition of the labourers. Yet it will be perceived how slowly the deposits increased in comparison to what they have done since the passing of the Poor Law, and that, in 1832, there was a large diminution.

The following table, showing the increase of the various classes of depositors in the Tunbridge Wells savings' banks between 1831 and

1837, presents gratifying proof of the greater prevalence of a spirit of providence, especially amongst the poorer classes :—

	In 1831.	In 1837.	Increase per Cent.
Servants	361	483	34
Agricultural labourers	46	137	200
Children	357	388	9
Journeyman and apprentices	39	57	46
Charitable societies	14	26	86
Benefit societies	4	5	25
Small shopkeepers	8	16	100
Small farmers and others not described. .	54	68	26
Total	883	1,180	34

The increase of forethought in the labourers is perhaps still more strikingly manifested by the increase of members in friendly societies, which are now far more generally established on principles calculated to secure a certain provision in sickness and old age, instead of those injurious institutions, hitherto so prevalent, which seem intended only to minister to the profits of publicans, and which are usually founded on principles that must inevitably cause their dissolution when old age overtakes the members, and consequently when the utility of such societies would be most apparent, and their benefits most needed.

I have received the numbers that have annually belonged to three benefit societies, and these I give below. The first is a friendly society in the county of Sussex.

Number of members in 1831	. . .	84
„ „ 1832	. . .	64
„ „ 1833	. . .	56
„ „ 1834	. . .	48
„ „ 1835	. . .	49
„ „ 1836	. . .	64
„ „ 1837	. . .	98

The following are the returns from two Kentish friendly societies :—

Number of members in 1832	. . .	378
„ „ 1833	. . .	363
„ „ 1834	. . .	356
„ „ 1835	. . .	353
„ „ 1836	. . .	420
„ „ 1837	. . .	478
Number of members in 1831	. . .	461
„ „ 1832	. . .	477
„ „ 1833	. . .	519
„ „ 1834	. . .	533
„ „ 1835	. . .	609
„ „ 1836	. . .	611
„ „ 1837	. . .	770

It will be perceived that these figures indicate either a very slow increase or an actual diminution previous to the passing of the new law, and a rapid advancement since.

These contrasts, however, are far less favourable to the present system than they would appear, had not the failure of the crops and the hardness of the seasons during the last year and a half pressed with peculiar severity on the labouring classes of this district. Every natural circumstance seems to have combined to test to the utmost the soundness of the principles of the Poor Laws, and put their efficacy to the proof. In the two counties of Kent and Sussex, referred to in the above table of the deposits in savings' banks, upwards of a million of money has been subtracted from the poor-rates since the regulations of the Poor Law Amendment Act came into operation, and if, in the face of this large reduction, and of many adverse circumstances, I am enabled to refer, not to obscure deductions and conjectures, but to the unimpeachable testimony of facts like the above, am I not entitled to assume that the effect of the measure has not been hurtful to the interests of the labourers or of society in general, and that the apprehensions entertained of it are not justified by the result?

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

To the Poor Law Commissioners
for England and Wales.

Your obedient servant,
E. CARLETON TUFNELL.

No. 2.

REPORT as to the General Effect of the NEW POOR LAWS in the counties of Rutland, Leicester, Derby, and Stafford. By THOMAS STEVENS, Esq., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

Gentlemen,

6th August, 1838.

As much has been said of late with a view to show, if possible, "that the New Poor Laws are wholly inadequate to meet the difficulties arising in a manufacturing district from any sudden commercial depression—and that, even in some of the agricultural counties, the boasted results have been the effect of a general increased demand for labour, from other causes rather than from any amendment in the method of administering relief"—I have thought that it may be well to call your attention to the operation of the poor-laws in my district. Ever since I was first intrusted with the superintendence of this division of the country, in November, 1836, there has been, in some part or other of it, more than ordinary distress; the system of relief prescribed by your regulations has been put to as severe a test as can well be expected, and there is no instance in which it has failed; *wherever your regulations have been fairly complied with*, the benefits of the change have been *generally and fully acknowledged*. I do not, of course, mean to say that in every part of the district the law has been always well received, and that the benefits have been universally felt. From the neighbourhood of Allstonefield, for instance, as well as from Leicester, petitions have been presented against the new system, which have pronounced it to be "*quite unsuited to the circumstances of their particular localities*;" but it must be observed that, in the immediate vicinity of Allstonefield, the law has not yet been enforced, as the necessary consent for a dissolution has been withheld by the guardians of the incorporation, and this has hitherto prevented my making any satisfactory arrangements for

the neighbourhood; in Leicester, too (by the showing of their own witnesses, examined in support of the petition before the Committee of the House of Commons), the law has never yet been fairly tried—the Commissioners' regulations have never yet been observed, for the want of a proper workhouse, which the guardians are now providing. I have little doubt, however, that ultimately, in both these cases, when the law has been fairly brought into operation, the people will be ready enough to bear similar testimony to that here adduced from the other parts of my district, which happily furnish examples of its perfect success in Unions whose circumstances were otherwise exactly parallel with Allstonefield and Leicester.

The Union of Burton-upon-Trent contains parishes from no less than four incorporations under Gilbert's Act, which were dissolved previous to its formation; and I may fairly say that there has never been any objection raised against the new system by the Allstonefield guardians which was not pressed at first with equal warmth by the guardians of each of those incorporations. The feeling against the change was apparently as strong at first in the parishes of the Burton Union as in the neighbourhood of Allstonefield; and yet, in those very parishes, where formerly the greatest apprehension existed, the benefit of the change is now most fully acknowledged. For proof of this I need only refer you to the petition just forwarded to both Houses of Parliament from this Union, in which the guardians have stated "that, although the relief to the aged and really impotent throughout the Union has been raised by the law more than 20 per cent., the gross expenditure in relief from the poor-rates has, nevertheless, been reduced, the first year 37 per cent., and that the last quarter shows a still greater reduction;" that although, "in former years, in the parish of Burton-upon-Trent, out of a population of 5000, there have been from 50 to 60 able-bodied men chargeable at one time, *during the last severe winter there was not one single application to the guardians for relief from any able-bodied man of that parish.*" The guardians also declare "that the condition of the labouring classes has been improved in every particular; that they are become more prudent, more independent, and more comfortable in their circumstances; and *that numerous opponents of the law, some even amongst the poor themselves, are, after a more intimate knowledge of its character and tendency, become more friendly to it.*" I have alluded to Burton particularly, as it affords the most apt example, containing parishes from more dissolved incorporations than any other Union under my care; but similar evidence has been furnished in the petitions to Parliament from the Unions of Uttoxeter and Cheadle, which also adjoin the Allstonefield incorporation. The petition from Cheadle actually prays for the dissolution by law of all the remaining incorporations under Gilbert's Act.

I have delayed reporting upon the Ashbourne Union in hopes that the guardians of Allstonefield might at length, after such examples, become alive to their own interest, and allow this Union to be completed in a satisfactory manner. You will see by the accompanying sketch* (in which the proposed Unions of Ashbourne and Bakewell are surrounded by a red and blue line respectively, and the Allstonefield parishes, within and about them, are marked yellow) how impossible it

* This has been placed in the General Report, opposite p. 4.

will be to make any *convenient* arrangement until this incorporation is dissolved; even the Bakewell Union must for the present remain incomplete. The parish of Stoke-upon-Trent affords the best parallel to the Union of Leicester. It will be remembered that here, almost immediately after the introduction of the law in 1836, a difference arose between the operatives and their employers, which had the effect of stopping the manufactories for nearly 13 weeks, during which time the payment of not less than 10,000*l.* per week in wages was suspended; throughout this period of depression only 103 heads of families were relieved in consequence of the turn-out, although relief at the workhouse was offered to all really destitute persons who applied for it. Of course the resources of the operatives had been greatly reduced by this distress, and, unhappily, as soon as the difference between themselves and their employers had been settled, a depression of trade followed to an extent never known in the district at any former period. But, notwithstanding all these difficulties, the machinery of the new law has been proved quite equal to the emergency. By steady and regular adherence to the principles of the poor-laws, and the regulations which you have issued from time to time for their guidance, the guardians and other officers of the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent have discharged their arduous duties in a manner not only satisfactory to the rate-payers and receivers of their own particular parish, but most exemplary to the country at large. To use the words of the petition from Stoke-upon-Trent, “The operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act in this parish has been attended with the most salutary effects, in leading the working class to see that it is not only their duty, but essential to their comfort and happiness, to depend upon their own honourable exertions for support, rather than upon parochial relief; that the really indigent poor have been provided for in such a manner as to leave no doubt upon the minds of candid persons of the efficiency of the present system, when compared with the uncertainty of the administration of the old poor-law; and, besides these most important advantages, the burdens, which have pressed so heavily upon many persons, struggling to be above parochial relief, have been most materially reduced—a fact which is evidenced in this parish by a diminution of $29\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. during the two years that the Poor Law Amendment Act has been in operation, as compared with the two years prior to its introduction, and with a prospect of still further reduction with an average trade.”

It is a fact well worthy of remark that even at Stoke the same individuals did not continue chargeable to the parish throughout the whole period of distress; there were many who, having at first accepted relief in the workhouse, remained in it only for a time, and are now supporting themselves; which is the strongest proof that could be given of the fallacy of all those objections to the new system that have been raised, upon the supposition that paupers who have once accepted relief in the workhouse will be unable to leave it again.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the patient zeal displayed by the guardians and other officers of the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent in the execution of their duties from the first; and the example which they have afforded has been readily followed by their neighbours in the Unions of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Wolstanton and Burslem, in the latter of which the guardians have had to commence their opera-

tions under the severest pressure, without adequate machinery; they have even from the first, notwithstanding this disadvantage, shown a steady determination to meet all their difficulties by as close an adherence to the principles of the law as their case will admit of—and they have already begun to perceive the good effects of their labours. But though I have alluded to Burton-upon Trent and Stoke-upon-Trent as affording examples of success in Unions whose circumstances were *most parallel* to those from which petitions have been presented against the Poor Law Amendment Act, I must not be supposed to imply that these are the only striking instances of the good effects of the law. The Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Shardlow, Lutterworth, and, indeed, several other agricultural Unions, whose workhouses are completed, afford as strong evidence of improvement as the Union of Burton-upon-Trent. During the long and severe frost of last winter the workhouse was proved to be perfectly effective as a test of destitution wherever it was applied; the labourers did contrive to continue in employment to an extent which has surprised many of the warmest advocates of the system, and the wages of the district have not been lowered in consequence. In support of this assertion, I beg to refer you to a letter which I have received from the vice-chairman of the Market Harborough Union, a copy of which is annexed to this Report.* And at Derby, also (the only other instance in my district of a large manufacturing town), the law has worked even more beneficially than could have been expected, as will be seen by the extract from the clerk's report to me of their operation, which I have also annexed to the Report.†

I cannot conclude without availing myself of this opportunity of expressing my grateful acknowledgment for the cordial manner in which the guardians of all these Unions have behaved towards me personally, and for the readiness with which they have carried out the suggestions I have occasionally made to them in the discharge of my official duties.

They all appear to be aware of the advantages to be derived by them from a steady co-operation with your Board in enforcing the general regulations put forth for their guidance; and they endeavour to give as full effect as they can to all the principles of the poor-laws, as they have been explained to them in your various communications.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS STEVENS, *Assistant-Commissioner.*

*To the Poor Law Commissioners
for England and Wales.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 1 is the Map No. IV., placed opposite page 4 of the General Report of the Board.

SUPPLEMENT No. 2.

COPY of a LETTER received from the Vice-Chairman of the Market Harborough Union.

My dear Sir, *Great Oxendon, 31st July, 1838.*

FEELING considerable surprise at the efforts which I perceive to be making in various parts to cast into disrepute the amended system of

* Suppt. No. 2.

† Suppt. No. 3.

the poor-laws, permit me, in addressing a few lines to yourself, thus to raise my humble voice in favour of their operation (having been vice-chairman of the Market Harborough Union from its very commencement until now). I unhesitatingly assert the new law to be more advantageous to the lower than to the higher orders of society. On this day a large fair was held at Market Harborough, and I made it known to the great majority of influential, active, and large land-owners and occupiers of our Union, my intention of communicating with you upon this subject, and asked their opinion, with permission to quote it; they unanimously replied that "I could not speak too much in its praise; it worked quite well, the labourers being more industrious, more contented, and more happy; that wages had undoubtedly risen, for that men were very difficult to procure." Now, sir, I have been for more than 20 years in parochial office uninterruptedly, and have rarely omitted to attend our weekly meetings at the board from its very commencement, and when I see, coupled with a great saving of expense, the improved condition of the poor, I give up my time with unbounded satisfaction: the aged, the infirm, the widow, and the orphan, never apply to us in vain, but, in the fulness of their content, with blessings return us their thanks. For the direction of your judgment, and the observations of others as regards the able-bodied, I will proceed to recorded facts. At the formation of our Union, in February, 1836, very few indeed of the many labourers of our large and populous Union looked to support themselves (still less their families) without parochial assistance—a state of things arising out of an unwholesome and unsound system, more the fault of the employer than the employed; in one word, it was the effect of the round system which placed all our working population upon the pauper-list. What is now the case?—(I state it with pleasure.)—During the whole of the trying period of last winter, and to the present time, we have had in our Union of 41 parishes, containing a population of about 15,000, only 40 applications for relief from able-bodied men: about half of these were dismissed on account of their known ability to get work; some others were relieved on account of illness in their families, according as their cases required, and the remaining few received orders for the workhouse, and of these only one availed himself of the offer; and he had a large family, which he had maintained nearly through the winter, and would have continued so to do had not his frame (an expensive one) broken, and difficulties arose with his master about its repair: he remained in the house a short time only till he was allowed a loan for its repair, which he is now repaying, and again doing well.

The more provident habits of the poor strike me forcibly; there has been a great decrease of early marriages. In the parish of Great Bowden (which I have selected for my inquiry), containing a population of 1,074, there were formerly, on an average, eight marriages in the year; there has been only one during the last 12 months. In Wilharston, which contains 681 inhabitants, and which I fix upon from its vast proportion of poor and hitherto improvident people, I find cases of bastardy have very considerably diminished; and undoubtedly the above facts apply to the whole Union. The general and apparent benefits to the poor themselves arising from the amended law, is named to me most frequently by both owners and occupiers of land. I have the gratifica-

tion of associating much with them all, and am well acquainted with their opinions.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

THOMAS LYNES,

Vice-Chairman of the Market Harborough Union.

To Thomas Stevens, Esq.,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENT No. 3.

COPY of a LETTER received from the CLERK to the DERBY UNION.

Sir,

Derby, 11th July, 1838.

HAVING had a full year's experience of the working of the Poor Law Amendment Act, I can with great confidence say that its enactments are equally adapted to improve commercial as well as agricultural districts, as will be shown by the accompanying statement of the expenditure of this Union for the last 12 months. You will remember that at the commencement of the Union I expressed great doubts of its capability to improve this town, from the great vigilance that had previously been used to keep down pauperism; but from the concentration of officers and the union of interests being now brought under one focus, a better understanding is arrived at, and the parishes are daily reaping the benefits. You will see that the parish of St. Michael's, which had no workhouse, has derived an advantage of 25 per cent., or nearly so, and I would beg to remark that the last year has been one of the greatest depression in trade that I have known in my experience as a parish-officer: viz., for the last 12 years. There is a visible move amongst the pauper class to get into employment. A short time ago a widow, with two children, who had received relief during her husband's illness, applied to have it continued to her children after his death, which was refused; she next day offered herself as a servant at the register-office, and obtained a situation in the family of a clergyman, with sufficient wages to pay for the care and maintenance of her children, and support herself as an independent person.

I was very sorry to see the Leicester petition respecting the furniture of paupers being taken from them on going into the workhouse, and it is completely the reverse of our daily practice, for we invariably inform the paupers (and are particularly ordered by the Board to do so), that they may take their furniture into the house with them, and when they go out may take it out again; and I have known several instances where they have done so, both before and since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

The building of the workhouse is going on well, and will be ready for occupation about Michaelmas.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN MOODY, Clerk.

To Thomas Stevens, Esq.,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

AN ACCOUNT of the UNION EXPENDITURE of the several Parishes in the DERBY UNION, from 23rd June, 1837, to 23rd June, 1838, being the first full Year the Union has been in operation.

Name of the Parish.	Average of Three Years.	Expenditure from June 1837 to June 1838.	Decrease of Expenditure.	Increase of Expenditure.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
St. Alkmund's . .	1,558 0 0	1,362 11 2	195 5 10	. . .
St. Peter's . . .	1,052 0 0	792 6 5½	259 13 6½	. . .
St. Werburgh's . .	1,190 0 0	1,061. 3 0	128 17 0	. . .
All Saints . . .	1,323 0 0	1,176 11 2	146 8 10	. . .
St. Michael's . .	286 0 0	216 9 4	69 10 8	. . .
Litchureh . . .	28 0 0	32 17 7½	. . .	4 17 7½*
Little Chester . .	23 0 0	30 2 2½	. . .	7 2 2½*
	5,460 0 0	4,672 0 11½	799 18 10½	11 19 10

* The cause of increase in the two small parishes is that of having a family in each, under suspended orders, requiring a large allowance.

(Signed) JOHN MOODY, Clerk to the Union,
11th July, 1838.

No. 3.

REPORT ON the TRAINING of PAUPER CHILDREN. By J. PHILLIPS KAY, Esq., M.D., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

Gentlemen,

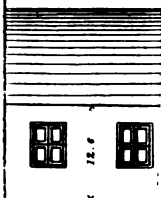
Norwich, 1838.

THE pauper children maintained in Union workhouses are dependent, not as a consequence of their errors, but of their misfortunes. They have not necessarily contracted any of the taint of pauperism. They are orphans, or deserted children, or bastards, or children of idiots, or of cripples, or felons, or they are resident in the workhouse with their parents, who seek a brief refuge there.

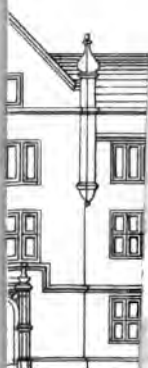
The dependence of certain of these classes of children cannot be transient. The care of their natural guardians is at an end, or is suspended for so considerable a period, that the children have claims on the Board of Guardians, not for food and clothing merely, but for that moral sustenance which may enable them, at the earliest period, to attain independence.

The physical condition of the children who are deprived of the care of natural guardians ought not to be elevated above that of the household of the self-supported labourer. Their clothes, food, and lodging should not be better than that which the labourer can provide for his child. But whenever the community encounter the responsibility of providing for the education of children who have no natural guardians, it is impossible to adopt as a standard for the training of such children the average amount of care and skill now bestowed on the moral and religious culture of the children of the labouring classes generally, or to decide that their secular instruction shall be confined within limits confessedly so meagre and inadequate. The privation of such agencies cannot be proposed as a means of preventing undue reliance on the provision created by the law; but on the contrary, education is to be regarded as one of

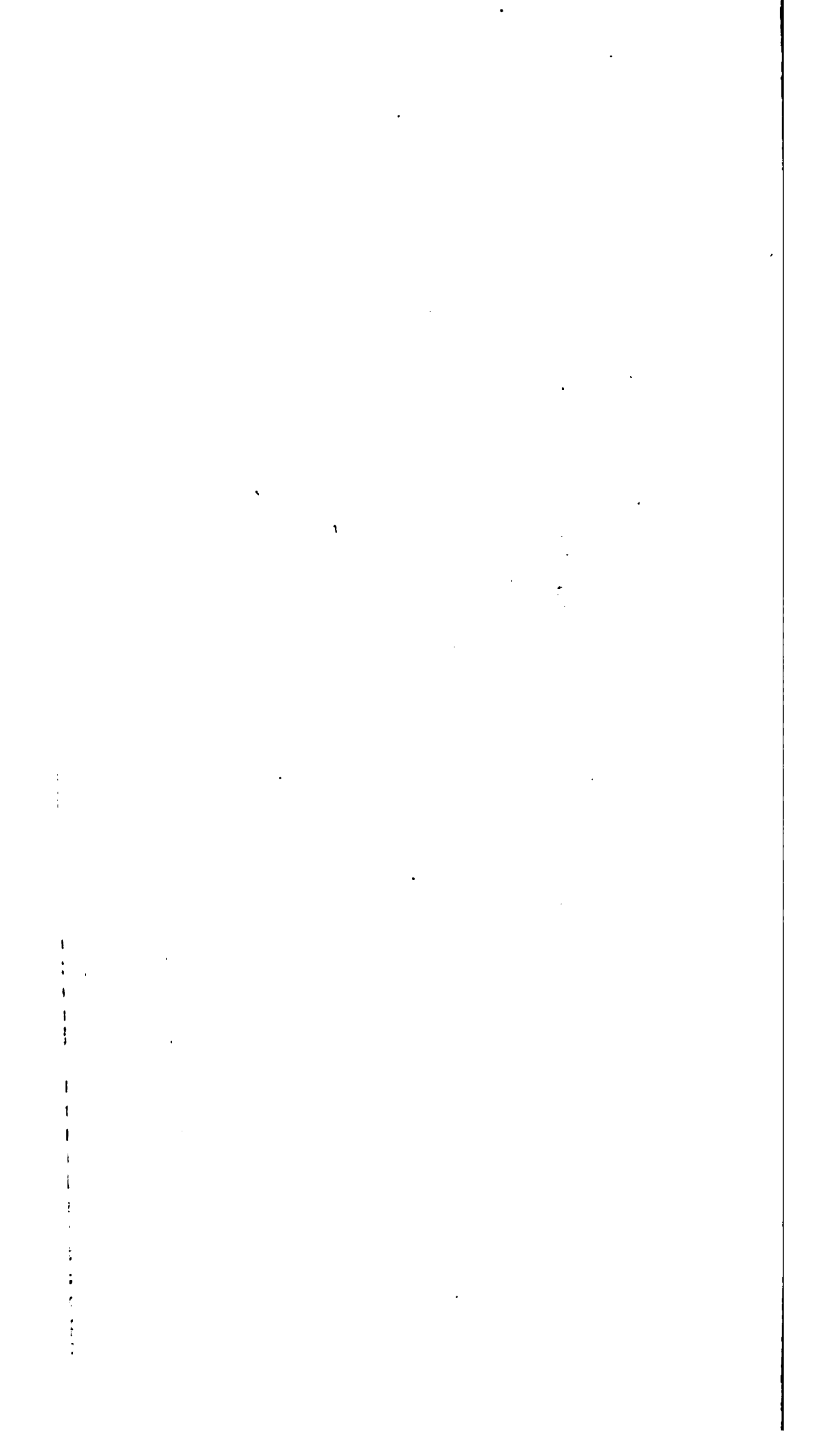
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the most important means of eradicating the germs of pauperism from the rising generation, and of securing in the minds and in the morals of the people the best protection for the institutions of society.

The duty of providing a suitable training for pauper children is simple and positive, and is not to be evaded on the plea of the deficiency of such instruction among the self-supported classes, though the nature of the duty of society towards the dependent class may serve to illustrate its responsibilities towards every other class.

It is important to acknowledge how far ignorance is the source of pauperism, and to show how important an agent for the removal of pauperism is a careful training in religion and industry. Of the ignorance which prevails among the pauperised classes the proofs are abundant.

On the 12th June, 1837, there were 1,050 adult paupers in the 12 East Kent Union workhouses: of these only four could read and write well; 297 could both read and write, either decently or imperfectly, and 474 could neither read nor write.

Of 1,675 adults in the workhouses of 22 Unions and 5 incorporations in Suffolk and Norfolk on the same date, 10 could read and write well, 281 could both read and write, either decently or imperfectly, and 928 could neither read nor write.

The ignorance prevalent among the children trained in workhouses, notwithstanding the efforts recently made to improve the schools, is exhibited in the following table of the children, between the ages of 2 and 16, maintained in the workhouses of Suffolk and Norfolk, in the week ending the 9th December, 1837. Every week will, however, remove a portion of this reproach, which must soon cease to exist.

No. of youths from 9 to 16.	{	Who can read well . . .	206
		Who can read imperfectly . . .	217
		Who cannot read . . .	62
		Who can write well . . .	122
		Who can write imperfectly . . .	138
		Who cannot write . . .	211
No. of boys from 2 to 9.	{	Who can read well . . .	70
		Who can read imperfectly . . .	149
		Who cannot read . . .	267
		Who can write well . . .	6
		Who can write imperfectly . . .	56
No. of girls from 9 to 16.	{	Who cannot write . . .	398
		Who can read well . . .	173
		Who can read imperfectly . . .	207
		Who cannot read . . .	38
		Who can write well . . .	47
		Who can write imperfectly . . .	97
No. of girls from 2 to 9.	{	Who cannot write . . .	262
		Who can read well . . .	30
		Who can read imperfectly . . .	186
		Who cannot read . . .	225
		Who can write well . . .	1
		Who can write imperfectly . . .	33
		Who cannot write . . .	407

It must be confessed, and with the deepest regret, that the inquiries of the Statistical Society of Manchester, respecting the education of the poorer classes in the boroughs of Manchester, Salford, Liverpool, Bury, Bolton, and York, and in the towns of Ashton, Stayley Bridge, and Dukinfield, and the results of similar investigations of the Statistical Society of London, in the Borough of Westminster, of the Statistical Society of Bristol, in that city, and of the committee of the Marylebone vestry, in their parish, together with the inquiries of Mr. Leonard Horner, the Inspector of Factories, afford but slender opportunities for contrast between the state of instruction among the self-supported and dependent classes in this country. But this observation ought to be coupled with the fact that England is the most pauperised country in Europe, and that in which the Government has effected little or nothing for the education of the poorer classes.

The dependence of the majority of the pauper children is unavoidable and absolute. The burthen of their dependence cannot cease, even temporarily, unless the children be reared in industry. The consequences of a neglect of training in the old workhouses may be ascertained by such inquiries as were conducted by Mr. Hickson in the gaols, at the request of the Poor Law Commissioners, when he found that crime had recruited its ranks, to a large extent, from the workhouses under former management. Whether the state acknowledge its interest in the education of the masses or not, the consequences of a neglect of the pauper class evidently were prolonged dependence and subsequent chargeability as criminals in the prisons and penal colonies.

The state is *in loco parentis* to the pauper children, who have no natural guardians, and the interest it has in the right discharge of its responsibilities may be illustrated by supposing the Government had determined to require direct, instead of indirect service, in return for education. If the army and navy were recruited by the workhouse children, it is evident that it would be the interest of the state to rear a race of hardy and intelligent men—instructed in the duties of their station—taught to fear God and honour the Queen. The state has not less interest, though it may be less apparent, in supplying the merchant service with sailors, and the farms and the manufactories of the country with workmen, and the households of the upper and middle classes with domestic servants: it has the most positive and direct interest in adopting measures to prevent the rearing of a race of prostitutes and felons.

It may be questionable how far it would be proper to permit the pauper children to volunteer for service in the army and navy, and to train them accordingly; but the duty of rearing these children in religion and industry, and of imparting to them such an amount of secular knowledge as may fit them to discharge the duties of their station, cannot be doubted.

The workhouses of 35 Unions in Norfolk and Suffolk are now completed, and are in full operation. These Unions contain 537,027 inhabitants, or about one twenty-sixth part of the population of England and Wales. In the week ending 9th December, 1837, the workhouses of these Unions contained—

Youths from 9 to 16	•	•	483
Girls from 9 to 16	•	•	420
Boys from 2 to 9	•	•	547
Girls from 2 to 9	•	•	456
			<hr/>
			1,906

or 1,906 children, from 2 to 16, were in that week maintained and educated in 35 Union workhouses now in operation in Norfolk and Suffolk.

The questions presented for the consideration of the Poor Law Commissioners are—

1. What number of children maintained in the Union workhouses will remain there during periods which will render them chiefly, if not solely, dependent on Boards of Guardians for education.

2. How far would the absence of a well-devised system of education for these classes of children tend to increase the extent of hereditary pauperism, and what would be the consequent pecuniary burden, and—

3. What means can be legitimately adopted to train these children in such a way as to render their future dependence on the rate-payers improbable.

The children of able-bodied labourers are resident for short periods only in the Union workhouses, and their temporary dependence on the care of the Boards of Guardians does not entail upon those bodies so serious a responsibility as arises when a child has no natural guardians, or when its natural guardians are prevented from performing their duties by physical and legal disabilities. In such cases the child is dependent on the Board of Guardians for more than maintenance: it must be trained in industry, in correct moral habits, and in religion; and must be fitted to discharge the duties of its station in life.

Perceiving that a very large porportion of the children maintained in workhouses were not protected by natural guardians, or could not receive effectual protection from them, I was anxious to ascertain their exact number, and for this purpose I issued a circular to the masters of workhouses throughout Norfolk and Suffolk, in which I inquired, 1st, What number of bastards, orphans, children deserted by their father, children deserted by their father and mother, children of men undergoing punishment for crime, children of persons dependent on parochial aid on account of mental or bodily infirmity, were resident in each workhouse. These children will evidently owe the greater part, if not the whole, of their training in industry and religion to the care of the Board of Guardians, on account of the loss of their parents, or their inability to perform their natural duties. I also inquired, 2nd, What number of children of able-bodied widows, of able-bodied widowers, and what number of children belonging to large families of able-bodied labourers admitted into the workhouse as relief to their parents, were resident in the workhouses. These latter classes are likely to remain in the workhouses longer than a third class, viz., the children of able-bodied parents who seek a temporary asylum there with their families, but whose dependence is generally transient. In the two former groups of

classes, the children will be mainly, if not entirely, dependent for their training on the Guardians, or they will remain so long dependent as to render their education a subject of great importance, when considered only in relation to its probable effects on the amount of pauperism, which has formerly been directly reproduced from such sources, and which would probably be perpetuated without such care.

¶ The results of my inquiries in Norfolk and Suffolk are contained in the following table, which exhibits the number of children, from 2 to 16, resident in the Union workhouses in the week ending 9th December, in each of the classes likely to be dependent on the Boards of Guardians, until they are fitted by their education to earn their own livelihood. Besides the children enumerated in this table, the workhouses contained in the same week 59 children of able-bodied parents, who were also resident in the workhouses, and 259 infants too young for instruction.

Bastards	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	543½
Orphans	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	382
Children deserted by the father	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	279
Children deserted by father and mother	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54
Children of men undergoing punishment for crime	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	171
Children of persons dependent on parochial aid on account of mental or bodily infirmity	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	116
Children of able-bodied widows, resident in the Union workhouse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	144
Children of able-bodied widowers resident in the Union workhouse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
Children belonging to large families of able-bodied labourers, admitted into the workhouse as relief to their parents	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	122
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>1,847</u>

It is difficult to perceive how the dependence of the orphan, bastard, and deserted children, and the children of idiots, helpless cripples, and of widows relieved in the Union workhouses, could cease, if no exertion were made to prepare them to earn their livelihood by skilful labour, and to fit them to discharge their social duties by training them in correct moral habits, and giving them knowledge suited to their station in life.

It may be important to consider what is the usual training of an agricultural labourer's child under his father's roof, and in what respects it may be proper to imitate that training in educating those children who are necessarily maintained in workhouses.

The child of a labourer reared beneath its parent's roof is trained to labour. At a very early period the lad follows his father a-field—he rides the horse home or to water—he is employed to scare the crows from the recently sown corn. By and bye he assists his father when threshing in the barn—he drives the plough team. At hay-time the whole family, both boys and girls, find constant work; at harvest they are very early employed in gleaning; at seed-time they work, at a very tender age, at wheat dropping.

The boys gradually become thus initiated in the duties of husbandry, until by assisting more or less in ploughing, harrowing, threshing, milking, and the charge of horses, they take their station in some department of husbandry; commonly first as team-men; and afterwards are gradually employed in those departments of labour requiring greater skill, and implying more confidence in their integrity and industry.

This is the industrial training of a labourer's boy, when resident under his father's roof.

The girls do much work a-field. I have already alluded to their services in the corn and hay harvest, and at wheat setting. They are also employed in carrying their father's provisions to the field—in stone gathering—in hoeing—in turnip topping, and other agricultural work, which is not deemed too laborious to be performed by a female in the rural districts. In the labourer's own household (the more appropriate scene of female exertion and care) the girls learn to scour the floors, to wash the linen, to sew and knit, and to clean the few utensils which their father may possess; to assist their mother in baking or in cooking their frugal meal, or in nursing a younger child. The girls thus acquire a knowledge of domestic duties, and become fitted (too frequently, it is to be feared, not so fully as could be wished) to perform the domestic duties, and to encounter the domestic cares of a labourer's household.

Little can be said respecting the training which the children of labourers receive in useful learning suited to their station in life, because few schools exist in the rural districts, and the instruction in many of those which do exist is meagre.

Neither can it be said that the religious instruction of the labourer's family is always satisfactorily promoted by the existence of customs, such as prevail in the household of the Scottish peasantry, but the domestic and social sympathies are awakened and cherished by mingling with their father's family, and associating with their neighbours.

But if an orphan, bastard, or deserted child, or the child of an idiot, helpless cripple, or felon, or of a widow, be maintained in the Union workhouse from the age of three to the age of fourteen, the age when he ought to go to work, one of two results must ensue.

1. Either the child must at that period have acquired such habits of industry, such skill in some useful art, and such correct moral habits, as to render his services desirable; in which case he will go to service, and his dependence will cease.

Or, 2ndly, by neglect, or by the adoption of a system of training not calculated to prepare them for the discharge of the practical duties of their station in life, the pauper children maintained in workhouses are not *qualified for service*, and then it becomes necessary to adopt the old expedient for the removal of the burthen created by the absence of a correct system of moral and industrial training; viz., to *apprentice the children* to a trade or calling, by paying a premium to some artisan to instruct them in an art by which they may earn their subsistence.

The payment of premiums for apprenticeship has been shown to be a system having many most pernicious tendencies, and which has altogether failed to promote the well-being of the children, for whose benefit this expedient was adopted. That it should have proved inefficacious cannot be a legitimate subject of surprise, when, apart from all other sources of failure, it is borne in mind, that a child apprenticed from a workhouse

under the former system had been brought up in listless idleness, or useless and inappropriate work, to which it was subjected as a task, and that it was in constant association with all the vicious adult males and females congregated within the workhouse of the incorporation or parish—without any means being used to teach it how to earn its livelihood, or to rear it in the habit of performing its duties.

It will be deemed a moderate computation if I suppose, that out of the 1847 children more permanently supported in the workhouses of Norfolk and Suffolk, 180 would have to be annually apprenticed, if the children were not prepared for the discharge of their duties in after life by careful training. In the Samford hundred alone, containing only 11,000 inhabitants, 33 children were apprenticed annually for a series of sixteen years, at an average premium of about 10% each.* If, therefore, 180 children were apprenticed from the present workhouses of Norfolk and Suffolk every year, 4356, or in round numbers, 4300 children would have to be apprenticed annually in England and Wales, at an expense of 43,000% per annum, provided means cannot be adopted for training the children educated in workhouses in such a manner as to avoid any necessity for having recourse to the system of apprenticeship in future. This expense could only be regarded as the final expense attending a neglect of the industrial and moral training of the children, upon the assumption that the future dependence of these children would be *averted* by their apprenticeship, a consequence which is contrary to all previously ascertained facts. Even if this preliminary expense were incurred, and the apprenticeship of the children were conducted with much greater care and skill than it formerly was, under the management of parishes or incorporations, a large number of the children whose training had been neglected up to the period of their apprenticeship, would be found so ignorant, idle, and vicious, that the efforts of the best master would be vainly exerted for their reformation, and they would sooner or later become a disgrace and burden to the country, either in its gaols or in its workhouses.

• SUFFOLK:—SAMFORD HUNDRED—TATTINGSTONE HOUSE.

RETURN of the Number of CHILDREN ADMITTED, also the Number who have been DISCHARGED, APPRENTICED, PLACED IN SERVICE, or have DIED, in each Year, during Seven Years, ending the 25th March, 1837.

	1830-1831.					1831-1832.					1832-1833.					1833-1834.					1834-1835.					1835-1836.					1836-1837.				
CLASSES.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Apprenticed.	Placed in Service.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Apprenticed.	Placed in Service.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Apprenticed.	Placed in Service.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Apprenticed.	Placed in Service.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Apprenticed.	Placed in Service.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Apprenticed.	Placed in Service.	Died.					
1. Children of able-bodied men in employment	33	21	21	3	1	50	33	13	4	..	33	39	17	1	..	24	4	13	3	2	39	20	11	2	..	38	24	14	5	2					
2. Children of able-bodied widows.....	4	2	7	1	..	9	2	5	..	1	1	..	3	..	6	2	2	..	2	12	4	3	..	..	4	11	1	..	7	2			
3. Children whose parents were disabled	15	4	1	..	1	10	6	1	..	1	6	1	1	..	6	4	2	1	1	12	8	1	..	..	15	1	2	..	8	9			
4. Orphans	6	..	..	..	..	4	4	5	..	..	11	1	5	..	3	1	3	1	..	8	2	..	..	..	4	1	2	4	3	1
5. Deserted children	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
6. Children of convicts .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Children of lunatics and idiots.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

It is found in the schools of the Children's Friend Society at Hackney Wick and Chiswick, that the reformation of the vagabond children trained there is extremely difficult, if not impossible, when they are admitted after the age of twelve. The success of the apprentice's master would probably be less when he received a child from a workhouse, where no care had been taken to form habits of industry and good conduct, and where the instruction of the children in knowledge suited to their station in life, and in religion, had been neglected.

The number of children maintained and educated in the workhouses of Norfolk and Suffolk is greatly less than in some other parts of England. Thus I am aware that the workhouse-schools in the county of Kent contain a much greater number of children in proportion to the population, whereas probably in the north of England, a smaller number of children might be found to be dependent on the rate-payers.

Though the workhouses have only recently received certain classes of children, and many workhouses have been brought into operation at a very recent period, the following table shows that the dependence of a considerable number of the children cannot be regarded as transient:—

TABLE showing the period during which CHILDREN have resided in WORKHOUSES in NORFOLK and SUFFOLK, in answer to a Circular issued 3rd January, 1838.

Number of children of both sexes, between the ages of 2 and 16, who have been in the workhouses less than a fortnight . . .	193
Number more than a fortnight and less than a month . . .	223
Number more than 1 month and less than 3	548
Number more than 3 months and less than 6	307
Number more than 6 months and less than 1 year	275
Number more than 1 year	474

Children are received into the infant school of the Glasgow Normal Seminary from the age of two to that of six. If, therefore, means were provided for the adoption of a correct classification, the whole of the 1847 children maintained for considerable periods in the workhouses of Norfolk and Suffolk, now in operation, are of an age to be trained according to the system pursued in the Glasgow Normal Seminary. The reader will bear in mind that these workhouses contain 59 children and 259 infants, besides 1847 children between the ages of two and sixteen, who are longer resident there.

If the children maintained in the workhouses of the rest of England be admitted to bear the same proportion to the population as in Norfolk and Suffolk, the workhouses of England would contain 46,125 children between the ages of two and sixteen, and 44,697 children between the ages of two and sixteen who are longer resident in the workhouses.

If the want of classification, and the absence of correct discipline, which prevailed in the old workhouses, continued in the new, a great number of these latter children would acquire the habits of hereditary paupers, or even of felons, and (which would by no means be improbable) if *one-tenth of them only became dependent during six months of each year*, with families of the ordinary size, they would occasion a burthen of 104,574*l.* 12*s.* per annum.

It is certainly impossible to exhibit the consequences of such neglect

by direct statistical calculations, and a moralist would probably deprecate the adoption of such a method of appreciating the effects of this mismanagement, or, if he admitted it, would urge that a mass of hereditary paupers could not fail to prove a demoralizing leaven which would corrupt society, and, by its vicious influence, vastly increase the charge which the public would sustain in relieving the indigence of an enervated, vicious, or turbulent race, and in protecting society from their assaults.

The Commissioners will not be insensible to any consideration which could influence the mind of a moralist in estimating the effects of different systems of training on the probable future destiny of 44,697 children; but such considerations are so inseparably connected with that single object which the Commissioners can legitimately propose to accomplish, viz., the cessation of the dependence of these children on the rate-payers at the earliest period, that means must necessarily be employed which would satisfy the moralist that all he can desire will be attained when these objects are fulfilled. I, therefore, proceed to inquire what means can legitimately be adopted to train these children in such a way as to render their future dependence on the rate-payers improbable.

In discussing this question it will be more convenient to consider—

1. Whether the general arrangements for the maintenance of children in workhouses could be improved, before deciding.

2. What methods should be adopted respecting—

- A. The industrial training of the children.
- B. The methods of instruction and moral discipline.
- C. The extent of secular instruction.
- D. Religious instruction.

When these subjects have been considered in relation to a proposed improvement in the general management—

3. The applicability of these principles to existing arrangements in Union workhouses will be determined.

The establishment of two county or district schools of industry in each of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk appears to be rendered desirable by various important considerations.

1. The number of orphans and other children of the first class maintained in each Union workhouse throughout these counties is not sufficient to afford an opportunity for correct classification, so as to conduct the general and industrial instruction of the children on such a system and by such methods, in each workhouse-school, as to procure the largest amount of benefit from a careful training of the children. The children of able-bodied labourers, for the most part, are received into the workhouses with their parents, who seek only a temporary refuge there, and their period of residence is so short that the children rather disturb the routine of school arrangements adopted in the workhouses than, by their numbers, increase the efficiency of the system adopted.

The industrial training of the children who have no natural guardians, and who are therefore altogether dependent on the Board of Guardians for instruction in the practical duties of life, is thus impaired by two circumstances which would cease to exist provided such children were sent to a District school.

The classification of the children separately from the adults (excepting their parents) is preserved with care in the workhouses of Norfolk and Suffolk, but cannot be rendered perfect in any workhouse as at present regulated. The adult paupers maintained in workhouses are generally persons of confirmed pauper habits, and from association with whom the children could acquire nothing but evil. The females are generally persons whose characters unfit them for service, and the men are objects of fear or suspicion to the occupiers, or persons whose indolence or want of skill renders their labour valueless. The children must come more or less into contact with these persons, and all association with them contaminates. Moreover, the training of a child should not be procured by coercion and restraint, but rather by inspiring him with a love of industry and knowledge, and it would doubtless be an advantage that whatever pleasant associations the child might connect with the care bestowed on his early years should attach to the *District school*, and not to the *workhouse*.

A child should not be degraded in his own estimation by being a member of a despised class. A child cannot be a pauper in the sense in which that term is commonly understood—that is, he cannot be indigent as the consequence of his own want of industry, skill, frugality, or forethought, and he ought not therefore to be taught to despise himself. The pauper apprentice and the juvenile vagrant were, under the old system, brethren of the same class—outcasts; neither trained by frugal and industrious parents, nor by a well-devised system of public industrial instruction.

The dependence of these children is probably the natural consequence of the crimes or follies (but it may also be of the misfortunes) of their parents, and in any of these cases it is the interest of society that the children should neither inherit the infamy, nor the vice, nor the misfortunes of their parents.

This stigma, and consequent loss of self-esteem, would be entirely removed if the children were taught at a *District school*, with other children, not received from the workhouses, nor the offspring of pauper parents.

When the whole arrangements for the Unions of Norfolk and Suffolk are completed those counties will contain 39 Unions or incorporations, for the workhouses of which it will be necessary to provide efficient schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. I find it impossible to secure the services of schoolmasters from Scotland at a lower sum than 35*l.* or 40*l.* per annum, with a separate apartment and maintenance in the workhouse. The salary for a good schoolmistress is 20*l.* per annum with a separate apartment and maintenance. Several Unions have consented to give 35*l.* per annum to their schoolmaster, and 20*l.* per annum to their schoolmistress, with separate apartments and maintenance. One or two Unions have agreed to higher salaries. Where the salaries are lower the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses have never received any regular instruction in a correct system of training children; and, though exertions have been made to improve their methods by sending them to better schools for short periods, or by sending well trained teachers to their schools, these teachers are still very imperfectly acquainted with their duties.

The salaries offered in the various Unions for the services of school-

masters and schoolmistresses are often not sufficient to secure efficient instructors, and persons trained in the model-schools in the metropolis and in Scotland have some aversion to a residence in a workhouse.

A combination of Unions for the support of a common school for the instruction of the children who have lost their natural guardians would enable the Boards to provide the most efficient schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and, at the same time, to reduce their annual expenditure. (See Calculations.) The objections entertained by duly qualified teachers to a residence in the workhouse would not exist with respect to a central school separate from all the workhouses.

In 39 workhouses the cost of this arrangement may be thus estimated:—

Lowest salaries at which the efficiency of the schools of 39 workhouses could be maintained.

	£.	s.	d.
Schoolmasters, 35 <i>l.</i> per annum each . .	1,365	0	0
Schoolmistresses, 20 <i>l.</i> per annum each . .	780	0	0
Maintenance of schoolmasters, at 8 <i>s.</i> per week, 20 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> per annum	811	4	0
Maintenance of schoolmistresses, ditto, ditto	811	4	0
	<hr/>		
	£3,767	8	0

Besides this outlay, a pauper shoemaker and tailor, employed in assisting the schoolmaster, are generally maintained in each workhouse, at an outlay of 3*s.* or 4*s.* per week each, or 7*l.* 16*s.* per annum each, which, in 39 workhouses, would amount to an outlay of 608*l.* 8*s.*, or 811*l.* 4*s.*

In each of these 39 Unions at least 80*l.* must also be expended in Bibles, Testaments, Prayer-books, catechisms, lesson-books, apparatus in gardening, and carpenters' tools, shoemakers' and tailors' implements, &c., and in fitting up a separate wash-house and laundry for the girls. As the lowest sum, an outlay of 3120*l.* must thus be incurred, and 20*l.* would have to be expended in fitting up the apartments of schoolmaster and schoolmistress, making a total outlay of 4,000*l.* Many considerable advantages as respects discipline would be secured by assembling the children, now more permanently maintained in the 39 workhouses, in four District schools, which should each contain 400 or 500 children.

These four schools might be provided with the most efficient schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, &c., for the following annual outlay for salaries, and abundant maintenance:—

Four schools containing 400 or 500 children each.

	£.
Four principal schoolmasters, } salaries 100 <i>l.</i> . .	400
Four principal schoolmistresses, }	
Maintenance, 10 <i>s.</i> per week each	208
Four assistant schoolmasters, } salaries 60 <i>l.</i> . .	240
Four assistant schoolmistresses, }	
Maintenance, 10 <i>s.</i> per week each	208
Carried forward . .	<hr/> £1,056

	£.
Brought forward . . .	1,056
Four tailors' wages, 10 <i>s.</i> per week, }	
Maintenance, 5 <i>s.</i> . . ditto }	156
Four shoemakers' ditto, ditto	156
Four laundresses, 15 <i>l.</i> per annum, wages	60
Maintenance, 5 <i>s.</i> per week	52
	<hr/> £1,480
Four chaplains, 100 <i>l.</i> per annum	400
	<hr/> £1,880

A clear saving of 2000*l.* per annum in the salaries and maintenance of officers would be thus accomplished in 39 Unions, and the Boards of Guardians would be enabled to obtain efficient schoolmasters and school-mistresses by affording sufficient salaries and more liberal maintenance and accommodation.

If such Unions as, upon a careful estimate, are likely to supply to a District school 400 children of the classes who have lost the guardianship of their parents were united for the purpose of maintaining such an establishment, it ought to be so conducted as to insure the cessation of the dependence of the children trained there at the earliest period.

Having been impressed with the importance of considering the principles on which such an establishment should be conducted, the Commissioners are aware that my colleague, Mr. Tuffnell, and myself visited Scotland for the purpose of inspecting the Sessional School, conducted by Mr. Wood, in Edinburgh, and the model schools of the Glasgow Normal Seminary. The Commissioners are also aware that we have visited various industrial schools in quest of similar information, particularly the schools of the Children's Friend Society at Hackney Wick, and at the Victoria Asylum, Chiswick, and Lady Noel Byron's school at Ealing, &c. More recently I have had an opportunity of inspecting the principal schools of Holland and Belgium.

The attention which my duties have required me to give to the improvement of the methods of instruction pursued in the schools of Union workhouses, and the necessity of placing clearly before myself the principles on which the schools should be regulated, induced me to prepare a slight sketch of a school, which I submit to the Commissioners as the result of inquiries and observations respecting plans pursued in the schools previously alluded to, but into which I have carefully avoided the introduction of any plan which has not been thus tested by experience.

The object which can be most legitimately proposed as a ground for the interference of the Poor Law Commissioners in the training of children maintained and educated in the workhouses is the effect which such training must have in the formation of habits of industry, and thus enabling them in after-life to support themselves by the labour of their hands

A. I therefore propose to consider, in the first place, what methods should be adopted for the *industrial training* of the children.

The great object to be kept in view in regulating any school for the

instruction of the children of the labouring class is the rearing of hardy and intelligent working men, whose character and habits shall afford the largest amount of security to the property and order of the community. Not only has the training of the children of labourers hitherto been defective, both in the methods of instruction pursued, and because it has been confined within the most meagre limits, but because it has failed to inculcate the great practical lesson for those whose sole dependence for their living is on the labour of their hands by early habituating them to patient and skilful industry.

An orphan or deserted child, educated from infancy to the age of 12 or 14 in a workhouse, if taught reading, writing and arithmetic only, is generally unfitted for earning his livelihood by labour. Under such a system he would never have been set to work. He would therefore have acquired no skill; he would be effeminate, and, what is worse, the great practical lesson in patient and skilful industry, which he would have acquired had he been so fortunate as to live beneath the roof of a frugal and industrious father, would be wanting.

In mingling various kinds of industrial instruction with the plan of training pursued in the model-school, it is not proposed to prepare the children for some particular trade or art, so as to supersede the necessity for further instruction; it is chiefly intended that the practical lesson, that they are destined to earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brow, shall be inculcated; to teach them the use of various tools, so that they may be enabled to increase the comfort of their own households by the skill which they have acquired, or to obtain a greater reward for their labour by superior usefulness.

The district school should be surrounded by a garden of six, eight, or ten acres, in which the system of instruction in gardening adopted in Lady Byron's school, at Ealing, in conformity with the plans pursued in De Fellingburg's establishment at Hofwyl, in the school of the Children's Friend Society at Hackney Wick, and also by the Earl of Lovelace, Mr. Allen, and others, ought to be pursued. The schoolmaster should, at the appointed hours, accompany the boys into the garden, and superintend their instruction in digging, hoeing, planting, and careful gardening. They will thus be initiated in employment closely resembling rural labour, which, if it were only followed by the useful result of enabling them in after-life to cultivate their cottage allotment with greater skill, would be a desirable acquisition. The schoolmaster should be provided with some simple elementary works on gardening, from which some of the oldest boys should read extracts daily to the school; after which the master should ask such questions, and make such comments, as he may deem desirable, to awaken and sustain the attention of the children.

The following is an account of the system of industrial instruction pursued in the garden of the Ealing Grove School, as given by Mr. Duppa:—

“Gardens, of the sixteenth of an acre, were measured out and let to the elder boys at threepence per month; seeds they either bought of their master or procured from their friends. Racks for the tools were put up and numbered, so that each boy had a place for his own, and in that he was required to keep them.

“The objects of this school are to educate children destined for country pursuits, in a manner to make them better workmen, and more intelligent and happier men than is at present the case. For this purpose it was conceived necessary that they should early acquire the habits of patient industry; that they should be acquainted with the value of labour, and know the connexion between it and property; that they should have intelligence, skill, and an acquaintance with the objects by which they are surrounded; that the higher sentiments, the social and moral part of their being, should obtain a full development; the habit of patient industry is endeavoured to be given to them by requiring that they should labour for a portion of the day, viz., three hours; and this, partly for the institution, partly for themselves, in their own gardens. During the period in which they work for the institution they are paid according to the labour they are able to perform; the monitor, who watches over them, reporting the industry of each to their master, who remunerates them accordingly. In their gardens they are allowed to labour for an hour and a half each day: and, as they pay a rent for the land and purchase the seeds, they become anxious to spend that time most actively in bringing their gardens into as forward a state as they can. On account of the rough state of the ground, and the novel duties of the schoolmaster, there was, in the first instance, a gardener hired, who directed them in the cultivation of their gardens, and instructed them how to obtain a rotation of crops, in order that the ground should never remain unoccupied, but his services have now been for some time discontinued. So industriously have the boys laboured, and so well have they succeeded, that their gardens, with few exceptions, presented, before the crops were harvested, an appearance of neatness and good husbandry. They have all since either disposed of their vegetables, or taken them home to their families. But vegetables were not the only crop, around the border of each flowers were cultivated. It is a great matter to induce a taste for, and to give a knowledge of, the manner of cultivating flowers. They are luxuries within the power of every person to command.

“There is a considerable gaiety and alacrity in all this; the boys learn to sing many cheerful and merry songs; they strike up a tune as they go out in bands to work, and as they return they do the same. Their tools are taken down from their appropriate places, and are duly returned to them, so that whenever the school may be visited it will be found that there is a place for everything, and that everything is in its place. But this is not for the sake of gratifying the eye of the visitor. Of all habits that give value to industry and exertion, that promote comfort and favour virtue, there is not one more efficacious than this. It is, too, a habit in which the labouring classes are peculiarly deficient; the cultivation of it is considered in this school a point of great moment. Nor is it confined to the arrangement of the tools; prudence and foresight are closely connected with the accurate keeping of accounts. Accordingly, each boy has a little book of receipt and expenditure. The profits of his garden, the earnings of his labour, &c., are entered on one side; the payment of rent, the purchase of seeds, &c., on the other. An extract from the children's books will best show their character. When sufficient time has elapsed, there is but little doubt not only that the gardens will become more profitable, but other branches of industry.

will be so organised as to bring in a return of some importance. We do not make this assertion at hazard, as last year one of the boys cleared 1*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* from his sixteenth of an acre of land, after paying the rent, seeds, manure, &c.

“ George Kirby, aged 14 years.

Cash.

1836.	Received.	Particulars of Receipt and Expenditure.	Paid.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
4th March . . .	. . .	Onion seed	0 0 2
1st April . . .	. . .	1 month's rent	0 0 1½
4th . . . . .	. . .	1 quart of peas	0 0 3
1st May . . . .	. . .	1 month's rent	0 0 1½
1st	0 0 2½	For work.	
6th . . . . .	. . .	1 bushel of potatoes	0 2 0
10th . . . . .	. . .	Lettuce seed	0 0 2
24th . . . . .	. . .	Scarlet beans	0 0 4
30th . . . . .	. . .	French ditto	0 0 2
1st June . . . .	. . .	1 month's rent	0 0 1½
14th . . . . .	. . .	Cabbage plants	0 0 1½
16th	0 0 7½	Lettuce plants.	
23rd	0 0 10	For labour.	
1st July . . . .	. . .	1 month's rent	0 0 1½
14th	0 1 4	2 pecks of peas.	
16th	0 0 1	Onions.	
18th	0 0 2½	Scarlet runners.	
24th	0 0 9	Do. do.	
30th	0 0 4	Do. do.	
1st August . . .	. . .	1 month's rent	0 0 1½
4th	0 0 9	Scarlet runners	
7th	0 0 8	Potatoes.	
9th	0 1 1	Scarlet runners.	
11th	0 0 8	Potatoes.	
16th	0 0 4	Scarlet runners.	
27th	0 0 2	Do. do.	
1st September .	. . .	1 month's rent	0 0 1½
13th	0 0 6	Scarlet runners.	
17th	0 0 2	Do. do.	
1st October . .	. . .	1 month's rent	0 0 1½
15th	0 1 10	For labour to September 30th.	
19th	0 8 6	Potatoes.	
26th	0 6 0	Do.	
	1 5 0½	£	0 4 1
	0 4 1		
£	1 0 11½		

“ Thus far has a sound foundation been laid; habits of industry and cheerfulness while at labour—habits of order and arrangement in the management of expenditure. And did the education cease here, these are not all the advantages which would be derived from it. The gardens are all exposed, all know the value of produce. It has been asked by persons who have visited the school, ‘Do not the children rob one another? Is their little produce safe?’ It is safe; they do not rob one another. The rightful acquisition of property begets a knowledge of

the principles upon which right is grounded. It is clear to them that a mutual respect for one another's rights is the only guarantee for the safety of property. Mutual aggressions would soon destroy their little gardens. The children do not rob, and are thus acquiring habits of justice and honesty.

"Again, many of the operations in their little gardens require greater strength than one child is possessed of; they look for assistance to their neighbours, and it is given. This, to those who have not reflected upon this subject, may appear a trifle, but the harmony of society is greatly dependent upon the cultivation of good-will and a readiness to oblige and assist; and any plan is worthy of consideration which can early make the value of this social quality evident to children, and can ground a habit upon it."

The plans pursued at Ealing Grove would require considerable modification in a school containing pauper children. It would not be possible to afford the stimulus of wages for labour on land not allotted to the children, nor could the profits of the allotments be given to children maintained at the expense of the rate-payers in the county school, but it would be desirable that the land should be divided into allotments among those boys who had acquired a certain amount of skill in gardening, and that a separate account should be kept for such allotment of the seeds and manure furnished and their value, and of the crops produced and their value; and the accounts thus rendered should from time to time be examined and certified by the master, and compared before the school. When an orphan or deserted child was about to leave the school to go into service, the account of his labour in the garden and elsewhere should be carefully examined before certifying his diligence; and the produce of his allotments and work might be considered in reference to the nature of the outfit granted him on leaving the establishment.

The products of the children's labour would have a certain value. Thus, for example, the establishment would be altogether supplied with vegetables from the garden cultivated by the boys. It is therefore desirable, before proceeding further, to remark that the object of setting the children to work is *not to make a profit of their labour, but to accustom them to patient application to such appropriate work as will be most likely to fit them for the discharge of the duties of that station which they will probably fill in after life.* If the hope of profit from the labour of the children be not considered subordinate to the great object of enabling them to earn their livelihood by the employment of the surrounding district, or in assisting them to contribute to the comfort of their households by the exercise of their skill during periods of leisure, the establishment would necessarily fail as a means of promoting the independence of the children unavoidably chargeable to the rate-payers from the ordinary casualties of life.

I have therefore mentioned the employment of gardening in the first instance, because, though more nearly allied to rural labour than to the occupations of cities, the cultivation of a garden by the artisans of large towns has always been found a most useful means of affording innocent recreation, and a productive source of comfort to the family of the working man. The superior condition of the artisans of Birmingham

has long been attributed in some degree to the custom prevalent among them of hiring small gardens on the skirts of the town.

I now proceed to consider what other employment could be usefully taught the child of an agricultural labourer.

Several of the workhouse schools are supplied with carpenter's tools and rough boards. The boys make their wheelbarrows, erect any small outhouses which may be required, fit up their toolhouses, make the desks, forms, and fit up the closets of the school, and do any other rough carpenter's work which may be required in the establishment. They are thus prepared to do any work of a similar description which might be required in ordinary farm service. A husbandman who could weather-board a barn would be preferred by a farmer, and would probably obtain superior wages. The premises selected by the Children's Friend Society for their industrial school at Hackney Wick were, when first occupied, in an almost ruinous condition. The dilapidations have been repaired, the breaches have been filled up, the roofs restored, and the woodwork renewed almost solely by the labour of the boys. When I visited the school they were engaged in erecting a new building. The children have thus acquired a knowledge of the way to make mortar, to set a brick, to saw and plane a piece of wood, to drive a nail in a workmanlike manner: all which skill cannot fail to be useful to them as farm-servants; or in repairing dilapidations in their own cottages, or enabling them to make a bench to sit on, or a box to hold their clothes, or to put up a shelf. In a large establishment, cooper's, cabinet, and other descriptions of woodwork, might be introduced.

The guardians of certain of the rural Unions consider it desirable that the children should learn to make a hurdle, an osier or a "frail" basket, or a net; and such arts may be taught by procuring the attendance of an artisan during a certain portion of the day, twice or thrice weekly, until the schoolmaster and the children have acquired sufficient skill to pursue their employment without such assistance.

Some other employments might be taught with a view to enable the future agricultural labourer to contribute to the comfort of his household, without an expenditure of his earnings. Thus the whole of the boys' clothes of the establishment should be patched and mended by them, and a certain portion of their clothes, at least, might be made by the boys, even if it were considered undesirable to rear any of them to the employment of a tailor. In the same way, the whole of the shoes worn in the house should be mended by the boys; and, if it were considered desirable to train certain of the boys to earn their livelihood as shoemakers, perhaps a large portion, if not all, the shoes used, might be made in the house. Neither of these trades should, however, be further pursued than, upon a careful consideration, may be thought desirable; first, to train a few children as tailors or shoemakers—or, secondly, to give the rest of the children sufficient skill to contribute to the comfort of their households without an expenditure of their earnings. The hope of profit ought not to induce the guardians to allow these employments to be pursued to the exclusion of others more appropriate to the future situation of an agricultural labourer.

In the prison for the correction of juvenile offenders, which has, within the last two years, been established on an improved system by the Dutch

government at Rotterdam, many of these employments are taught the children, who appear to have acquired considerable skill ; and this part of the moral discipline of the prison is considered eminently important in combination with the religious instruction and the rest of the training adopted.

The boys are also employed in the workhouses in plaiting straw hats, making straw mattresses, whitewashing the walls whenever necessary, in cleaning out their rooms, lighting the fires, &c. The domestic management of the house affords opportunities of instructing the boys in cleaning knives and forks, shoes, windows, &c.; and, at the weekly meeting of the guardians, the oldest lads are most usefully employed in receiving and taking charge of the horses, when they are taught to wipe and clean the bridles and saddles, to take them off and put them on, to clean whatever gigs or chaises are in the coach-house, and afterwards to clean the stables, make up the bedding for other horses, &c. They are, on such occasions, required to manifest to the guardians habits of prompt attention, which the master is requested to inculcate.

The employment adopted in similar establishments in the manufacturing districts would, of course, bear a relation to the trades of the neighbourhood, similar to that which the above-mentioned occupations have to the pursuits of an agricultural labourer. In sea-ports, the example of the Stepney Board of Guardians, who have determined to form a maritime school for the training of children belonging to the parishes of Wapping, Shadwell, Limehouse, &c., is worthy of all imitation.

The domestic management of the establishment will afford considerable facility for the industrial instruction of the girls. The whole of the domestic arrangements should be made subservient to the training of the girls in all the arts of household service. For this purpose they should be divided into classes, which should be successively employed, during such periods as may be found convenient, in every part of the household duty. Thus, one class of girls would be engaged in scouring the floors, lighting the fires, and making the beds in the several wards ; another class would be employed in the wash-house, where all clothes of the establishment should be washed ; a third class would, in rotation, work in the laundry ; and, among the officers of the establishment, it would be desirable to have a laundress to superintend the girls employed in washing, ironing, and making up the clothes of the establishment.

A separate establishment for children would enable the Commissioners to regulate the dietary, in such a way as to assist the schoolmistress in affording the children valuable instruction in such frugal cookery as it would be desirable that the wife of a labouring man should know. Books, treating on this subject, should be provided for the use of the school, and the reading and explanation of them should form a part of its regular routine ; while the oldest girls should be employed, in rotation, in the kitchen, under the superintendence of the schoolmistress, in learning to cook such food as the wages of a labourer could ordinarily supply, in such a way as to ensure the most economical management of his means. The whole of the other duties of the kitchen and scullery should likewise be performed by the girls.

A portion of every day would, of course, be devoted to the ordinary

instruction in knitting and sewing, but the children should likewise be taught to cut out and make their clothes.

No part of service is of greater importance than a proper attendance on the sick ; and cases may occur in the school where the older girls may be employed, not to supersede, but to aid, the proper nurses in attendance on the sick, under the direction of the medical officer.

From time to time the girls might be occupied in weeding and hoeing in the garden, as a means of instructing them in the out-door employments of females in rural districts. They might also learn to wait upon the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses.

The success which has attended the efforts of the Children's Friend Society to reclaim juvenile offenders, by the adoption of a similar system of industrial training in their establishments at the Brenton Asylum, Hackney Wick, and the Victoria Asylum, Chiswick, and of the directors of the Refuge for the Destitute, in their institutions in Hackney-road and at Hoxton, would warrant the Commissioners in requiring its adoption in a district school, or throughout the ordinary Union workhouses of England and Wales ; and, without such instruction, it is evident that, whatever other system of training is adopted, the education of the pauper children can afford no effectual guarantee for their future independent subsistence by the wages of industry.

B. In proceeding to describe the methods of instruction and moral discipline which it might be desirable to pursue in a district school, no mention will be made of any plan which has not been subjected to the test of experience, and the utility of which has not been ascertained by personal observation.

The methods adopted by the National and Lancasterian schools are so well known that it appears unnecessary to describe them ; but it may be important to mention other methods, an acquaintance with which is not so generally diffused—many of which are capable of being engrafted on the system of mutual instruction pursued in the National and Lancasterian schools, and the adoption of which might, it is hoped, enable these most important institutions to increase and extend their beneficial influence on the community. An imperfect outline only of certain of these methods can be drawn, and brief allusions made to others ; but these hints may serve to awaken inquiry concerning their utility, and each system of instruction may thus be improved by the adoption of some element of another.

Every district orphan school should, like the Glasgow Normal Seminary, consist of—

1. An infant school ;
2. A juvenile school, comprising
 - A. An industrial school for boys ;
 - B. An industrial school for girls.

The building and apparatus desirable to conduct an establishment containing these elements will be afterwards described.

In both the infant and juvenile schools of Scotland the boys and girls are trained together ; and the following reasons are given for adopting this course :—

“ To educate the boys and girls separately will be injurious to both, because it deprives the girls of the benefit of the concentrated answers

produced by the stronger minds of the boys; and it deprives the boys of the quick perception, and sometimes deep feeling, evinced even by very little girls, particularly when scripture narratives are under consideration.

"The boys require to be educated with girls, in order to soften the boisterous manners consequent on their exuberant animal spirits; and the girls require to be educated with boys, in order that they may set more value on intellectual and moral qualifications, and less on frivolous show. It follows, of course, that if boys and girls are trained together, there must be both a master and a mistress; for it will be readily granted that there are very few women who possess fine tact, varied information, delicate feeling, and a natural love of children, joined to great physical strength; all which are absolutely requisite for conducting an infant school.

"Female instructors alone have been tried before now; but the schools conducted by them have never succeeded any more than they would do without them. The voice alone of the master commands the attention of the giddy; there is a formality in all schools conducted by females alone, which is totally destructive of the liberty so essential towards the development of the infant mind. In the hands of a woman the reins of discipline cannot be loosened, because she feels the effort of again curbing them would be beyond her physical powers."

In any school in which this arrangement was adopted, the boys and girls would retire to their respective industrial employments as soon as the secular and religious instruction of the school was finished; and this classification would be maintained during all other hours of the day, excepting those devoted to secular and religious instruction in the common school-room.

The state of the discipline, the character of the children, and the means of moral control which exist, or may be brought into operation, deserve careful consideration in each school before the boys and girls receive religious and secular instruction in the same classes; and whenever it is deemed expedient to adopt this system, it would appear desirable to apply it in the first instance during the periods when religious instruction is given, or when the children are trained in singing, in both which cases the change will be a natural adaptation of the practice which prevails during divine service.

For the attainment of the largest amount of benefit, it would be desirable that the child should have the advantage of the entire system of training proposed to be pursued, first, in the infant, and next, in the juvenile and industrial classes; though the prior instruction in the infant school is not absolutely necessary to the attainment of much of what the juvenile and industrial schools are calculated to convey unassisted by the previous instruction of the infant school.

In the infant school the child is separated from the contaminating influence of the street or lane in which his parents reside. He no longer wanders about to contract filth and vice, his passions, under no wholesome restraint or guidance, daily growing in strength and distortion. It is required that he should be presented at the school daily, cleanly in dress and person. His attention is aroused and captivated by a constant succession of infantile pleasures. He learns to rise, to sit, to march, to beat time in concert with his fellows: he is taught to

sing—in the song some sound precept or some useful knowledge is conveyed. A picture or a living animal is produced, or a specimen from the museum, by which his acquaintance with the properties of natural objects is extended. When his vagrant fancy has been arrested, the teacher seizes the moment for instruction in other knowledge less capable of sensual illustration; an acquaintance with the leading facts of biblical history—a consciousness of the true basis of moral obligation—and a perception of the nature of religious duty are sought to be imparted. Before weariness ensues, the whole school is marched in regular order into the playground, singing; here the master has an opportunity of observing the development of character, and of rendering the playground the scene of moral training.

The peculiarity of the method of instruction adopted in infant schools is, that by a skilfully devised system of interrogation the master discovers the limit of the child's knowledge, but he avoids supplying the child with information solely by direct didactic instruction. Having ascertained what the child does not know, he leads it, by a carefully planned succession of questions, as it were, to infer the truth, and by having made the attainment of this knowledge an act of pleasurable mental exercise, he not only renders the pursuit of knowledge agreeable, but gives it a stronger hold on the memory. Since the instruction is not simply *conveyed*, but is made to depend upon an accompanying exercise of the child's mind, it is evident nothing can be learned by mere rote, but, on the contrary, everything that is learned must be understood.

The garden and playground are made the means of teaching the children to play without discord, and with an absence of the faults of language and manner acquired in the street; of conveying to them a sense of the importance of mutual forbearance, of the duty of protecting the weak, of the necessity of self-denial, of the inviolability of property not their own, &c. The frolic of the playground is not restrained by stern superintendence or the interference of grave moral precepts, but the master kindly assists in promoting order and good will, and occasionally, when the children return to school, makes any occurrence of the playground the source of instructive moral illustration by questioning the children respecting it, in such a way as to enable them to see clearly what is right and what is wrong.

The system pursued in the best infant schools is now so generally understood, that this brief sketch may suffice to depict its general features.

It is surprising that, while such a system is in course of general adoption in infant schools, the plan of teaching by rote should too generally prevail in the juvenile schools throughout the country; and we have chiefly been led to this brief sketch of the method of instruction adopted in infant schools for the purpose of suggesting the inquiry whether, if a similar natural system were adopted in juvenile schools, it would not be more profitable than that which is now pursued.

Infants between the age of two and six, trained by this method, acquire a much more systematic and extensive acquaintance with natural objects and natural phenomena, have a clearer perception of the true basis of moral duty, and a more lively interest in religion, than the older children who have not had the advantage of this method,

though trained in schools to considerable expertness in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The children in the infant schools would learn the *powers of letters* in small words, and afterwards their names, according to the system invented by Labarre while a refugee in Holland in 1802, and since introduced into all the Dutch schools by M. Priese. The apparatus used in Holland is simple and efficacious; but for perfect success in the introduction of the method into England, some *primers* on a new principle, as well as new cards, will be required. I am not acquainted with any school in England or Scotland where this system is at present successfully practised. The utmost pains should be taken to train the children to connect the learning of the art of reading with its use. To this end they should never be permitted to read even small words without showing that they understood what they read; and all arbitrary combinations of letters should be discarded. In the Glasgow infant schools little or no effort is made to teach children to read before the age of six; and whatever instruction in this art is conveyed, is a concession to the wishes of the parents, contrary to the views of the directors.

The discipline and instruction of these schools should be purely infantile; mental precocity is seldom attained excepting at the expense of the health, the reason, or the happiness of the child. In the moral influence of the infant school consists its chief value. The child of the infant school becomes attached to learning as a pleasurable exercise; and if the method pursued be not suddenly disturbed, he may be led from the infant into the junior classes of the juvenile school with scarcely a perceptible transition, and so onward to the higher branches of instruction.

The gallery is employed in the infant school as a means of arranging the children in a body under the eye of their teacher, and thus enabling him more readily to inspect and control them by arousing their attention, and bringing the sympathies of the body to act upon individuals. The concerted movements by which the teacher intersperses his instructions, and by which he contrives to get rid of momentary lassitude and inattention, are greatly facilitated by this arrangement. In the Glasgow model schools considerable advantages are said to have arisen from the retention of this mode of assembling and instructing the scholars in a body even in the juvenile schools; and it is at once apparent that, as a means of assimilating the juvenile school to the infant school, and thus rendering the transition from the infant school to the juvenile less formidable to a young child, the use of the gallery in the juvenile school may be very important. The scholars in the juvenile school are also almost all equally prepared for receiving certain lessons by the simultaneous system in the gallery as an undivided class. Much of the instruction in sound morals and religion, in which it is so important that the sympathies should be awakened, can be most successfully thus conveyed; and whenever the instruction is made mainly to depend on sensual illustrations by living objects, drawings, or models, the whole school may be readily instructed at the same moment.

In many branches of learning, however, degrees of proficiency will occur, requiring the division of the scholars into classes, and their separate instruction.

These classes may be more or less numerous, according to the number of children which the school contains, and the opportunity thus afforded for adopting a more minute classification. In the Dutch schools 50 children are, on the average, instructed in a class by one master. This class is often taught in a room common to it with other classes; but it is evident that, if some expedients were adopted enabling the superior master readily to inspect the proceedings of separate classrooms, it would be exceedingly desirable that, when 50 children are taught in one class on the simultaneous system, they should receive instruction in a separate apartment.

The simultaneous system of instruction, which is now adopted in the schools of Switzerland, Prussia, Germany, and Holland, forms an essential feature of the internal economy of a school in which it is proposed to teach 40 or 50 children in each class. In order to enable the teacher to conduct this instruction successfully, the desks and forms should be arranged as in the Dutch schools, the scholars being all placed with their faces towards the teacher in successive lines of desks half the usual width. The scholars retain their places while the lessons proceed, the chief demonstrations being given on a large black board, suspended on the wall opposite to the class. The teacher, during the reading, spelling, and writing lessons, sits on a platform, slightly elevated opposite the centre of the first bench. The simultaneous method may be varied by interrogating individuals, by questioning the class and receiving simultaneous answers, and by receiving answers in writing from the class. Each of these methods would deserve particular description, if that were not inconsistent with necessary brevity.

The Dutch schools are commonly divided into four classes, denominated, 1. the preparatory; 2. the elementary; 3. the middle; 4. the superior; the range of instruction given being greatly superior to that which is imparted in any of the schools of the working classes in this country, but I have no space for an enumeration of what is taught in each class.

In a large body of children the superior master and his wife would require the aid of assistant teachers. Instead of employing monitors to assist the superior master and his assistant teachers, it would be an improvement if the plan adopted in the normal school at Haarlem were pursued; viz., that certain of the more intelligent scholars (especially orphans), who exhibited considerable zeal and interest, and whose attainments were sufficiently advanced, were selected from the rest to be trained to the occupation of teachers. Such children should receive superior instruction at separate hours from the rest, and should be employed in conducting the classes when they were sufficiently prepared by occasional practice to do so. These pupil teachers would constantly acquire a greater degree of skill and knowledge, until they gradually became fitted alike by their attainments and their practical address to encounter unassisted the responsibilities and cares of teachers. As the pupil teachers acquired skill they should be permitted to obtain some remuneration, a modified form of apprenticeship being adopted to secure the completion of their course of training, at the termination of which, a certificate of competency might be given to those who afforded sufficient proofs on examination of skill and general attainments.

The methods of Pestalozzi, as reduced to practice by M. Prinse in

the schools of Holland, appear worthy of adoption wherever the simultaneous system of instruction is introduced, both as respects reading, ciphering, and general instruction.

Among the more advanced scholars, and particularly the pupil teachers, the art of committing to paper, from memory, an abstract of some passage read by the teacher or by the class, as preliminary to the composition of letters, &c., should be practised as one of the most important modifications of the simultaneous method.

The teacher should depend mainly for his success upon his powers of rendering the instruction he conveys attractive to his pupils, and he will chiefly be liable to failure in this respect when he deserts the natural method of imparting knowledge, and neglects to assist this method with the lights of constant and varied illustrations. Such a method will enable the teacher to rule rather by love than by fear. He will not endeavour to coerce his pupil to remember a general truth which he does not understand, but by presenting to him, in a plain and familiar manner, certain simple elements from which the general truth springs, he will enable him to understand and to remember it at the same moment by a pleasurable exercise of mind.

In a school in which these methods of instruction are adopted by a teacher of mild and persuasive character, there will exist little necessity for punishment, and all harsh and degrading chastisement may be at once discarded. It is also desirable that the motives for preserving activity and attention should not be derived from the temporary incentive of some immediate reward, but should arise from the natural attractions with which knowledge is invested, when a correct method of presenting its elements is pursued.

A systematic avoidance of the stimulus of inferior motives, such as the fear of punishment, the hope of reward, and the often unworthy rivalry for personal distinction on account of proficiency, which is accompanied with mutual heartburnings and jealousies, will enable the teacher to substitute in their place other motives of a superior nature. Intellectual proficiency being an object of inferior value to the establishment of *good habits*, care should be taken that this proficiency is not attained at the expense of those moral qualities, by the persevering development of which alone good habits can be formed. To learn, from the fear of punishment, the hope of reward, or the desire of personal distinction, can be only mischievous to the moral sentiments, though the intellectual progress under these stimuli be rapid. The teacher should strive to invest knowledge with its own natural attractions. If he is skilful, he will not need any more powerful incentive to induce the children to learn than the natural craving after truth when it is presented in simplicity and with the force of novelty.

A plan of moral distinction is substituted in Lady Noel Byron's school at Ealing, for the system of distinctions founded on intellectual proficiency alone. Good conduct is thus elevated above mere intellectual attainments unaccompanied by moral culture, and the sympathies of the children, as well as the attention of the master, are directed to the proper objects of *education* as distinguished from mere *instruction*. The system is thus described :—

The boys take their places in school according to their respective abilities and intellectual proficiency only. They are made to under-

stand that this arrangement is necessary for the purposes of instruction, but that it is not necessarily connected with merit or demerit. Each boy has to establish his character *each day independently of every other day*, and at his entrance into the school he wears a white badge as an emblem of that fact. At mid-day the white badge is changed for a red one, if his *conduct* have been good, or for a black one, if bad. The moral principles according to which such changes are made are not too numerous, or too minute to be easily apprehended by the young. If any boy's conduct has not been sufficiently marked to deserve either the black or red badge, the white is suffered to remain. If a sudden transgression (of truth, obedience, honesty, or kindness) occur, the black badge is put on at the moment.

The master is thus relieved from the necessity of entering into general considerations of the boy's merits, and the appeal made to the sense of right and wrong amongst the boys relates simply to the fact under their immediate observation. By a succession of such living lessons they are gradually taught the essentials of their Christian duty, and a just public opinion is formed amongst them.

To keep alive at the same time the feeling that the conduct of the day does not *pass away* with the day, though each day has its own separate character, a register is kept of the number of red or black badges given to each boy, and at certain periods the sum total is made public. In this estimate, a fair allowance is made for illnesses or inevitable absences, which may have deprived a boy of opportunities of receiving the testimonials in question.

The practical results at Ealing Grove are highly satisfactory. The registers exhibit the gradual increase of red badges among by far the greater number of scholars. No stimulation by rewards or punishments is used as an instrument to their moral progress; for if we make virtuous conduct too decidedly the means of present profit and pleasure, we in fact destroy the very motives we ought to rely upon for the permanency of that virtue in the less retributive scenes of after life.

The principles on which the methods of instruction should be based, being indicated, illustrations of the application of these methods to each head of instruction will be given in treating of the things which should be taught in the juvenile school.

In teaching reading, the method of Labarre and Prinse, already alluded to, will be found most effectual.*

While *reading*, the methods pursued in the Sessional School of the church of Scotland, conducted by Mr. Wood in Edinburgh, should be adopted. The explanatory and interrogative systems, as developed in his "Account" of this school should be steadily pursued, and lesson books employed, in conjunction with the Bible, the Testament, and the Book of Common Prayer, similar to the reading lessons used in that school. These lesson books commence with infantile instruction, and gradually ascend, through a series of interesting exercises, to other branches of knowledge, such as geography, natural history, the arts (especially such as are connected with agriculture and manufactures), biography, extracts from voyages, travels, &c. &c. By means of such

* A short time only will elapse ere these methods are transplanted from the Normal School at Haarlem into some of the establishments for the maintenance and education of pauper children in the neighbourhood of London.

lesson books, not only is a large store of useful information conveyed, but the taste is formed upon a correct model, and the pupils are less liable to be attracted in after life by the frivolous publications with which the press abounds, or to be led to seek a more dangerous excitement from licentious books.

The reading lessons used ought thus to enable the teacher to lay the basis of an acquaintance with the elements of useful knowledge; but he should also be careful to convey, by means of oral instruction, such salutary information as may rescue his pupil from vulgar prejudices. He will thus be less prone to become the victim of sensual indulgence: he will also be less likely to be carried away by the current of popular prejudices and passions. Such instruction may be so conveyed as to banish the sense of drudgery from the discipline of the school, and such an acquaintance with the subjects of reading and oral instruction may be afforded as to determine the future direction of the efforts which the pupil may make after further knowledge. The efforts of the teacher will be greatly assisted by a collection of models, and objects in natural history, together with drawings of natural objects, &c. (See Apparatus.)

Among the books used in a workhouse school, no class of works would be more useful than such as treat of the duties of workmen and servants in their domestic and social relations, and describe the best methods of gaining a complete acquaintance with any handicraft or art. Such a series is much wanted.

The principles upon which secular instruction should be introduced into the schools of the poorer classes, and the means of communicating such knowledge, are explained in a charge delivered by the Bishop of London in 1834, in terms which have raised the propriety of adopting this course beyond the range of legitimate controversy. "Religion," observes the Right Reverend Prelate, "ought to be made the groundwork of all education; its lessons should be interwoven with the whole tissue of instruction, and its principles should regulate the entire system of discipline in our national schools. But I believe that the lessons of religion will not be rendered less impressive or effectual, by being interspersed with teaching of a different kind. The Bible will not be read with less interest, if history, for example, and geography, and the elements of useful practical science, be suffered to take their turn in the circle of daily instruction. On the contrary, I am persuaded that the youthful mind will recur, with increased curiosity and intelligence, to the great facts, and truths, and precepts of holy writ, if it be enlarged and enlivened by an acquaintance with other branches of knowledge. I see no reason why the education given to the poor should differ from the education of their superiors more widely than the different circumstances and duties of their respective conditions in life render absolutely necessary. One thing is certain, and it is a very important consideration; that if we teach them the methods of acquiring one kind of knowledge, they will apply them to the acquisition of other kinds; if we sharpen their faculties for one purpose, they will be sure to use them for others. Some information on subjects of general interest many of them will undoubtedly seek to obtain; and it is plainly desirable that they should receive it from our hands in a safe and unobjectionable form. It is desirable also that they should not be accustomed

to consider that there is anything like an opposition between the doctrines and precepts of our holy religion, and other legitimate objects of intellectual inquiry; or that it is difficult to reconcile a due regard to the supreme importance of the one, with a certain degree of laudable curiosity about the other. The experiment of mixing instruction in different branches of useful knowledge with Scripture reading, and lessons on the truths and duties of Christianity, has been tried with success in the Sessional Schools at Edinburgh by a zealous and able friend of the poor, Mr. Wood, to whose publications on the subject I would refer you for further information. It has also been tried in more than one large parochial school of this diocese, and the results have been very encouraging. I am, therefore, desirous that additions should be made to the school catalogue of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, adapted to supply materials for a more varied course of instruction than that which is ordinarily pursued in our schools."

Orthography should be learned chiefly by spelling the words which occur in the reading lessons, and by writing from dictation such words as are likely to be used in familiar correspondence, and as are employed in the arts and business of life.

Writing should be taught first with the pen, and when a certain proficiency has been obtained, writing on the slate from dictation should be practised.

Arithmetic, and particularly mental arithmetic, as successfully practised in the National, Lancasterian, and other schools.

The method adopted by Mr. Wood, of Edinburgh, to convey a knowledge of words and their meaning, should be pursued in preference to the ordinary process of cramming the child with the incongruous series of a vocabulary. Mr. Wood's method is fully described in his "account" of the Edinburgh Sessional School.

Geography should be taught by extending the pupil's knowledge of the geography of his own neighbourhood, and of its arts and productions, the employment and wages of its artisans and labourers to that of his county, and then to the rest of Great Britain. Afterwards a more general acquaintance with the geography of the world, and especially of those parts which offer a sphere for the operations of enterprising industry, particularly the British Colonies, should be conveyed. A book on geography, written with the requisite simplicity, and rendered attractive by the illustrations which might be interspersed through its pages, if written on the foregoing plan, would command an extensive circulation in workhouses and parochial schools.

In seaports the workhouse school ought to contain a maritime class, in which both the industrial and other secular instruction should prepare (such of the children as volunteer) for the merchant service. A more enlarged and accurate knowledge of geography, skill in drawing maps, and an acquaintance with the elements of the art of navigation, appear important in this plan of instruction.

Religion. The Bible should be read daily in the school, and the lesson selected should be made the subject of interrogative and explanatory instruction by the master, as directed by the chaplain. This instruction should be conveyed at a period selected for that purpose, and forming part of the prescribed daily routine of the school. At the

entrance of each child into the school, the parents or nearest relative should be required to state to what sect they belong; they should be informed that the Bible will be read daily by the children in the school at a certain period, that general religious instruction will then be communicated to them by the master, and that, if they desire it, the religious instruction of their child may be solely entrusted to the minister of their religion. On the entrance of the children into the school, the parents should also be told that a certain period will every week be set apart for the catechetical instruction of the children, which will be conducted or superintended by the chaplain; but that if the parents desire that this catechetical instruction should be conducted by their religious teacher only, means will be afforded him of communicating with their children for that purpose.

Such arrangements are required by the securities provided to the natural guardians of pauper children by the 19th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act. The chaplain appointed to conduct the religious services of the house would superintend the religious instruction given by the schoolmaster, whenever the natural guardians of the children did not interfere. It is desirable that, under the superintendence of the chaplain, the religious instruction of the rest of the children should be conveyed in that form which may be best adapted to enable them to see and to feel how it ought to influence their conduct in the whole range of their domestic and social relations in after life. The books employed to impart knowledge having a tendency to influence religious belief, and to convey instruction in the essential doctrines of Christianity, should be submitted to the chaplain for his approval. If any difference of opinion arise between the chaplain and the Board of Guardians respecting the use of any such religious books, the question should be referred to the diocesan. It will be the chaplain's peculiar duty to prepare the children for confirmation, and to prescribe the routine of instruction to be pursued on Sunday. On the sedulous and faithful discharge of the duties of the chaplain the Commissioners must depend for the regulation of the moral condition and guidance of the religious instruction of all children not excepted from his care by the 19th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

The reading of the Scriptures should be conducted so as to exhibit the connexion of their several elements. Thus, in Mr. Wood's school, in Edinburgh, a portion of history, of the Psalms, of the Prophets, of the Gospels, and of the Epistles, is read on successive days of the week, and an examination on what has been read during the whole week occurs on the Saturday, which is so conducted by the teacher as to exhibit the reflected lights shed by history, prophecy, the life of our Saviour, and the writings of his Apostles. Sunday evening is devoted to searching examinations in biblical knowledge, which afford proof of the extraordinary success of this department of instruction in the Edinburgh Sessional School.

In the Model School at Glasgow, on Monday a portion of Scripture under the head of "Bible Biography," is selected; on Tuesday, under the head of "Scripture Illustrations and Emblems;" on Wednesday, of "Moral Duties, from Bible Precepts and Examples;" Thursday, "Miracles from the Old and New Testament, and the Parables of our Lord;"

Friday, "Sacred Geography," &c.; Saturday, "Names and Titles of Christ, Promises, &c."

The catechetical instruction of the children should be conducted under the direction of the chaplain, in the manner described in Mr. Wood's account of the Edinburgh Sessional School, the greatest care being taken to avoid the system of cramming the children with a formulary which, if not understood, or if explained only in a meagre manner, will prove a profitless exercise.

Whenever the parents of children desire that they should be instructed by their own religious teacher, one hour daily should be set apart during which he should have access to the school, and be permitted to instruct them separately from the rest of the children, and a portion of one day in each week should be devoted to such catechetical instruction as the teachers chosen by the parents may deem expedient.

In the Prussian, Dutch, and German schools, and recently in some English, and in the schools of the Glasgow Educational Society, singing has been introduced as a branch of instruction, with signal advantage. The children are practised in such psalmody as is appropriate to the devotional services of the household. The routine of school discipline is also beneficially interrupted at the point where weariness and disorder ensue, by an exercise which diffuses new energy and harmony through the school. The children march into the school from the garden, the workshop, and the play-ground, singing such moral songs as have been introduced into infant schools with success; the intervals of any change of lesson or occupation are filled up with singing. We are also assured that, in Germany, the cultivation of vocal music has had a most beneficial influence on the habits of the people; they have been, to a large extent, reclaimed from debasing pleasures by this innocent amusement.

In the prison for the correction of juvenile offenders at Rotterdam, I was informed that music was valued as an important element of the moral agencies employed. I heard the national anthem, and some beautiful hymns sung by the boys in this prison, in a most impressive manner from notes, with which each was furnished.

Mr. Hickson has rendered a valuable service to the public by the interesting and useful lectures which he has lately delivered on the importance of vocal music as an element of popular primary instruction.

The play-ground and gymnastic exercises are inseparable from a well-conducted juvenile school. The play-ground is well described by Mr. Stow as the uncovered school, where the master has the opportunity of training the children in correct habits, and thus fostering in their development the principles with which he is careful they should become acquainted in the school. The play-ground of the school should therefore stand in the strongest contrast with the play-ground of the street or lane. The moral atmosphere of the school play-ground should be so purified by the careful exclusion of all vicious influences, that in the moment of the most unrestrained mirth there should be an unseen, but effectual screen from the contagion of bad example, and the errors which occur should be made the means of deterring the children from their repetition.

Building and Apparatus.

It is not improbable that in almost every county some workhouse belonging to a dissolved incorporation, or to a large parish, would be found capable of being adapted, with slight alterations (which would probably consist in the erection of large school-rooms), for the reception of 450 children, and the provision of the requisite workshops and apartments for the schoolmaster, schoolmistress, and other officers.

In some counties, the Boards of Guardians might prefer to erect a new building, and I am therefore desirous of stating what ought to be the size of the school-rooms. The size of the day-rooms, dormitories, and domestic offices would be determined by very obvious calculations, but it may be well to enumerate them, and to describe the apparatus.

If a school were established on the foregoing plan for 450 children, a building would be required, containing—

1. A day-room, and three or four workshops for the boys.
2. A day-room for the girls.
3. A sitting-room and bed-room for the head schoolmaster and schoolmistress.
4. A sitting-room and bed-room for the assistant-schoolmaster and schoolmistress.
5. Sleeping-room for three or four inferior officers, and a common-hall for them at the gate.
6. Probationary wards.
7. Sick wards.
8. Wards for the infected and for cases of contagious disease.
9. Dormitories for boys.
10. Dormitories for girls.
11. An infant school.
12. A juvenile school.
13. Class-rooms, capable of containing 50 children each.
14. A committee-room.
15. Kitchen, washhouse, and laundry, adjoining the girls' day-room.
16. Separate yards appropriated to the boys, girls, infants, the infected, and those on probation of each sex.

The annexed plans, drawn by Mr. Kempthorne, comprise these arrangements.

School-rooms and Apparatus.

1. Infant school. A school-room 50 feet long by 27 wide, and 15 feet high, will accommodate 200 scholars. The school-room should be on the ground-floor. Class-rooms should be connected with the school-room, in which the master, assistant-master, and teachers in course of training, may conduct the instruction of classes separately from the rest of the school, or in which a teacher attending the school for instruction may conduct a miniature school, before he attempts to manage and control the entire body of the scholars in the larger gallery.

For this latter purpose, the class-room should be fitted up according to the plan prevalent in the Dutch schools, *i. e.* by the arrangement of the desks and forms so that all the children may sit with their faces towards the teacher, and may thus be instructed and governed by him.

Four or five lines of desks and forms would thus be arranged in front of the teacher, each succeeding desk being somewhat higher than that nearer to the teacher.

The separate class-room would also enable the master to convey instruction to the teachers in various parts of the system, separately from the school. Among the school apparatus, a collection of natural and artificial objects, calculated to induce a spirit of inquiry and observation. Wilderspin's ball-frame—maps illustrative of sacred history, and other apparatus in common use in infant schools, should be provided. An essential adjunct to the infant school is the playground, with two circular swings, and other gymnastic apparatus. The playground should be surrounded by a broad border, in which flowers and fruit should be cultivated.

The apartments of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress should adjoin the school and day-room.

The juvenile school-room for 200 children ought to be of the same size as the infant school. For the reasons previously stated, the boys and girls might, under certain restrictions, be taught together. The benefits derived from this association, under correct moral training, are said to extend beyond the manners, to the habits of the children.

The gallery, hitherto used only in the infant schools in England, should be preserved in the juvenile schools, though a much greater portion of the instruction will be imparted in classes than in the infant schools.

2. The juvenile school should also be provided with a museum* of natural objects classified, as a means of a higher and more systematic instruction than that pursued in the infant school—maps of the district of the county, and large geographical maps with distinct outlines, will be required—drawings illustrative of natural phenomena, of agricultural and manufacturing machines, of natural objects, models of solid forms, &c.; black boards on which the teacher may exhibit in chalk-drawings illustrations of the lessons he wishes to convey, and on which the children may draw maps, should be provided—books, including the Bible, Testament, the Book of Common Prayer, and the lesson-books and catechisms.

The playground is an inseparable adjunct of the juvenile school. It should be provided with more extensive gymnastic apparatus than the infant school, and should be surrounded in a similar manner with a broad flower-border. In seaports a high mast, with yards, sails, and appropriate rigging, is a necessary adjunct to the industrial department of the school.

Three or four smaller rooms adjoining the main juvenile school-room will be required as class-rooms for religious instruction, for the separate training of classes, and for the instruction of the teachers attending the school, and also to enable them to conduct a miniature juvenile school.

3. If a temporary shed were used as the tool-house and workshop, the boys might be employed in the erection and fitting up of a more

* It would be desirable that in every district school which may receive a teacher from this model school, means should be taken to establish a museum, in which specimens of art, and the natural objects of the parish, should be collected and correctly classified. This is accomplished in the parish of Kinghorn, in Scotland.

extensive and complete one. The boys' workshop should be neatly fitted up by *them* with racks for implements, boxes and shelves for tools, and benches for their various kinds of employment. They should also make their own barrows, baskets, and hampers, and garden mats and nets. They should be provided with spades, hoes, rakes, pickaxes, riddles, and with a chest of carpenter's tools, some rough deal boards, bricks, lime, &c. If the boys were enabled to put up a large wheel with which to turn a lathe, they might make all the brushes for the house, and do much other useful work.

Board of Management.

If a district school were established on the foregoing principles it would become necessary to construct a Board to superintend the management of the house and the training of the children. For this purpose two or three of the most intelligent Guardians of each Union should be selected, and it might be desirable to require in some districts, as a qualification for the important duties confided to the Board of the district school, that each member of that Board should have served one year at least as a Guardian of his Union. It would probably be sufficient that the whole Board of Management should meet monthly at the school, but rota of three or four members should attend weekly to superintend the execution of the directions left by the general Board of Management, and to meet any emergencies which might arise.

Children might be admitted into the school at the end of each month from the several workhouses of the district, and it should be required, wherever such a school was established, that no child of the classes enumerated as more permanently dependent on the rate-payers for maintenance and education should reside longer than one month in the workhouse of the Union to which he belonged. It would thus be necessary that the master of each Union workhouse should, once every month, convey such children to the district school; he would on that day attend the Board of Management, and would receive from them a report concerning the progress made by the children of the Union to which he belonged, and especially enumerating those to whom the Board could grant certificates that their moral conduct, industry, and skill, warranted the Board in recommending them as prepared for domestic service.

If it were necessary to purchase or hire land or buildings, or to erect a suitable house, the Board of Management should be intrusted with the requisite authority, as well as to enter into contracts for supplies, and to direct contributions for the current expenditure.

The Board should also be required to render full accounts quarterly to each Union of the whole expenditure incurred for establishment charges, and for the maintenance and clothing of each child respectively.

The establishment expenses should be distributed as a common charge to the Unions, in the proportion of their averages, and the cost of the maintenance and clothing of each child should be carried to the account of its parish.

III. The applicability of these principles of school discipline and

management to the schools of Union workhouses remains to be determined.

I have already enumerated the obstructions to their application to the schools of Union workhouses, which arise,

1. From the want of a sufficient number of children in each school to enable the teachers to establish a correct classification of their scholars.

2. From the interruptions occasioned by the constant admission and discharge of children.

3. From the occasional association of the children with the paupers maintained in the workhouse.

4. From the loss of self-respect among the children.

5. From the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of well-qualified teachers, and insuring their continued residence in the school for the salaries offered.

Improvements have been introduced into the schools of workhouses.

1. By procuring teachers from various establishments for education. The Central National School, Westminster, the Borough-road School, the Edinburgh Sessional School, the Glasgow Normal Seminary, &c., have been resorted to for a supply of teachers, who have been procured with great difficulty. Some of these, and of the provincial teachers, have undergone further training in the processes of industrial instruction pursued at the Brenton Asylum, Hackney Wick, at the Victoria Asylum, Chiswick, and at Lady Noel Byron's school, Ealing, which methods are also successfully adopted by the Directors of the Refuge for the Destitute, in their establishments at Hoxton and Hackney. The general acquirements and the knowledge of methods of instruction attained by the teachers trained in the Edinburgh and Glasgow model schools have occasioned numerous applications to be made for assistance from these establishments.

2. The employments of gardening, carpenter's work, tailoring, shoemaking, straw-plaiting, basket-making, or net-making, &c. &c., have been introduced into several of the workhouses for the instruction of the boys. The girls have been trained in knitting, sewing, scouring, bed-making, washing and ironing, straw-plaiting, and sometimes in cooking. The girls need a wash-house and laundry separate from that used by the adult females, with whom, for obvious reasons, association should be avoided. In the selection of persons qualified to instruct the children in the various handicrafts, the fullest inquiry should be made into the moral character of the candidates, and it is of great importance that they should be persons of cheerful dispositions and good temper.

3. Care has been taken to supply the schools with the Bible, the Testament, the Book of Common Prayer, the lesson-books of the national schools, of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, of the Edinburgh Sessional School, &c. Some workhouse schools contain small libraries of religious and useful works, which are read with great interest by the children.

4. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress have been furnished with approved works on the art of teaching, describing the methods of instruction which have been most successfully adopted. Among the

books have been comprised "Wood's Account of the Edinburgh Sessional School," "Stow's Moral Training," "Abbott's Teacher," "Dunn's Normal School Manual," "Wilson's Manual of Instruction for Infant Schools," "Wilderspin's Infant System," "Chambers's Infant Education," "Brigham on the Influence of Mental Cultivation upon Health," "Forss's Account of the Brenton Asylum, Hackney Wick," &c., books on gardening, frugal cookery, &c.

5. Suitable apparatus has been supplied to many of the schools. (See apparatus.)

The small schools of the rural workhouses must, however, for some time remain defective in many important characteristics of a well-regulated school.

It is desirable to exhibit continually to the Boards of Guardians the great importance and honourable nature of the functions of a teacher. In order that the schoolmaster of the workhouse may be placed in his proper station in the household, he should be supplied with a separate apartment, comfortably furnished, and should be allowed to take his meals in private, or with the superior officers of the household. The visiting committee should not permit the time of the schoolmaster or schoolmistress to be expended on duties connected with the internal economy of the workhouse, it being desirable that their whole time and attention should be devoted to the school. Though the master of the workhouse is superior in authority in the household, he should remember that the schoolmaster or mistress ought on all occasions to be consulted concerning the domestic management of the children, and that their moral training and instruction are committed to his or her care, subject to the directions of the Board of Guardians alone. The emoluments of many of the workhouse schoolmasters are so meagre as to prove how low an estimate of the services of a teacher has been made, but a juster view of their importance is rapidly diffusing itself.

In a small workhouse-school one-half the floor should be covered with desks and forms, arranged according to the Dutch method, as described in a previous part of this paper, the rest of the floor being left vacant for the division of the children into separate classes, whenever that is expedient. The master's or mistress's seat and desk should be placed on a stage, about six inches high, in front of the first row of desks.

The master should be furnished with a shelved closet or cupboard for books, apparatus, &c. The books, apparatus, and tools, previously alluded to, should be furnished to such an extent as may be required by the number of the scholars. Whenever the chaplain attends the school to superintend the religious instruction of the children the master should relinquish the task to him, and assist in the instruction to such an extent as the chaplain may require.

The chaplain's reports will relate to the department of religious instruction and moral training.

In the other departments of instruction the schoolmaster should, with the assistance of pupil-teachers, or of his most advanced scholars, be required to keep books in the following forms, which should be presented with the chaplain's report every week to the Board of Guardians.

Boys' Journal of Instruction in Industry.

[illegible]

GIRLS' JOURNAL of INSTRUCTION in INDUSTRY.

[illegible]

The arrangement of the school routine, and the punctual observance of it, deserve the special attention of the visiting committee. This routine may be variously settled; but it may be useful, in order to facilitate such arrangements, to give a specimen of the succession of employments during a single day in summer, in a rural workhouse school. In this example the industrial training is pursued in the morning, both because work can be more easily performed in the garden at that part of the day, and because the employments of the girls require their absence from school in the morning, while, in a workhouse containing few children, it may be necessary to instruct the boys and girls at the same hours. But the scheme of engagements may easily be modified by transferring these occupations to the afternoon:—

Six o'clock A.M.—Rise, wash and dress. The monitors are to preserve order.

Twenty minutes past six.—Assemble in the school-room; rolls read by schoolmaster and schoolmistress, each child answering to his or her name; absentees noted. Children inspected, to ensure cleanliness of dress and person.

Half-past six.—The children proceed in an orderly manner to the dining-hall; prayers are read; a hymn sung, in which all the children join. Breakfast.

Quarter-past seven to eight.—Recreation in the yards; gymnastic exercises and healthful games.

Eight to eleven.—In weather suitable for out-door employment, the boys shoulder their tools and proceed to the garden, where they are employed in skilful culture under the instruction of the schoolmaster. At other seasons useful in-door employment (such as making baskets, carpentering, shoemaking, tailoring, whitewashing, and repairing the premises) is pursued; and an effort is made to mend and make all the boys' clothes and shoes in their department of the house.

During the same period the girls ventilate the bed-rooms, make the beds, scour the floors, clean the dining-hall. Certain of the older girls are employed in the washhouse and laundry, or in the kitchen, till noon, or to a later hour.

The children should return to the school-room, carefully wash their hands, arrange themselves in a line to be inspected by the schoolmaster and mistress at eleven.

From eleven to twelve the oldest boys and girls read a chapter in the Bible or Testament, after which the master and mistress ascertain how much they remember of the narrative, &c., read; interrogate them respecting its purport, and instruct them in its relations to the rest of Scripture, and the practical influence it ought to have on their conduct. In such instruction the directions of the chaplain guide the teacher. The younger children meanwhile learn to repeat a hymn, which is read to them for that purpose by a pupil-teacher, or monitor.

Twelve.—Children proceed to the hall and dine.

Half-past twelve to two.—Recreation, gymnastic exercises, and games in yards.

Two to three.—Reading in lesson books; questioned as they proceed concerning the lesson: explanations and general instruction given. When the lesson is read the books are closed, and they repeat what they remember of the lesson read.

Younger children reading on tablet lessons to pupil-teachers, or learning numbers.

Three to four.—Younger children reading to schoolmaster or schoolmistress, with interrogations and explanatory remarks.

Elder boys and girls writing names of animals, seasons, days of the week, months of the year, senses, remarkable towns, &c., or writing passages (concerning the morning's labour or such as would be used in a familiar correspondence by a child) read by the monitor, or on other occasions writing from copies. On other days arithmetic on slates, or mentally.

Four to five.—Hour at which catechism may be taught, or children be visited by their licensed minister, or general instruction imparted by

the simultaneous method. (If this hour be inconvenient, another is to be selected.)

Five to six.—The children are all instructed in singing in the dining-hall.

Six o'clock.—Supper. After supper prayers are read, and a hymn is sung by the whole of the assembled inmates.

The children then return to their schools, where the schoolmaster and schoolmistress address any remarks to them which may be suggested by the proceedings of the day.

To accomplish the few and simple objects proposed in this scheme, a teacher of mild and persuasive manners, carefully trained in the best methods of instruction, ought to be selected.

Certain sanatory precautions are necessary in all establishments in which many children are assembled. The liability of all children to contagious maladies, and the frequency with which pauper children are affected with certain other infectious diseases, render great care necessary in the cleansing of the children on their admission. They ought, also, in all cases to be minutely examined by the medical officer in the receiving wards before they are mingled with the rest of the children.

Each establishment should be provided, besides the common sick ward, with separate wards:—1. For the separation of children affected with scabies or itch. 2. For children with tinea capitis, or scald head. 3. The ward for the reception of other infectious maladies (such as ophthalmia), and contagious diseases (measles, scarlatina, and small-pox), should be large enough to admit of the complete separation of a considerable number of the children on an emergency. Wherever the children are numerous, a yard for the exercise of convalescents should be attached to their wards.

The probationary wards and infirmary should be supplied with baths, and a separate wash-house should be attached to the latter department, because certain infectious diseases are likely to spread if the children's clothes are washed in the same building.

The ventilation and warmth of the wards and school-rooms require great attention. Dr. Arnott's report on this subject renders other remarks superfluous.

Not more than two children above seven years of age should be permitted to sleep in one bed, and boys above 12 should sleep in single beds.

In new buildings the size and height of the school-rooms and wards, the means of ventilation and warmth, the drainage, &c., of the premises, should all be matters of careful and precise regulation.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. P. KAY.

To the Poor-Law Commissioners.

REPORT on the EDUCATION of PAUPER CHILDREN in the Unions in the Counties of Berks and Oxon. By RICHARD HALL, Esq., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

Gentlemen,

Henley, 7th August, 1838.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the results of some recent inquiries into the provision made by the Boards of Guardians of the Unions under my superintendence for the education of the children in the workhouses.

The number of children for whom a suitable education ought to be provided is sufficiently great to make this one of the most important considerations which it is the duty of a Board of Guardians to entertain. The average number of inmates, between the ages of 5 and 16, of the 23 workhouses in this district, during the year ended 24th June last, was 1292. The number of children of all ages under 16 in the month of April last was 1576, and the number of children of all ages under 16 at the present time is 1328. For details as to the distribution of the children throughout the 23 Unions I refer to Table A, appended to this Report.

In every Union in my district attempts have been made to provide for the industrial and intellectual training of the pauper children. The machinery established for this purpose is exhibited in Table B appended hereto, and is as follows: In nine Unions schoolmasters have been appointed to reside in the workhouses; in 15 Unions resident schoolmistresses have been appointed; in six Unions schoolmasters attend at the workhouses for a certain number of hours each day; and in four Unions the same arrangement has been made as regards schoolmistresses. In one Union the children inmates of the workhouse attend the national schools: in one Union the boys only attend the national school, and in two Unions the children receive such instruction as any pauper in the workhouse, appointed for that purpose by the master or matron, may be able to impart to them. Again it appears (see Table C) that, of the 23 Unions, seven have a resident schoolmaster and schoolmistress; four have a resident schoolmistress and non-resident schoolmaster; two have both schoolmaster and schoolmistress non-resident; one has a schoolmaster resident and schoolmistress non-resident; one has a resident schoolmaster, but no schoolmistress; four have a resident schoolmistress, but no schoolmaster; one has a non-resident schoolmistress, but no schoolmaster; two have neither schoolmaster nor schoolmistress; and one employs the schoolmaster and schoolmistress of the adjacent national schools.

That I might be able to estimate the nature and extent of the instruction communicated by these means, I have, since the commencement of the present quarter, visited all the workhouse schools, and have myself examined the children. The general impression resulting from my investigation is very unsatisfactory, both as regards the actual proficiency of the scholars, and the probability of their progressive improvement under the existing arrangement.

I found that in most instances, though there were children in the upper classes who could read the Bible, yet it was evident that their

reading was mere recitation of words, without a notion of their meaning. The teachers were themselves too destitute of information, and too inexperienced in the art of instruction, to be able to interrogate or catechise their pupils. I soon discovered in the course of my inquiry that to request a teacher to examine the scholars in my presence was to make him expose his own incompetency. I therefore desisted from that proceeding, as calculated to degrade him in the eyes of those who should feel confidence in his ability. Whenever I saw a child exhibit interest in my questions, and liveliness of manner, I was informed, on inquiry, that he had attended some National or British school before he became an inmate of the workhouse.

A general and great defect in all the workhouse schools is an absence of system and regularity. In only one instance could I procure a list of the scholars. The teachers seemed frequently unable to specify the principle on which the classes were formed. In some schools the children were classed according to their age, in others according to their size, in some according to their proficiency, in others according to the duration of their residence in the workhouse. I nowhere saw any scheme, nor could I discover, except in a very few instances, any settled arrangement for the employment of school-hours; I mean for the succession of the various lessons the scholars were to learn. The industrial training of the children is imperfectly regulated. Those who can work and are wanted in the house are taken out of the schools at any hour, and remain absent for days or weeks together. If not wanted elsewhere, they are allowed to attend the schools constantly; and this seems to be done without the slightest reference to any advantage which the scholar is to gain, either in the one situation or the other, but solely as a matter of convenience: hence it happens that those who are active in body and dull in mind, that is, those who are useful in the house and troublesome in the school, are kept always at work, while those who are apt scholars, but bad workers, are detained constantly in the school.

The same want of consideration exists with reference to the school-books used. In some schools elementary books are provided at the suggestion of the chaplain; in others they are purchased at the request of the teacher. Complaints have been frequently made to me by the teachers of a want of books. Sometimes I have found the children using their own books, or books belonging to the workhouse master. Those of the children who can read tolerably well are taught in the New Testament, and the "*ne plus ultra*" of proficiency is to read in the Old Testament. It is true that a teacher who is thoroughly qualified for his task by possessing a competent stock of general information, and the art of imparting what he knows, so as to excite in his scholars a desire after knowledge, and to quicken their faculty of acquiring it, is in a great degree independent of books; but where, as in the majority of workhouse schools, the teacher is indifferently, or not at all, qualified for his office, the books become important as a medium of instruction. It is a common saying, that to enable the poor to read their Bible is the legitimate object of their education; but it is one thing to enable them, by suitable intellectual training, to read it with understanding, and quite another to degrade the Holy Scriptures into a mere lesson-book, the words of which are to be repeated mechanically, while the

mind is left in so rude and uncultivated a state as to be unable to apprehend their general meaning, still less to imbibe the doctrines and precepts they contain.

It is hardly possible to visit the workhouse schools without acquiring the conviction that the education of the pauper children is made a matter of secondary importance in the economy of an Union. Many persons shrink from the ideal danger of over-educating the labouring classes. It is admitted generally that they ought to be taught something, *but* the limit within which it is thought profitable to enlighten them is very narrow. With some the mere art of reading is held to be quite as much as it is safe to communicate; others would comprehend writing in their system of instruction; a few would extend it to ciphering; but there seems to be a general persuasion that it is useless or inexpedient to attempt to *educate* the poor, that is, to develop the faculties of their minds, in the same way as necessity has led to the development of their physical powers. Without stopping to reason against this persuasion, it is sufficient for me now to state that the result of my inspection of the workhouse schools and examination of the children is the opinion that, in no instance, is the education, whether industrial or intellectual, nearly so good as it ought to be.

I find that it varies in quality almost in every instance, passing through the gradations between "very bad" and "tolerable," and that this difference arises out of the different capacities of the teachers, the schools being similar in all other circumstances.

Under the present system it is too much to reckon upon procuring a competent teacher for any workhouse school. Accident may have reduced a duly-qualified person to the necessity of accepting the situation, but there is no security that adequate services can in any one instance be obtained. The uncertainty is increased by the number of teachers that is required. In fact, there is not a sufficient supply. In the 23 Unions under my care there are 38 teachers appointed for 1097 pupils, being one teacher for about 28 pupils. Nine teachers, or less than one-fourth of the actual number, would be enough were the scholars collected in three schools.

It being thus difficult to procure the requisite number of competent teachers, this difficulty is heightened into impossibility by the amount of emoluments usually offered. The highest salary in this district is 30*l.*; the highest amount of emolument (including salary) is 33*l.* 18*s.*; the average rate of salary is 13*l.*; the average amount of emolument (by which term I mean salary, board, and lodging) is 17*l.* 11*s.* Again, the situation, subordinate to that of the workhouse master, in which the teacher is placed in a workhouse, is such as to repel a person of competent attainment and suitable character. The qualifications of a good schoolmaster are of a higher order than those of the master of a workhouse, must be acquired at greater expense, and in a different sphere of life. A person possessing them will not readily submit himself to one placed over his head in the same establishment, of whose intrinsic inferiority he cannot but be aware, yet who is empowered, by virtue of his office, to superintend the performance of his duties, and whose official superiority is recognised and attested by a salary three or four times as great as his.

But, as the present system does not secure the services of competent

teachers, so neither does it provide a proper control over, nor afford sufficient guidance to, the incompetent teachers who *are* engaged. The Guardians are not, generally speaking, sufficiently interested in the success of their measures for the instruction of the children; the workhouse master is not of sufficient ability to conduct those measures aright, and the chaplain, in whom neither interest nor ability is wanting, is not sufficiently independent of the Board of Guardians to make such alterations and modifications as he from time to time may see to be needed. The regulations of the Commissioners are, of necessity, only of a general character, and though, for the most part, the letter of them is observed, it must be confessed that the spirit is in many instances sadly neglected.

There are two obstacles to the establishment of satisfactory schools in workhouses that operate everywhere under the present system.

One is, the mixture that seems unavoidable between the children and the adult paupers; this is especially detrimental among the females. The girls are set to work in the kitchen, the sleeping-wards, and the washhouse, with young women of depraved character and dissolute manners, and they return at intervals to the school reluctant and corrupted. The beneficial tendencies of the instruction they receive there are counteracted by the contagion of vice. It is a highly-important element of their education that destitute children should be trained to habits and feelings of independence, be taught to connect happiness with respectability and industry, and to shrink from idleness and immorality, as the source of all wretchedness; these important lessons cannot be effectually inculcated where all around them is the very atmosphere of pauperism.

The other obstacle which arises out of the multiplication of the schools is the small number of children in each, while the change among the scholars is continual. This circumstance throws an impediment in the way of the teacher, by rendering it difficult properly to classify the children; the whole number being small, the disturbance caused by the frequent fluctuation is great, and it causes the guardians to pay less attention to the school than, small as it is, it really requires and deserves.

The substance of the preceding observations may be thus stated:—

The existing workhouse schools are imperfect in these respects—

- 1st. The mental instruction communicated to the scholars is far too contracted, hardly extending beyond the mechanical arts of reading and spelling.
- 2nd. The industrial training is still more limited, and is partially bestowed.
- 3rd. The formation of regular and orderly habits is not properly attended to.

The imperfection of the schools is essentially connected with the almost unavoidable intercourse between the children and the adult inmates of the workhouse, the insignificant number of scholars permanently attending each school, and the incompetency of the teachers, arising out of—

- 1st. The inadequate emolument of the office; and,
- 2nd. The subordinate rank they hold in the establishment.

The whole being referable to the indifference or apprehension which unhappily prevails respecting the education (using the term in its comprehensive sense) of the lower orders, among those on whom devolves the care of friendless and destitute children.

Upon arriving at these conclusions, the question naturally suggests itself, "How can a change for the better be effected?" close upon which follows the consideration of expense; for we must not depend upon being able to increase our pecuniary means far beyond the sum at present raised for this object. Our problem is, to devise a plan of amelioration which will not be more costly than the present system.

On reference to Table D. appended hereto, will be seen the several sums expended annually on the education of pauper children, in each of the Unions in this district. They are composed of the salaries of the teachers, and the board and lodging of such of them as reside in the workhouses, estimated at 2*s.* 6*d.* per week per head. The total amount so expended is 688*l.*

Now the plan which appears calculated to supply the defects of the existing system is, that of establishing central schools; or the application of the same principle, for educational purposes, to Unions, as has been proved applicable to parishes, for the general administration of the Poor Laws.

By the adoption of this plan the following advantages would, in my opinion, be secured:—

The number of scholars collected together would cause those who have to provide for them to take up more just views on the subject of their education.

It would facilitate in every way the communication of profitable instruction to them, and would secure to all equal opportunities of improvement.

It would enable the guardians, by a contribution from each Union of what is now expended on their several schools, adequately to remunerate thoroughly competent teachers, with requisite assistants.

The teachers would assume their proper position at the head of the establishment.

Those systems of instruction and management which are ascertained to be the best could be promptly introduced and enforced.

Can, then, it may be asked, a sufficient number of central schools, in which the pauper children of 23 Unions may receive a suitable education, both intellectual and industrial, be established without an immediate outlay, and be maintained at an annual cost of not more than 688*l.*? I believe they can.

It will be seen at once that I proceed on the assumption that no new buildings will be requisite; and, with this view, I submit the following supposed case, merely as an illustration of the mode in which this plan might be effected, without adding to the actual number of workhouses in this district.

The Wantage workhouse is situated nearly in the centre of the western part of Berkshire, and is almost equidistant from the workhouses of the several Unions of Abingdon, Wallingford, Newbury, Hungerford, and Faringdon; it is capable of containing upwards of 400 children, and furnishes accommodation for classifying them in every way. Suppose

the guardians of these six Unions, convinced of the importance of educating those for whose future welfare they are so deeply responsible, were to agree that the Union of Wantage be divided into five parts conveniently situated with reference to the five Unions around it, and arranged, also, with reference to the probable demand which each division would make on the adjacent Union for workhouse accommodation; then the adult paupers from each division might be sent to the workhouse of that Union to which it is adjacent, whereby the Wantage workhouse would be left vacant for the reception of all the children from all the six Unions, and might be exclusively appropriated to them. They would find that no inconvenience would arise from this arrangement on the score of want of accommodation for the adult paupers. The greatest number of adults in the Wantage house last year was 90; divide them equally among the five neighbouring workhouses, and you increase the number in each by 18: but the Wantage house would receive from the five Unions, at the present time, 300 children in exchange for 90 adults, or, on the average, 60 for 18. In fact, the workhouses of the five Unions round the Wantage Union could at any time last winter have contained all the inmates of the Wantage workhouse, besides all their own. Neither would inconvenience arise from the distance of any parish from the workhouse of the Union with which it would be connected. The allocations might be so arranged as in no case to involve the necessity of conveying an aged or infirm pauper more than 11 miles.

The total number of children in the schools of the six Unions, included in this supposed association, is 356; the total sum expended on their education, annually, at present is 236*l.* (see Table E. appended hereto). Add to this sum 150*l.*, being the expense of the master and matron of the workhouse, who would be no longer wanted, and you have the annual sum of 386*l.* for the maintenance of the Central School in the Wantage Union Workhouse.

This arrangement might be effected without interfering with the constitution of the Wantage Union. The Board of Guardians would meet and hear applications as at present, the out-door relief would be conducted in the same way, and by the same officers, as now; the districts of the relieving officers and registrars would remain unaltered; only an additional account would be kept with each of the five Unions, and the balance between the cost of the in-door maintenance of their pauper children at Wantage, and that of the Wantage adults residing in their workhouses, would be respectively paid or received, as the case might be.

The children might be received, in the first instance, in the workhouse of their own Union, if thought more convenient in consequence of their coming from the more remote parishes, and then be transferred to the Central Union School, or they might go at once to the school, which would be better.

The details of the Central Union School might be managed by a body of visitors, consisting of the chairman, vice-chairman, and a certain number of elected guardians deputed for that purpose by the Board of each of the Associated Unions, and assembling periodically, say once a-month, at the school. The law at present in force, as regards visiting

the inmates, would still continue, as the house would still be an Union workhouse.

It is hardly necessary now to carry on our views to the engrafting upon such a system as this any general education for the children of the independent poor; but it does not appear improbable that many of that class would be desirous of availing themselves of the Central Union School, by placing their children there as boarders, or sending them, when practicable, as day-scholars. The existing arrangement in the Windsor Union shows that the pauper children and those of independent parents may be educated together without any detriment to the latter, and with infinite advantage to the former. The pauper children in this Union are maintained in a separate workhouse, and attend the parish schools at Sunninghill, which are adjacent to it. They are better taught, and much farther advanced, especially the boys, than any pauper children I have examined. The first class boys answered several questions on the Bible History, and worked out sums mentally and on slates, with quickness and correctness. The first class girls read and explained well the Parable of the Sower. The boys cultivate a large garden, and the girls, besides doing the work of the house, make all their own clothes except shoes. They are taught on the National School system. The mixture of the two classes of scholars, the pauper and the independent, is complete; no distinction, except in dress, is visible between them; and they do not regard each other, as far as I could learn, with any such feeling of jealousy on the one hand, or contempt on the other, as might have been apprehended.

In tracing out the supposed case, I have used the names and circumstances of the Wantage Union and those which border on it, for the purpose of making my illustrations more forcible and more clear. I believe that such associations of Unions as I have supposed might be most advantageously formed in various parts of my district, provided the consent of the parties to be associated could be obtained; and I am unwilling to believe that they would withhold their approval from an experiment which could so safely be made; which destroys nothing established, and could be terminated immediately upon its being found a failure. At this conjuncture, when schemes are afloat for a national system of education, to be enforced by Act of Parliament, and maintained by additional taxation, it seems peculiarly incumbent upon Boards of Guardians so to employ the means they possess as to make them most extensively useful, and thus obviate the necessity, as far as possible, of additional and expensive machinery.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD HALL,

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

The Poor Law Commissioners,

&c. &c. &c.

TABLES referred to in Mr. HALL'S Report.
Table A.

NAME OF UNION.	Bastards.		Orphans.		Deserted by Father.		Deserted by Mother.		Deserted by Father and Mother.		Children of Men under punishment for Crime.		Children of Infirm, Sick, or Insane Persons.		Children of able-bodied Widows.		Children of able-bodied Widows who are not resident in the House.		Children of able-bodied Widows.		Children admitted into the House as a relief to their Parents.		Children deserted by Mother.		Children of widows married prior to the Poor Law Amendment Act.		Totals.	Gross Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			Boys.	Girls.
Abingdon	6	9	15	7	4	7	3	2	3	1	3	8	3	3	9	3	1	3	39	34	73
Bradfield	8	9	11	6	14	3	..	..	..	5	..	3	11	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	46	95
Cookham	7	10	6	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	28	61
Easthamstead	5	6	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	16	26
Farringdon	20	13	7	15	4	5	..	..	1	3	..	3	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	47	88
Hungerford	12	9	4	4	1	4	..	..	3	2	..	5	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	33	67
Newbury	11	9	7	4	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	23	59
Reading	5	12	12	11	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	33	58
Wallingford	11	6	6	4	6	4	..	..	..	3	..	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	31	68
Wantage	7	13	15	7	3	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	36	73
Windsor	10	9	8	12	7	9	..	..	..	5	..	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33	66
Wokingham	11	8	7	4	4	2	..	..	2	3	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	27	61
Cirencester	10	5	13	9	6	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	23
Northleach	13	5	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	13	35
Stow-on-the-Wold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
Winchcombe	4	3	21	19	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	31	74
Bicester	9	3	6	8	1	1	..	..	2	3	..	3	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	26	43
Chipping Norton	2	5	1	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	15
Headington	16	15	8	6	7	10	..	..	..	2	..	3	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	43	84
Henley	9	7	9	8	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	91	189
Thame	17	19	15	17	4	2	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	53	109
Witney	10	13	4	6	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	36	54
Woodstock
Total	210	205	175	155	94	74	2	2	40	37	33	34	67	53	12	17	22	26	11	4	1	6	5	4	691	637	1,328	1,328	2,656
Gross total	415	330	168	168	4	4	20	20	77	77	67	120	29	29	11	8	48	15	15	7	7	9	9	9	1,328	1,328	2,656	2,656	5,312

TABLE B.

Name of Union.	Resident Schoolmaster.	Resident Schoolmistress.	Schoolmaster non-resident.	Schoolmistress non-resident.	Average Number of Inmates, between the Ages of 5 and 16, during the Year ended 24th June, 1838,	Number of Pupils now in the House.		Total Number of Pupils.
						Males.	Fem.	
Abingdon . . .	..	1	1	..	80	38	23	61
Bradfield. . .	1	1	..	..	74	37	34	71
Cookham. . .	1	1	..	..	50	20	29	49
Easthampstead . . .	..	..	..	..	17	8	11	19
Farringdon . . .	..	1	1	..	83	38	40	78
Hungerford . . .	..	1	..	..	84	27	24	51
Newbury . . .	..	1	1	..	45	33	20	53
Reading . . .	..	1	..	..	59	10	29	39
Wallingford . . .	1	1	..	..	74	30	28	58
Wantage. . .	..	1	1	..	60	25	30	55
Windsor . . .	The children attend the national schools.				84	26	27	53
Wokingham . . .	1	1	..	..	48	26	22	48
Cirencester . . .	1	1	..	..	36	29	24	53
Northleach . . .	..	..	1	..	18	..	18	18
Stow-on-the-Wold . . .	1	the matron.	..	..	24	10	9	19
Winchcombe. . .	..	..	..	..	9	4	3	7
Bicester . . .	1	1	..	..	88	21	40	61
Chipping Norton . . .	..	1	..	..	38	..	40	40
Headington . . .	..	1	..	..	32	4	10	14
Henley . . .	1	..	..	1	79	30	44	74
Thame . . .	..	..	1	1	45	20	20	40
Witney . . .	..	..	1	1	95	51	45	96
Woodstock . . .	1	1	..	..	70	20	20	40
Total . . .	9	15	7	3	1,292	507	590	1,097

Table C.

	Unions.
Schoolmaster and schoolmistress, both resident	7
Schoolmaster non-resident, and schoolmistress resident	4
Schoolmaster and schoolmistress, both non-resident	2
Schoolmaster resident, and schoolmistress non-resident	1
Schoolmaster resident, and no schoolmistress	1
Schoolmistress resident, and no schoolmaster	4
Schoolmistress non-resident, and no schoolmaster	1
No schoolmaster, no schoolmistress	2
Employing the schoolmaster and schoolmistress of the adjacent national schools	1
Number of Unions	23

Table D.

NAME OF UNION.	Salary of School-master.	Board and Lodging of School-master estimated at	Total Emoluments of School-master.	Salary of School-mistress.	Board and Lodging of School-mistress estimated at	Total Emoluments of School-mistress.	Total Emoluments of School-master and School-mistress.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Abingdon . . .	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	30 0 0
Braddick . . .	15 0 0	6 10 0	21 10 0	10 0 0	6 10 0	16 10 0	38 0 0
Cooteham . . .	..	6 10 0	6 10 0	..	6 10 0	6 10 0	13 0 0
Easthampstead . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farringdon . . .	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	12 0 0	6 10 0	18 10 0	43 10 0
Hungerford . . .	..	..	..	15 0 0	6 10 0	21 10 0	21 10 0
Newbury . . .	30 0 0	3 18 0	33 18 0	10 0 0	6 10 0	16 10 0	50 8 0
Reading . . .	..	..	2 18 0	10 0 0	6 10 0	16 10 0	19 8 0
Wallingford . . .	20 0 0	6 10 0	26 10 0	15 0 0	6 10 0	21 10 0	48 0 0
Wantage . . .	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	10 8 0	6 10 0	16 18 0	36 18 0
Windsor . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 10 0
Wokingham . . .	15 0 0	6 10 0	21 10 0	15 0 0	6 10 0	21 10 0	43 0 0
Cirencester . . .	15 12 0	6 10 0	22 2 0	15 0 0	6 10 0	21 10 0	43 12 0
Northleach . . .	..	..	..	18 4 0	..	18 4 0	18 4 0
Stow-on-the-Wold . . .	12 0 0	6 10 0	18 10 0	..	..	..	18 10 0
Winchcombe . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bicester . . .	15 0 0	6 10 0	21 10 0	15 0 0	6 10 0	21 10 0	43 0 0
Chipping Norton . . .	..	..	..	10 0 0	6 10 0	16 10 0	16 10 0
Headington . . .	..	..	..	10 0 0	6 10 0	16 10 0	16 10 0
Henley . . .	10 0 0	6 10 0	16 10 0	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	36 10 0
Thame . . .	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	40 0 0
Witney . . .	31 4 0	..	31 4 0	10 0 0	6 10 0	16 10 0	47 14 0
Woodstock . . .	15 0 0	6 10 0	21 10 0	12 0 0	6 10 0	18 10 0	40 0 0
Total . . .	263 16 0	62 8 0	329 2 0	237 12 0	104 0 0	341 12 0	688 4 0

TABLE E.—AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, and Number of Children now in the Workhouse Schools, of the Unions named:—

Name of Union.	Expended on Education.	Number of Female Scholars.	Number of Male Scholars.	Total.
	£. s. d.			
Wantage . . .	36 18 0	25	30	55
Abingdon . . .	36 10 0	39	23	61
Farringdon . . .	43 10 0	38	40	78
Newbury . . .	50 8 0	33	20	53
Hungerford . . .	21 10 0	27	24	51
Wallingford . . .	48 0 0	30	18	58
Total . . .	236 16 0	191	165	356

No. 5.

REPORT upon certain Returns relative to Union Schools, in Shropshire, by Wm. Day, Esq., Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner.

Gentlemen,

Salop, 26th July, 1838.

In transmitting the Board's queries to the different Unions in my district, I thought it right to add some additional questions with the view of elucidating not only the number of children, who might be inmates of the workhouses classified according to certain *social* relations, but also to be enabled to present at one view the moral capabili-

ties for their receiving instruction, and the extent to which it was afforded them.

It is evident that a mere return of the number of the children in a workhouse will afford very insufficient grounds of inference, either as to the power of educating them, or as to the nature of that education which it may be the most advisable to pursue. It is not only necessary to distinguish those who are capable of receiving it from those who, from various causes, are incapable, but we must again examine the component parts of the former class, and ascertain whether there are sufficient numbers of *any given age* to render available that description of instruction which can alone be applicable to a workhouse education.

An inspection of the accompanying table A, which I have drawn up from the returns, will show, that with very few exceptions, the children in an individual workhouse of a *given age* do not exceed one or two. It is clear then that with such elements as these, either instruction in classes must be abandoned, or that the elder children and the younger must be instructed together, to the manifest injury of both.

The 13 Unions of Shropshire present a total number of children of *all* descriptions, inmates of the workhouses, of 363, or a bare average of 28 (including both sexes) to each. Small as this average is, eight of them fall below it, and of the whole number two only present 30 scholars and upwards capable of instruction.

However much it may occasion regret, it cannot be a matter of surprise that, with very few exceptions, the pauper schools of this county are totally inefficient. Nor can the guardians be justly censured for this unfortunate position, for the materials which they have to control present no means of pursuing any satisfactory course.

The necessity for a power to consolidate establishments of this description has been so fully gone into in the evidence that has been offered before the present Committee on the Poor-Laws, that it is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon it, and you will at once perceive that the large county of Salop will not produce more pupils than are to be found at many moderate-sized grammar-schools. The total number (capable of instruction) appears to be 176 boys and 106 girls, or together 282. But even of these many would be ineligible to a central establishment, as being probably only transient inmates of a workhouse as part of the family of their parents.

In these Unions the following appears to be the number of this description :—

Name of Union.	Classification of the Parents in the House.								Total.
	Mothers of Bastards.		Widows.		Widowers.		Able-bodied Parents.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Atcham . . .	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4
Bridgnorth . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Church Stretton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cleobury Mortimer	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Clun . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drayton . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ellesmere . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ludlow . . .	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Madeley . . .	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Newport . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Shiffnal . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wellington . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wem . . .	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total . .	8	8	7	1	2	2	1	2	31
Or, Boys 18									
Girls 13									
Total . . . 31									

The comparatively small number of 282 becomes then still further reduced to 251, which would be barely more than sufficient for the proper occupation of a very moderate establishment.

Before I conclude this communication I shall briefly allude to the present description of instruction given in the different workhouses of Shropshire. It is as follows:—

UNION.	Number of Children capable of Instruction.		Description of Instruction.
	Boys.	Girls.	
Bridgnorth . .	14	16	Schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and who have a competent knowledge of the matters they are required to teach.
Ellesmere . .	31	17	
Atcham . . .	30	22	Schoolmaster who is competent. The guardians are about to appoint a schoolmistress.
Church Stretton .	5	2	Reading taught by an old pauper 80 years of age, no writing, &c., needlework by the matron to one girl.
Cleobury Mortimer	9	7	Merely a schoolmistress, who attends by day only, and who does not teach writing.
Clun . . .	12	5	The matron of one of the workhouses acts as schoolmistress; no schoolmaster.
Drayton . . .	12	7	Two paupers in the house; the one a young man with one hand, who is stated to have been assistant at a small school, and the schoolmistress is an old woman who superintends knitting and sewing.

Description of Instruction given to the different Workhouses of Shropshire—*contd.*

UNION.	Number of Children capable of Instruction.		Description of Instruction.
	Boys.	Girls.	
Ludlow . . .	10	4	At Ludlow the children are sent to the national school, and at the other house at Leintwardine they are instructed by a pauper, who has been a glover. A central house, however, is in the course of erection, when a better arrangement will be effected, if indeed the numbers will admit it.
Madeley . . .	9	4	The governor and matron assisted by two of their children. The former has been a colour-serjeant in the army.
Newport . . .	5	7	A pauper, and the governor's niece; not having received any special previous instruction.
Shiffnal . . .	. .	3	An old widow, a pauper, who teaches reading and needlework only. Two boys of nine years of age are stated to be too old to go to this widow, and are refused admittance to the national school at Shiffnal, because they are not parishioners, and the Union does not subscribe to the school.
Wellington . .	14	8	The children are placed in a separate workhouse, and obtain such instruction as the governor (who is also a relieving officer) and his wife, who is matron, can afford them. The governor was a serjeant in the army.
Wem	19	4	The schoolmistress is the wife of the relieving officer. There is no schoolmaster appointed.

To remedy this state of inefficiency, and to procure those advantages which must necessarily have resulted from a more enlarged management, the Aitcham Union sent circulars to the neighbouring ones in the county, offering to take the boys upon such terms as would have justified unitedly the engagement of capable instructors. Had this plan succeeded, the Ellesmere guardians were equally prepared to have instituted a similar course with reference to the girls. I regret, however, to add, that notwithstanding my earnest anxiety to effect this arrangement, in not a single instance was I successful. The reasons that were assigned were various. The principal ones, however, were, that the guardians had no security for the permanence of the system—that they had no control over their children in a foreign workhouse—and, I fear, in some instances, the apparent economy of their present course of *imperfect* or rather of *no* instruction, may have operated in the minds of some of them, when compared with the increased expense which might have attended this new proposal.

I can only add that, as far as my experience has led me to a conclusion, nothing short of a legislative enactment will ever effect this desirable object.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

To the Poor Law Commissioners,

WILLIAM DAY.

TABLE A, (Referred to in Mr. Day's Report.)

SHROPSHIRE UNION SCHOOLS, 1838.

UNION.	Total Number of Children.	No. and Ages of Boys in the Work-houses capable of Instruction.														No. and Ages of Girls in the Work-houses capable of Instruction.														No. of Children placed out from the Workhouses as Servants or as Apprentices		Total Number of Children incapable of Instruction.
		Ages.														Ages.														Boys.	Girls.	
		Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.													
																				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
Atcham	31	26	57	1	1	2	2	5	5	4	5	4	1	..	30	..	1	2	4	4	6	1	3	..	1	22	52	5	4	
Bridgnorth	19	24	43	2	1	4	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	14	..	2	2	2	2	5	..	..	..	2	..	1	16	30	13	2
Church Stretton	6	3	9	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	2	9
Cleobury Mortimer	11	9	20	..	..	2	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	9	..	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	16	4	1
Clun	17	10	27	..	1	1	1	2	4	3	1	..	..	12	..	1	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	17	10	2
Drayton	16	8	24	..	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	..	12	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	7	19	4	5
Ellesmere	37	24	61	..	1	1	3	3	2	4	2	5	2	3	31	..	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	12	48	13	5		
Ludlow	15	5	20	..	2	1	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	10	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	6	9
Madeley	13	9	22	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	1	1	1	9	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	13	9	1
Newport	10	10	20	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	5	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	4	12	2	2
Shiffnal	6	3	9	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	6	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	9	8	8	8
Wellington	14	9	23	..	3	1	4	1	2	1	1	..	1	14	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	8	22	1	3
Wem	23	5	28	..	3	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	19	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	4	23	5	7
Totals	218	145	363	3	8	17	16	22	19	20	15	16	5	5	176	..	6	5	8	13	13	17	15	9	6	6	4	106	262	62	58	

No. 6.

COPIES of some of the Petitions, Addresses, and Resolutions, &c., which have been received relative to the Working and Effects of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

A.—PETITIONS to both Houses of Parliament.

At a specially-convened meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Hoxne Union, in the county of Suffolk, on Monday, 13th February, 1837, petitions to Parliament (of which the following is a copy) were agreed upon and signed by a very large majority of the guardians.

The humble Petition of the Guardians of the Poor of the Hoxne Union, in the county of Suffolk, sheweth—

That your petitioners view with deep concern and regret the exertions which have of late been made in various parts of the kingdom to throw obstacles in the way of the operations of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and to bring into disrepute with the public those who are concerned in carrying its provisions into effect, particularly its chief functionaries, the Commissioners: that your petitioners also have further cause to lament that statements, founded neither on correct representations of facts, nor on a right understanding of the true principles of the Act, are promulgated, not only by a portion of the press, but by speeches made at public meetings, tending to agitate the poorer classes and influence public opinion against the measure.

That the many and great benefits which have already resulted from the operation of the New Poor Law in the Hoxne Union, not only to the rate-payers, but to the poor themselves, have caused your petitioners to entertain opinions completely at variance with those so industriously attempted to be propagated at the present period.

That the conviction of your petitioners, as respects the beneficial operation of this measure, is founded upon the following facts:—

That the average annual expenditure of the parishes comprised in the Hoxne Union, during the three years preceding its formation, amounted to 19,930*l*. That the total expenditure of the Union, during the first year since its formation (including a heavy expense incurred in the migration of poor persons to the manufacturing districts), did not exceed 12,000*l*.

That this reduction has not been accomplished by causing the aged and infirm, or the sick, to suffer any privation, but by carefully investigating the cases of applicants for relief, detecting imposition, and gradually but firmly withdrawing all out-door relief from the able-bodied pauper.

That, previous to the formation of this Union, there were usually, in the winter months, upwards of 800 labourers without employment receiving out-door relief in the several parishes. That, in the course of the first quarter after the adoption of the workhouse system in this Union, viz., the quarter ending 25th March, 1836, 52 able-bodied persons accepted temporary relief within the Union workhouse. That, at the present period, there are but four able-bodied men within its walls; and that the whole of this class, with those exceptions, are now main-

taining themselves and their families by their own industry, instead of, as heretofore, frequenting the tavern and the beer-shop, and receiving the wages of idleness at the parish pay-table.

That the aged and infirm are in many instances receiving a greater amount of relief; and, in cases of sickness and accident, the pauper obtains more minute attention and more efficient assistance under the provisions made by this Board than under the old system.

That your petitioners regard with peculiar satisfaction the great moral improvement which the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act is gradually effecting in the habits and conduct of the working classes, and the change from idleness and improvidence to industry and forethought which it has already produced.

That your petitioners cannot but strongly express to your Honourable House their sense of the advantage and assistance they have derived, as a Board, from the guidance and control of the Poor Law Commissioners, and of the importance of supporting them in the discharge of their arduous duties.

That the authority vested in the Commissioners secures uniformity of proceeding throughout the various districts of the kingdom, and affords a protection against inexperience or mismanagement on the part of the guardians, whilst the weight that must attach to the judgment of persons holding stations of such vast public responsibility, divested of local interests and prejudices, secures an unexceptionable tribunal of reference and appeal in all cases of difficulty or difference of opinion.

Your petitioners, therefore, deeming it their bounden duty (as far as the weight of their testimony may have influence) to counteract the clamorous hostility of the opponents of the law by this expression of their sentiments, do humbly pray that your Honourable House will assent to no alteration, either in principle or detail, which may tend in the smallest degree to impair the efficiency of a measure fraught with such good and important results, not only to the community at large, but especially to the poor themselves.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY OWEN,

(Guardian *ex-officio*), Chairman.

WILLIAM FRENER,

Vice-Chairman, and 28 Guardians.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled;

The humble Petition of the undersigned Guardians of the parish of Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, sheweth—

THAT the period of one year, for which your petitioners were elected to administer the New Poor Law, having now expired, they feel it due to the measure to state the result of their experience, and to pray your Honourable House accordingly.

That the said law has been in operation, in the extensive parish of Camberwell, during the space of two years and a half; that previously, a large number of the able-bodied poor were maintained out of the parish funds,—they not caring to work, and the overseers having no power to withhold relief; that these persons having, under the au-

thority of the new law, been refused their former allowances, betook themselves to their own resources, and are now most of them still in this parish, maintaining themselves and their families by their own honest industry, and presenting the most marked contrast between what they used to be and what they are, both as to morals and as to comfort.

That, in the last two years preceding the introduction of the law into the parish, 46 illegitimate children became chargeable; in the two succeeding years, 10 only.

That, through the facilities afforded by the new law, in classifying the inmates of the workhouse, and separating the aged who are past labour from those who are able to contribute towards their own maintenance, the comfort of the former, as well as order among all, are more effectually provided for. It is true, in the general classification, which includes the sexes, husband and wife are kept apart; but this is no new feature in the present law, it having been as unavoidable under the old as it is under the new system; and for this plain reason, that decency requiring that the same room should have no other occupants but the man and his wife, there would be no limits to the size of a workhouse affording separate apartments to every married couple; and, in fact, the only difficulty which your petitioners have had to contend with on this point is the unwillingness of married parties to go into the workhouse together, men and women constantly desiring to be admitted or discharged, one without the other.

That the reduction in the rates has been in proportion to the moral good effected, a diminution of more than one-half having taken place. That, however, it appears to your petitioners that the law intended this consideration to be quite secondary to the moral improvement of the poor; and that, acting on this principle, your petitioners have found the financial benefit to follow as a matter of course.

That, upon the whole, since the introduction of the New Poor Law into the parish of Camberwell, the state of the neighbouring poor has in every sense greatly improved; which circumstance, coupled with the financial results, induces your petitioners to approach your Honourable House, and to pray that your Honourable House will not consent to any alterations affecting the principles of a measure which, at a greatly-lessened cost to the rate-payer, affords on the one hand, to the necessitous poor, such ample protection as, under the old defective system, they could not be sure of, and tends, on the other, to reform habits of idleness in the able-bodied, and to restore such persons to the character and condition of independence.

And your petitioners, &c.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled;

The humble Petition of the Guardians of the Poor of Haverfordwest Union, in the town and county of Haverfordwest, and in the county of Pembroke.

Respectfully Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners entered upon their duties, and have continued

to fill them under the deepest conviction that the first of those duties pointed to the protection from want of the aged and the impotent ; that the next instructed them by gradual alterations from the former system, by steadiness and uniformity of purpose, to show to the able-bodied labourers that their duties and their interests are the same, and that both alike admonish them that there exists no human means of releasing them from reliance on their own labour as the means of support, or from the consequences of their own misconduct or improvidence.

That the law shields all our fellow-creatures from destitution ; but whilst it protects even the abandoned and dissolute from want, it leaves not unprotected those from whose hard earnings by labour and industry the poor-rate must be created, by testing the actual condition and sincerity of those who seek to live by the produce of the labour of others, and not by that of their own.

That there really does exist no power or authority under the new law, which was not possessed under the old law, since the time of Queen Elizabeth, with the material difference of the former having been for all practical purposes exercised in secret, without uniformity and without that regularity of system which enabled those clothed with authority to exercise efficient control, and impose effectual responsibility as a guard against the fraud and corruption which was the necessary consequence of such administration, and by which the rate-payers became the least, but the poor the greatest sufferers.

That the consequences of a perversion of the words and spirit of the statute of the 43d of Elizabeth, from neither of which can be gathered the intention of the legislature to bestow relief on the able-bodied but in return for labour, had at length made it apparent that we had put a construction upon the law which never could have been intended, since its operation had partially, and soon would universally, have led to the exhibition of a physical impossibility.

That could the Poor Law Amendment Act and the Regulations of the Commissioners issued under its authority have been, but by the most weak or wicked interpretation, construed into the possibility of converting Boards of Guardians throughout the kingdom, composed of independent gentlemen and intelligent farmers into instruments of injustice and oppression, such a law and such regulations would have found no advocates, and no instruments in your petitioners ; it is the reverse of duties that would have degraded them, that your petitioners for more than fifteen months have had to perform : they have read the law very differently from (fortunately) the few who would cast upon them reproach ; but whilst the law protects the rate-payer from fraud and the poor from oppression, your petitioners have learned, from abundant experience, that to delude the poor is not to befriend them : they have used their best endeavours to carry out the principles of the law, and the rules and regulations of the Central Board of Commissioners, whom that law for the best purposes has clothed with authority, and by the exercise of which, under their responsibility, uniformity is preserved.

Your petitioners respectfully submit, that to all reasonable minds the benefits which have already been conferred upon the community at large, afford a sufficient refutation of the calumnies with which the law

and the Commissioners are assailed: where the working classes are become more distinguished for sobriety and less improvident, and where the degraded pensioner upon the parish purse becomes the honest maintainer of himself and family—where funds hitherto destined in a considerable degree to the support of the idle who toiled not, can now be applied by the payment of wages to productive labour, it might reasonably have been hoped that the loud and incessant clamour of those might have ceased who bury in oblivion all the fraud and all the scenes of misery, of vice and destitution, which were to be seen before the present act came into operation—who advocate only the accommodation of the pauper, but who never by any chance allude to the poverty of those who have to pay, and who carefully abstain from adverting to the fact, that of any given number rated to the relief of the poor, a considerable proportion will be found to be upon the verge of pauperism themselves. That in numerous cases in the principality, the small farmers will be found to submit to privations unknown to the mendicant and pauper, and that in all cases where the farms of such persons are cultivated by themselves and their children, and where any portion of the rate to which they contribute is paid directly or indirectly in aid of labour, such small farmers are virtually taxed to pay the labourers of their wealthier neighbours. All this the opposers of the law studiously avoid to touch upon.

That the beneficial effects of the measure your petitioners have witnessed with satisfaction: the aged and impotent have almost in every case had their allowance increased, and even in this early stage of the application of the law, with the expense necessarily attending the formation of the Union, the rates are reduced 20 per cent.

For these benefits your petitioners are mainly indebted to the indefatigable zeal, ability, and industry of Mr. Clive, the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, by whose able assistance, joined to their best endeavours, to give effect to the humane and beneficial spirit of the law, it has been the anxious wish of your petitioners to render themselves in truth the guardians of the poor.

That at a time, when not only the law, but the Commissioners and Boards of Guardians are assailed with unceasing hostility by those, some of whom at least have far different objects than the interests of the poor, your petitioners have felt themselves called upon to record their opinion of the wisdom and humanity of the law.

Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray—That in the consideration of any amendment of the Poor Law that may be suggested to your Honourable House, you will be pleased not to abandon any of the principles, nor materially alter any of the leading provisions of that great and salutary measure.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(Signed)

H. LEACH, *Chairman.*

THOMAS MARTIN, } *Vice-Chairmen.*
GEO. ROCH, Jun. }

and 64 Guardians.

B.—PETITIONS to the House of Lords.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Board of Guardians of the Camelford Union, in the county of Cornwall,

Humbly sheweth—

THAT the Union of Camelford is composed of fourteen parishes, containing a population of about seven thousand inhabitants, scattered over an extensive area.

That from its peculiar and isolated situation, being bounded on the north-west by the Atlantic and separated by a considerable distance from the remote towns which give names to their several Unions, the Poor Law Commissioners, with their usual regard to the interests and prosperity of the inhabitants of each district, deemed it advisable to declare that the parishes immediately surrounding the lonely town of Camelford should be united, and a Board of Guardians appointed to administer the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Your petitioners acknowledge that by this local arrangement they have received those advantages which invariably accrue to any class of people possessing the power of managing their own affairs.

Your petitioners also state that with the liberal support of the Central Board of Poor Law Commissioners, but particularly with the advice and general aidance of the Assistant Commissioner, William John Gilbert, Esquire, they have succeeded in carrying the first principles of the Poor Law Amendment Act into active operation; and they are convinced that since the introduction of the new system among them a general improvement has been effected, not only in the demeanour and character of the labourers and paupers, but in the legal and equitable distribution of the poor-rates, and in the whole management of all matters relating to parochial business; and your petitioners also add that, in the event of no saving being effected (but which they believe will ultimately be the case), they still would testify their unqualified approbation of the improved administration of the Poor Laws.

Your petitioners further state that no workhouse at present exists within their Union, without which they deem it impossible to effect a reduction in the expenditure to any considerable amount; but the character of their Union, the smallness of their population, and the limited accommodation which the class of paupers in their Union would require have hitherto restrained their operations in the settlement of this most important part of the Act.

And your petitioners further state that they are very anxious to share in the benefits which have been proved to result from the test of the workhouse system properly applied, without incurring such an enormous increase of expenditure as would inevitably ensue should they be obliged to erect a central house within their own Union.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House will vest in the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales such additional powers as will enable them to consolidate two or more Unions for the purpose of erecting a central workhouse for their mutual accommodation and use.

(Signed)

THOMAS P. ROSEVEAR, Chairman,
and 15 Guardians.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in
Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Guardians of the Cosford Union, in the
County of Suffolk.

Sheweth—

THAT your petitioners have had practical experience of the working of the Poor Law Amendment Act nearly three years, and have found its operation beneficial to a degree which the results alone could have made credible to all classes within the Union.

That if a comparison could be fairly instituted, they believe the benefits conferred upon the labouring population by the altered system to have been at least equal to those which have been derived to the rate-payers.

That your petitioners are convinced that what are called the objectionable clauses of the Poor Law Amendment Act do not properly deserve that appellation.

That with respect to bastardy, although your petitioners would be glad to see the seducers of female chastity duly punished in proportion to the moral nature of their offence, they are, nevertheless, convinced that a return to the legal punishment of such offenders would tend to the increase of illegitimacy greatly more than to its suppression.

That your petitioners would rejoice in any mode which could be safely adopted for perpetuating comfort to aged persons when adverse circumstances compel them to take refuge in the workhouse; but your petitioners are of opinion that the Poor Law Commissioners have acted wisely and consistently with their duty in discouraging the cohabitation of all married persons within the walls of a workhouse.

That your petitioners would be much disheartened in the discharge of their duty, if they were deprived by law of any portion of the support which the Poor Law Commissioners are now enabled to afford them.

That your petitioners would regard with great dismay any disposition in the legislature to bring back the administration of the Poor Laws to anything at all resembling their late unfortunate state of abuse and confusion. They are more especially fearful of any proposition for requiring overseers to afford work to paupers, before the exhibition of the workhouse test; since experience has shown that work cannot, by any possibility, be found them by overseers, although more recent experience has satisfactorily proved that the labourers can procure it for themselves.

Your petitioners, therefore, earnestly beseech your Right Honourable House not to alter the Poor Law Amendment Act in any of its important parts, until time shall have been given to the whole country thoroughly to understand and judge of its value.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed by 32 Guardians, including five *ex officio*.

C.—PETITIONS to the House of Commons.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Board of Guardians of the Camelford Union, in the county of Cornwall.

Humbly sheweth—

THAT shortly after the Union of Camelford was declared, the pauperized labourers displayed open and violent opposition to the introduction of the new system into this part of Cornwall, and many interested individuals of all ranks in society covertly fomented and encouraged an active hostility to the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Your petitioners also state that, notwithstanding this strenuous and illiberal hostility, they have succeeded in carrying the first principles of the Poor Law Amendment Act into operation, and have, in a great measure, baffled and frustrated the evil and malicious intentions, not only of the parties encouraging such resistance, and therefore interested in its violence and duration, but also of those misguided individuals who had ignorantly become their instruments in opposing the formation of this Board.

And your petitioners further state, that they are convinced, even from the short trial which has been made of the new system in the Camelford Union, that it will eventually become a measure of vast and important advantage to it, and that its general effect will be to compel the idle to become industrious and the careless to become attentive. That it will teach the female part of our population the value of chastity, and that it will raise the labouring classes from their indolent, depressed, and degraded condition into which the old system has plunged them, and will lay the foundation of comparative prosperity to the farmer by improving the independent, moral, and religious character of his labourers, and by reducing the rates, which have been ruinous and oppressive.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly hope that your Honourable House will not consent to any alteration, either as it regards the principles or the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, until it shall be discovered, by a more general and particular experience of its enactments, that any such amendments are absolutely required.

The humble Petition of the Board of Guardians of the Southmolton Union, in the county of Devon.

Sheweth—

THAT the Southmolton Poor Law Union has been formed somewhat more than two years, and comprises 29 parishes, with a population of about 18,900 souls. That the annual expenditure for the relief of the poor has been reduced from 8,653*l.* to 7,213*l.*, being a saving of one-sixth (*viz.* 1,439*l.*), although, during the last year, the destruction by fire of an old workhouse, and the consequent necessity of occupying two other parochial workhouses with full establishments, and the erection and furnishing of a new one, have materially increased the expenses of the Union.

That the above saving has been effected without cruelty or injustice to any portion of the poor; and whilst the able-bodied have been compelled to labour, the sick have been better attended to, and the old and infirm have been in general more liberally and equitably relieved than they were under the old system.

That the enactments respecting bastardy have greatly reduced the applications on that head within the Union, and your petitioners are firmly convinced that this reduction has not, as was apprehended by the opponents of these enactments, been accompanied within this district by any increase, nor indeed any instance of the dreadful crime of infanticide; but the result has been the commencement of habits of greater chastity among that class of females, who, in many cases, were rather gainers than losers by its violation before the introduction of the present law, though the time it has been in operation does not yet allow of any great alteration in this respect.

That seeing the attacks which from some quarters have been made on the conduct of the Poor Law Commissioners, your petitioners are impelled by a sense of justice to bear testimony to the wise and humane spirit in which (so far as has fallen under their notice) the powers of that Board have been exercised, and in which their instructions in all the concerns of this Union have been executed by their assistant commissioner, Mr. Gilbert.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that in the consideration of any amendments of the Poor Law that may be suggested to your Honourable House, you will be pleased not to abandon any of the principles, nor materially to alter any of the leading provisions of that great and salutary measure.

(Signed)

EBRINGTON, *Chairman.*

H. W. KARSLAKE, *Vice-chairman.*
and 23 Guardians.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Land-owners, Manufacturers, Tradesmen, and Ratepayers of the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford,

Sheweth—

THAT, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent (containing a population of upwards of 40,000, principally engaged in the manufacture of china and earthenware), the Act passed in the 4th and 5th years of the reign of his late Majesty William IV., intituled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor," has now been in operation for nearly two years, under the management of a Board of Guardians, constituted in the mode directed by the orders of the Poor Law Commissioners, which your petitioners deem a most salutary improvement in the mode of electing parochial authorities.

That, however great may have been the difficulties which the Board of Guardians had to encounter on the first introduction of a new system of laws on this most interesting and important subject, their labours have been very greatly lessened, and their operations eminently facilitated, by the wise, judicious, and well-digested rules and orders,

concocted and laid down by the Poor Law Commissioners; and, whatever difference of opinion there may be amongst individuals as to the policy or humanity of some of the provisions of the Act, your petitioners are satisfied, and they ground their opinion upon the positive and practical advantages that have already arisen from the measure in this parish, that in its general principles the Act is calculated, when put in extended operation throughout the country, to produce lasting benefits to all classes, and to the community at large, by affording relief to the aged, infirm, and really necessitous, by eradicating from society the baneful influence arising from the habits of the idle, dissolute, and able-bodied paupers, who can now no longer be supported in their vicious practices, and, moreover, by effecting a great permanent improvement in the moral character of the labouring poor.

Your petitioners further most respectfully state to your Honourable House that, by the operation of the Act in this parish, and under the improved system of management induced by the rules and directions of the Poor Law Commissioners, order and regularity have been introduced in the administration of the parochial affairs, the officers are become responsible, which they were not before, the rates have been better collected and considerably reduced, the poor are examined in detail and better provided for, impositions are detected, and the cases of real distress relieved, partly in money, and partly in bread, and your petitioners have the best founded reasons for anticipating still more beneficial results.

Your petitioners therefore, being deeply impressed with a conviction of the policy and beneficial tendency of the Poor Law Amendment Act, have seen, with surprise and concern, that prejudices exist against it, which your petitioners are convinced are unfounded, and which are carried so far by the indiscreet zeal of parties as to excite petitions to your Honourable House for a total repeal of the Act, cannot help deprecating such attempts, and most humbly pray your Honourable House not to repeal the same, but to make only such amendments therein as the experience already acquired of its practical efforts may have suggested, and as to your wisdom may seem meet and expedient.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the Board of Guardians for the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners have read with regret a petition to your Honourable House from certain individuals, residents of the town and vicinity of Leicester, in which statements are made against the principle of the Poor Law Amendment Act, which your petitioners conceive are calculated to produce an erroneous impression in some parts of the kingdom where the Poor Law Amendment Act has not yet been brought into operation.

That your petitioners have carefully observed the working of the

Poor Law Amendment Act in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, containing a population of upwards of 40,000, during the last two years, a period of unexampled difficulty, occasioned by an extensive turn-out of the workmen, and the subsequent depression of trade to an extent never known in this district at any former period.

That your petitioners can bear their candid testimony that the administration of the Poor Law, whether by overseers or a select vestry, in this parish, up to the period of the introduction of the Poor Law Amendment Act, has been attended with an increasingly lavish expenditure, occasioned by extensive out-door relief, partly arising from fear or favour, and which was rapidly extinguishing all independent feeling amongst the workmen, by inducing them to rely upon parochial relief as a kind of annuity provided for them, and thus leading to improvidence and neglect of their parents by those who might without difficulty have provided for their own wants and have administered to the necessities of their relatives.

That in the opinion of your petitioners the principle of the Poor Law Amendment Act in its operation will be found not only beneficial to the paupers, but also to the rate-payers at large, by giving them the free choice of those who are to carry out its provisions ; as a necessary consequence of which, individuals will generally be selected who, from their character and station in society, will afford the best guarantee that, whilst the poor are properly taken care of, the important duty of leading them to provide for their own wants by prudent economy in the time of youth and prosperity will be constantly kept in view.

That your petitioners are sensible that a transition from a state of dependence, which the old system of Poor Laws had necessarily produced amongst a large portion of the working classes, by teaching them that their wants would be supplied without any effort on their part to provide against the time of need, to a system which strikes at the root of an evil that would have ultimately pauperised nearly the whole of the industrious part of the community, cannot have failed to produce disappointment in those who had confidently expected to receive out-door relief with the same facility as heretofore ; but your petitioners can at the same time bear their testimony that the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act in this parish has been attended with the most salutary effect, in leading the working class to see that it is not only their duty, but essential to their comfort and happiness, to depend upon their own honourable exertions for support rather than upon parochial relief ; that the really indigent poor have been provided for in a manner as to leave no doubt upon the minds of candid persons of the efficiency of the present system when compared with the uncertainty of the administration of the old Poor Law. That whilst your petitioners conceive the securing the proper provision to the really indigent, and the cultivation of those feelings of honourable independence among the working classes, to be the most important object to be accomplished, they are not insensible to the advantages conferred upon the rate-payers generally in the alleviation of the burdens which have pressed so heavily upon many persons struggling to be above parochial relief, a fact which is evidenced in this parish by a diminution of 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. during the two years that the Poor Law Amendment Act has been in

operation as compared with the two years prior to its introduction, and with a prospect of still further reduction with an average trade.

That your petitioners notice with surprise the statements in the petition from Leicester against the Poor Law Amendment Act, alleging that its tendency is to increase crime and lower the value of labour; your petitioners, on the contrary, believe that the spirit and natural tendency of the Poor Law Amendment Act is to convince the labouring classes that by prudent economy in the time of prosperity they may place themselves in a state of honourable independence in society, with the consciousness that they are respected for so doing, and instead of depending upon a precarious relief from parochial funds, which your petitioners conceive has a debasing influence upon the mind when sought for as a permanent part of their support, generally leading those who receive it to prefer idleness and abject poverty to comfort secured by their own exertions; and your petitioners as firmly believe that few, if any, causes have tended to unsettle the value of labour more than the improvidence which such a state of dependence under the old system of Poor Laws naturally produced in the country at large, and more especially in manufacturing districts, by leading many to accept employment upon terms which inflicted a severe and often permanent injury upon that portion of the community who had been more provident, and who would have waited till the depression in trade had passed over, and business resumed its proper course; but which desirable object the necessities and improvidence of a portion of their fellow workmen has often prevented, and thus inflicted an injury, not only upon themselves, but others.

That whilst your petitioners desire to confine themselves to an approval of the principles contained in the Poor Law Amendment Act, and not to interfere with what may be considered as having no reference to the same, they cannot but notice a further most important and to them alarming statement in the petition from Leicester against the said Act, viz., that even under the most favourable circumstances of business, and with full employment, the operatives in Leicester and its vicinity could not earn more than 9s. per week; and that so large a number as 6,000 or 7,000 had been accustomed, upon any depression of trade, to seek for and depend upon parochial relief; that this state of things, in the opinion of your petitioners, demands the most careful investigation, in order to ascertain the cause which prevents even the most prudent and industrious from making provision against a time of need, occasioned by the interruption of trade: your petitioners conceiving, that by the accomplishment of such a just and benevolent object, there would be no longer any occasion for the operatives of Leicester to depend upon parochial relief, either under the old or new system, except in cases of real indigence and inability to sustain themselves by labour.

In conclusion, your petitioners can conscientiously bear testimony to the anxiety manifested by the Poor Law Commissioners to attend with promptness to any suggestions and inquiries which the Board of Guardians of the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent have, from time to time, made to them, and the readiness which any request suggested by peculiar circumstances has been complied with when not contrary to

the spirit of the Poor Law Amendment Act ; and that your petitioners, so far from regarding such Commissioners as being vested with irresponsible power, in opposition to the intentions of the legislature, consider the power given to such Commissioners as absolutely necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act, and that it has been exercised by them with judgment and sound discretion.

Your petitioners, therefore, being, from experience, the best test of truth, deeply impressed with a conviction of the salutary principles of a measure which, at a greatly reduced cost to the rate-payers, affords, on the one hand, ample provision and protection for the really necessitous poor, and tends, on the other, to reclaim the able-bodied from habits of idleness, by restoring them to the condition and character of independence, humbly pray that, whenever the said Poor Law Amendment Act may be reconsidered by your Honourable House, such alterations and amendments only may be introduced as more extended experience shall suggest, and that it may continue to have a fair and candid trial of its adaptation to the wants of the country.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM DUNBAR, Bart., *Chairman*,
RICHARD PRATT, *Vice-Chairman*,
and 18 Guardians.

D.—ADDRESSES to the Right Honourable Lord John Russell,
RESOLUTIONS, &c.

To the Right Honourable the Lord John Russell, Her Majesty's
Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

My Lord,

As Guardians of the Poor Law Union, containing the town of Uttoxeter and sixteen circumjacent parishes in the counties of Stafford and Derby, we beg to express our most decided opinion in favour of the general principle of the Poor Law Amendment Act. Comparing the circumstances of this part of the kingdom with those of the more southerly counties, there was not, in the first instance, so strong an anxiety felt for so extensive an alteration in the Poor Law as took place in the year 1834. We perceived, however, that by the pernicious and destructive method of administering indiscriminate relief, the mischief was daily extending, and a thorough investigation of the manner in which the funds raised for the relief of the poor in this neighbourhood were distributed, afforded ample proof that we needed considerable amendment and correction. We applaud the intent of the 43rd of Elizabeth, and are desirous of expressing our anxiety and determination to uphold and support the aged, the infirm, and the really destitute ; but are resolved to throw every impediment in the way of the idle, the profligate, and the dissolute ; and we are not aware of any surer means of effecting such purposes than by adhering strictly to the enactments of the Poor Law Amendment Act ; and which we feel convinced can only be beneficially maintained and carried into full operation by the superintending authority of a Board of Commissioners as at present constituted, by whose judgment and discrimination proper rules and regula-

tions have been, and may continue to be disseminated, which insure an universal practice, preventing favouritism and injudicious interference on the one hand, or cruelty and oppression on the other. Actuated by these sentiments, we earnestly hope that your Lordship and the Government will give your most strenuous opposition to any alteration in the law which may impair its efficacy, or be the means of reverting to a system which was hurrying the bold peasantry of England into a mass of degraded paupers.

We are, my Lord, &c. &c.

(Signed) THOMAS COLTON SHEPPARD, *Chairman*,
WATERPARK, }
ROBERT BLURTON, } *Vice-Chairmen*,
and 15 Guardians.

To the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Home Department, &c. &c.

THE Guardians of the Foleshill Union, in the county of Warwick, assembled in their board-room the 23rd day of May, 1838 (specially convened by due notice), feel it incumbent on them to report to your Lordship, and they have much satisfaction in stating, that the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act have been carried into execution in this Union from the month of December, 1836, to the present time, with the greatest practical benefit and advantage, not only to those who have to sustain the burden of maintaining the destitute poor, but to the various objects of parochial relief themselves, whether their necessities have required that relief as inmates of the workhouse or as out-door paupers; and from the experience of upwards of seventeen months which this Board of Guardians has now had of the working of the new Poor Law, they have no hesitation in stating that its operation within their Union has been, and still is, most satisfactory and beneficial, both in a financial point of view, and also in the improved character of that class of persons for whom the legislature has, in its wisdom, provided parochial relief.

This representation of facts, which the Foleshill Board of Guardians are enabled to make, will, perhaps, be considered the more important and satisfactory to your Lordship when they add that the population of the eleven parishes forming their Union, and which amounts to 11,965, is of a mixed character, combining the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing classes of the poor; that the chief employment of the manufacturing class is ribbon weaving, always a fluctuating trade, yielding generally but low wages, and at times affording a very inadequate remuneration for the labour, and but a scanty maintenance of the weavers; yet with all these disadvantages to the successful working of the Poor Law in the Foleshill Union, have the poor rates been decreased from the declared average of the three years previous to the formation of the Union, to the extent of 2700*l.* within the last parochial year, without any diminution of the comforts of the poor, either in or out of the workhouse; and there is every reason to hope and believe that by a steady and firm perseverance in the new and amended

system of administering parochial relief, not only in the Foleshill Union, but in every district of the country where Unions are already, and may hereafter be formed, frauds will be more easily and effectually checked, imposture detected and punished, unnecessary litigation prevented, idleness, drunkenness, and profligacy discouraged, and pauperism much more sensibly diminished, than could possibly be the case under the old law.

It would be presumptuous to attempt to point out to your Lordship the *modus operandi* of the new system, which is so rapidly realizing these salutary improvements, and satisfactory results, the defects of the old, and the advantages of the new law, are now too well known generally, and too familiar to your Lordship, to render any such attempt necessary or expedient.

The guardians of the Foleshill Union are mainly induced to make this report to your Lordship because they have heard with regret the clamorous objections raised, and hostility shown, in various parts of the country, to the introduction of the new Poor Law (especially in the manufacturing districts, where it has been contended that both in principle and detail it is totally inapplicable and unpracticable), and because of the efforts that are now making both in and out of Parliament to prevail upon the legislature to repeal the Act, or to engraft upon it some of the most ruinous provisions of the old laws. They are of opinion that until the objectors are prepared to substitute another law, wiser and sounder in principle, and more practical in efficient detail, the existing law ought to be retained.

They also venture to anticipate that the time is not very remote when the legislature will abrogate the old Unions formed under the 22nd Geo. III. ch. 83 (commonly called Gilbert's Act), and make it obligatory on those parishes, now so united, to join the Unions under the amended law, and thereby make it an uniform national system.

GEORGE WHIDDON, *Chairman*,
GEORGE STARTIN, *Vice-chairman*,
WILLIAM WALE BROWN, *Ditto*,
and seven Guardians.

To the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

My Lord, *Nantwich Union, Cheshire, May, 1838.*

THE Board of Guardians of this Union feels itself called upon to express its satisfaction arising from the experience of one year, in which it has endeavoured to enforce the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

The Board is the more anxious to avow its convictions of permanent good to be derived from the working of the Act, inasmuch as attempts have not been wanting to depreciate, in the minds of the lower orders, a system, which, in the opinion of this Board, is founded on equitable principles, and framed with such due regard to the relation existing between the different classes of the community, that a careful examination of its provisions seems alone necessary to secure to it the approbation of every candid and unbiassed mind.

The Board does not deem it necessary to enter into many details of

the working of the Act in this Union, but to bring before your Lordship this peculiar feature in its formation, that it embraces within its limits a greater space than any Union in this county. The population, consisting of about 31,000, is diffused over an area of 113,135 acres, divided into 86 townships. From this fact the Board is willing to draw a satisfactory inference, that the system contains within it the peculiar property of adaptation to the wants of a diffused agricultural peasantry, as well as to those of a condensed population in a manufacturing district. The Board therefore expresses, with some degree of confidence, its testimony to the operations of the amended law, as shown in the improved condition of the different parties affected by it:—Of the *landlord*, whose property is enhanced in value, in the same proportion as the rates upon it are diminished; of the *tenant*, whose burthens are lightened, and whose situation is greatly improved by being released from the necessity of yielding an unwilling compliance (often extorted through fear, or unworthy motive,) to the renewed importunities of the idle able-bodied pauper; and, lastly, of the *pauper* himself, who, no longer tied down to a servile dependence on the rate-payers in his *own* township, feels himself, if able-bodied, to be thrown on his own resources, yet possessing the means, in the event of sickness or infirmity, of bringing his case, not, as heretofore, before a small tribunal, but before one collected from a wide district, and composed of men whose decisions prove that they do not visit infirmity as a crime, or withhold a seasonable aid from the widow and the orphan, or from the sick and aged poor.

The Board has further the satisfaction of stating that arrangements have been made, and are nearly completed, whereby a workhouse, which existed previous to the Union, has been purchased by the guardians, and enlarged at a moderate expense; and it has great satisfaction in stating that the expectations held out by the Assistant Commissioners have been more than realized by a saving of 40 per cent. in the expenditure of the year ended on the 25th March last.

It is not, however, the cold calculation of pounds, shillings, and pence, which this Board looks at with so much satisfaction (though that is of some moment to many of the rate-payers), but the moral and religious character of the poor, which it hopes to see elevated in the scale of society by strictly carrying into effect the proper classification of the inmates of the workhouse, more particularly as it regards the children, whom the Board considers to be consigned to its peculiar care, regarding them as wards of the public, by whom they have been hitherto greatly neglected.

The Board, in conclusion, expresses its sense of the advantages resulting from the existence of a Central Board unfettered by local prejudices, and guided by fixed and settled rules.

To Richard Digby Neave, Esq. the Assistant Commissioner, the Board tenders the expression of its deep sense of the ability displayed by him in the first exposition of the amended law, and of the zeal and promptitude that have marked his subsequent communications with the Board in its infancy and progress to the present hour.

By order of the Board,

JAMES TOMKINSON, *Vice Chairman.*

At a meeting of the Guardians of the Tamworth Union, held at the Board-room on Saturday, the 3rd day of February, 1838,

Colonel Dickenson in the chair,

It was resolved,—

FIRSTLY. That the gross mis-statements in the public prints, and the unfounded misapprehensions of many estimable persons relative to the Poor Law Amendment Act, render it an imperative duty upon those Boards of Guardians, elected under its provisions, solemnly to state their views of its working as compared with the old practice, and its bearing on the actual comforts and habits of the poor.

Secondly. That, in the opinion of this Board, the individuals heretofore receiving the largest amount of relief were generally the least deserving portion of the labouring classes; and that while, under the new Act, each case of application for parochial assistance is discussed more free from the local prejudices which must frequently have borne upon the pauper under the old system, yet the tests of the truth of statements of destitution which this Board has under the new law been able to apply to such applicants, has unquestionably prevented much imposition, and induced many persons, heretofore reckless and improvident, to rely upon their own industry, instead of falling back upon the forced contributions of their more provident and industrious neighbours.

Thirdly. That the experience of this Board has proved that great numbers of the labouring men, heretofore chiefly dependent upon the poor-rates, have not since the establishment of this Union even made an application for relief, while those who from accident, old age, or any other cause, are unfortunately altogether dependent on their parish for support, have suffered no diminution of comfort and attention in consequence of the change in the administration of the law.

Fourthly. That in the opinion of this Board a most material advantage will accrue to the different parishes of the Union by the new mode of keeping the accounts, and that the great reduction which has taken place in the amount levied for the relief of the poor in this Union (more particularly in its rural districts), notwithstanding an improved mode had obtained previous to the establishment of this Union, is attributable only to the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Fifthly. That notwithstanding considerable difference of opinion in this Board relative to the policy and humanity of the bastardy clauses of the Poor Law Amendment Act, this Board has reason to believe that there is a considerable average reduction in the number of illegitimate births since the establishment of this Union, though they do not consider that they have had at present sufficient information and experience to give a positive opinion upon the point.

Sixthly. That it is the deliberate and full conviction of this Board, from two years' experience of the working of the Poor Law Amendment Act, that if judiciously, humanely, and firmly carried into execution, it is fraught with advantages to the whole community; inasmuch as this Board believes that it will tend to improve the habits and character of the labouring classes, as well as to produce (although this Board considers this the least of its benefits) a considerable reduction of the burden of the rate-payers and an increased attention to those

really destitute, and consequently dependent upon parochial aid for their support.

Seventhly. That this Board consider it due to the Poor Law Commissioners to take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the readiness they have ever exhibited to afford information and give assistance to this Board, whenever it has been found necessary to communicate with them upon matters of difficulty connected with the administration of the law, either directly or through the medium of their Assistant-Commissioner, Mr. Earle, to whom they owe their best thanks for the valuable assistance and great courtesy and attention which the guardians have on all occasions experienced at his hands, and which have justly entitled him to the respect and esteem of the Board.

Eighthly. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Poor Law Commissioners and another to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

(Signed) E. W. DICKENSON, *Chairman.*

Extract from the Minute Book of the Poplar Union, dated 29th March, 1838.

Resolved—That this being the last meeting of the present Board of Guardians, they think it right to record their opinion, that during the past year nothing has occurred which can lessen their satisfaction in thinking that the affairs of the Poplar Union have, in every point of view, been conducted for the comfort and improvement of the poor, and with all practicable economy for the rate-payers.

The Board also think it desirable to record that they have received every attention from the Poor Law Commissioners, who have in no instance exercised any but a judicious superintendence over the affairs of the Union.

JOHN GARFORD, *Chairman.*

REPORT of the Operation and Effect of the Poor Law Amendment Act in the Henley Union.

THE Board of Guardians of the Henley Union, perceiving so much abuse levelled at the Poor Law Amendment Act and its operation, deem it a duty they owe to the legislature and to the public to state their opinion of the Act and its effects, founded upon a result of three years' experience.

Two principal objects were contemplated by the Poor Law Amendment Act: namely, the diminution of the poor-rates and the amelioration of the moral condition of the labouring classes by preventing successful imposition by fraud and idleness. Both these objects have been attained in the Henley Union: the first to be demonstrated in the published tables on the subject, the next in the general acknowledgment that many who formerly depended on the rates for subsistence now entirely support themselves by the produce of their own labour; an

alteration engendered by the encouragement for idleness being taken away.

The Board of Guardians deem it unnecessary to refer to the inefficiency of the old law when the results above stated are the effects of the new enactment. If the saving that has been effected has been accomplished through the instrumentality of oppressive measures, the Board of Guardians would neither boast of its success nor desire its continuance; but when it is found that a just and ample relief has gone hand in hand with economy—that, with a diminution of expenditure, there has been no increase of destitution, the Board are in a condition to show that the two great ends have been accomplished, and are justified in concluding that similar results will be found in all Unions similarly situated and similarly managed.

As other results are said to have followed the operation of the new law in other Unions, the Board of Guardians of the Henley Union are anxious to show in what manner the parishes under their care have benefited by the new Act; and, in this statement, they feel confident it will be seen that the law is capable of fulfilling its intentions. The aged, the infirm, the incapacitated (whether in themselves or in their families), widows with or without families, have never been necessitated to resort to the workhouse—with such exceptions only where isolated cases or their own request demand a departure from such a general rule. Out-door relief, varying in its quality and character, according to the nature of the application, has in all such instances been ordered.

In the case of the able-bodied male labourer under sixty years of age, when applying for assistance, is of necessity relieved by an offer of the workhouse only.

The Board of Guardians have much satisfaction in stating that the classification of the inmates of the workhouse is nearly complete; and they beg to add that such a classification is, in their opinion, necessary to be maintained in large and public institutions like a Union workhouse. Every internal arrangement is adopted by which the health and comforts of the inmates can be promoted and maintained consistently with their situation; the able-bodied male and female paupers do the work of the house, and perform such other labour as may reasonably be required from them; schools are established for the boys and girls, where education combined with religious instruction is bestowed, and great attention is shown to their being taught useful employment. The Board of Guardians are happy to state, that some have by these means been fitted for and enabled to obtain situations.

The Board of Guardians have varied the dietary in individual cases; but they have no reason to think that the diet table in use in their Union is otherwise than sufficient.

With regard to the medical relief afforded in this Union, the Board beg to state that the poor have received it to the full extent and without complaint, and this result the Board attribute to the rule adopted of not allowing large districts to be taken by the same person, by which the poor would be debarred from a facility of application which ought to be allowed them. Such are the effects of the "Poor Law Amendment Act" in the Henley Union, and the Board of Guardians feel that in

expressing their opinion they are also expressing the opinion of the rate-payers in general—that such will be its effects wherever it is properly administered.

Sealed with the Seal of the Guardians of the Henley Union.

May 8, 1838.

Gentlemen,

St. Austell Union, 2nd August, 1838.

THE enclosed statement has been put into circulation in this neighbourhood, and, believing that it may not be altogether unacceptable, I transmit a copy.

The complaints of some individuals, the misrepresentations of others, and the ignorance of a large proportion of our population in reference to the merits of the Poor Law Amendment Act, may, I think, have rendered a local testimony of its successful operation here satisfactory and beneficial.

At the same time, it is to be remembered that what has been done has been accomplished with a *very partial* advantage from a workhouse, and during a year of unparalleled depression in mining, and of total failure in our fisheries.

I believe I may venture to say that the decrease of expenditure is not the result of oppression towards the poor, but a correction of former abuses.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

The Poor Law Commissioners.

J. M. BOYLE, Clerk.

Enclosure

—No. 7.—

LETTER from JAMES CORDER, Esq., Clerk to the Strand Union, relative to the progress of Crime, particularly in reference to Infanticide.

*Strand Union Office, 32, Carey Street,
17th May, 1838.*

Gentlemen,

THE record of crime even in modern times is so imperfect, that it is very difficult to prepare with proper accuracy statistical returns from which comparisons may be made and conclusions safely drawn. Much has been said since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act to lead the public to believe that one of the effects of that law would be, a frightful increase in the crime of infanticide. With a view to confirm or confute this position various returns have been attempted to be procured from coroners, parish officers, and the police; but these returns, even where obtained, have been, it is believed, not sufficiently certain to warrant comparisons or conclusions being drawn from them. It occurred to me with a view to aid in so desirable an investigation, that a careful search of the Sessions Papers which have been for upwards of a century printed under the authority of the corporation of London, and which contain a record of every case tried at the Old Bailey Sessions during that long period might produce results which could be relied on with certainty, and would tend to show whether in the most populous county of England any increase in the murder of bastard children has taken place since the month of August, 1834, the period when the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act commenced.

Before I proceed to show the result of these searches, it may not be irrelevant briefly to advert to the previous and present state of the law on this subject.

The murder of bastard children by the mother was a crime of so frequent occurrence, and was considered so difficult to be proved, even in the time of James the First, that an act was passed in the 21st year of the reign of that monarch which made the concealment of the death of a bastard child an undeniable evidence of murder in the mother, except she could prove by one witness at least that it was actually born dead. The act is intituled, "An Act to prevent the destroying and murdering of Bastard Children," and the preamble of it is as follows:—

"Whereas many lewd women that have been delivered of bastard children, to avoid their shame and to escape punishment, do secretly bury or conceal the death of their children, and after if the child be found dead, the said women do allege that the said child was born dead; whereas it falleth out sometimes (although hardly it is to be proved) that the said child, or children, were murdered by the said women their lewd mothers, or by their consent or procurement." But this law, which was continued by two subsequent acts of Charles I., was considered to savour too strongly of severity, and which was consequently construed most favourably for the unfortunate object of accusation, was repealed, together with an Irish act upon the same subject, by the statute generally called Lord Ellenborough's Act, which was passed in the 43d year of the reign of George III.

This latter act, except as to its repeal of the former, is repealed by the 9th George IV. c. 31, and by the 14th section of which act it is enacted, that if any woman shall be delivered of a child, and shall, by

secretly burying or otherwise disposing of the dead body of the said child, endeavour to conceal the body thereof, every such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, in the common goal or house of correction for any term not exceeding two years; and it shall not be necessary to prove whether the child died before, at, or after its birth. It is likewise provided by this act, that if any woman tried for the murder of her child shall be acquitted thereof, it shall be lawful for the jury by whose verdict she shall be acquitted, to find, in case it shall so appear in evidence, that she was delivered of a child, and that she did by secretly or otherwise disposing of the dead body of such child endeavour to conceal the birth thereof, and thereupon the court may pass such sentence as if she had been convicted upon an indictment for the concealment of the birth.

This provision is in effect nearly the same as that of the 43d Geo. III. c. 58. sec. 3, except that the woman may now be indicted for the concealment as a specific misdemeanor, whereas under the 43d Geo. III. she could only be found guilty of this offence after a trial on an indictment or inquisition for murder. Also by this new act the offence is extended to the concealment of the birth of any child, whether a bastard or not.

From this brief outline of the law upon the subject, it will appear that the crime of infanticide has frequently engaged the attention of the legislature, and that even in the time of James I. the crime was of such frequent occurrence as to call for a special enactment for its prevention by rendering the conviction of offenders less difficult.

The following is the result of an examination of the trials at the Old Bailey Sessions during 64 separate years, and extending over a surface of more than a century :—

NUMBER OF FEMALES indicted for INFANTICIDE at the General Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, held at the Old Bailey in each of the undermentioned years, with the verdicts or results.

	Number Indicted for Mur- der of Bastard Children.	Pleaded Guilty.	Capitally Convicted.	Found Guilty of Conceal- ment of the Birth.	Acquitted on the Ground of Insanity.	Inquisition quashed for want of Formality.	Not Guilty.
1730	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1731							
1732	1	..	1				
1733							
1734	1	..	1				
1735	1	..	1				
1736	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
1737							
1738	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1739							
1740	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1750	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1760	3	..	1	..	..	..	2
1770	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
1780	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
1790							

Number of Females indicted for Infanticide—*continued.*

	Number Indicted for Mur- der of Bastard Children.	Pleaded Guilty.	Capitally Convicted.	Found Guilty of Conceal- ment of the Birth.	Acquitted on the Ground of Insanity.	Inquisition quashed for want of Formality.	Not Guilty.
1800	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
1801	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
1802	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1803	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1804	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
1805	1	..	..	1			
1806							
1807							
1808	1	..	..	1			
1809	2	..	..	2			
1810							
1811							
1812	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1813							
1814							
1815	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1816	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1817	4	..	1	1	..	..	2
1818	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1819							
1820							
1821	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1822	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
1823	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
1824							
1825	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
1826	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1827	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1828							
1829	2	..	..	2			
1830	1	..	..	1			
1831	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
1832							
1833	1	..	..	1			
1834	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1835	3	..	..	..	1	..	2
1836	4	1	1	1	..	..	1
1837	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	60 Indicted.	1 Pleaded Guilty.	7 Capitally Convicted.	12 Guilty of Conceal- ment.	2 Insane.	1 Want of Formality.	37 Not Guilty.

Thus it appears that during the 64 years in question the total number of females indicted for the crime of infanticide was 60, and the verdicts or results were as follow :—

Pleaded guilty	1
Capitally convicted	7
Acquitted on the ground of insanity	2
Inquisition quashed for informality	1
Found guilty of concealment of the birth	12
Not guilty	37

Total indicted . . . 60

Thus it is obvious that infanticide has never, during the last century at least, very deeply stained the annals of crime in the county of Middlesex. It is equally obvious that the crime in question has not increased in that particular county, and when the vast increase which has taken place in the population is duly considered, it is fair to infer the crime in question has actually diminished.

In the year 1750 the population of Middlesex was 641,500; when the last census was taken in the year 1831 it had reached 1,358,200, being an increase exceeding 100 per cent. It should also be observed, that the 4th and 5th Wm. IV. c. 36, intituled "An Act for establishing a new Court for the Trial of Offences committed in the Metropolis," generally known as the "Central Criminal Court Act," received the royal assent on the 25th July, 1834, and came into operation on the 31st of October in the same year, by which the jurisdiction of the Old Bailey Sessions was very considerably extended, and nine parishes in the county of Essex, ten in the county of Kent, and seventeen in the county of Surrey, besides the borough of Southwark, added to it. The parishes and places thus added contained, according to the census of 1831, a population of 467,404 souls, making a total population within the present jurisdiction of the court of 1,825,734 souls, including 109,482 female servants. And yet it is a remarkable fact that with this vast increased population during the year 1837, when the Poor Law Amendment Act had been in operation three years, there was only one case of infanticide tried at the Criminal Sessions of this extensive district, and that ended in an acquittal.

That with an increase of population there is unfortunately an increase of crime in general, is too clearly proved by official and Parliamentary Returns to be denied. Thus it appears that in the seven years ending 1755, the average number of capital convictions in the county of Middlesex was only 61, and in the seven years ending 1762 the average number was only 25; whereas during the seven years 1822—1829, the average number of capital convictions in the county of Middlesex was 163.

That the increase of crime has kept pace with the increase of the population is also apparent from the following table exhibiting the number of

Committals for Crime in the County of Middlesex, during the undermentioned Years :—

1805, 1217	1811, 1482	1817, 2686	1823, 2503
1806, 1133	1812, 1602	1818, 2665	1824, 2621
1807, 1228	1813, 1707	1819, 2691	1825, 2902
1808, 1330	1814, 1646	1820, 2773	1826, 3457
1809, 1443	1815, 2005	1821, 2480	1827, 3381
1810, 1494	1816, 2296	1822, 2539	1828, 3516
			1829, 3567

It is therefore, I venture to submit, clearly evident, that although there has been a vast increase in the population since the year 1730, and although there has been a very considerable increase in committals for crime and in capital convictions, the crime of infanticide has not increased in the most populous district in the kingdom.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. CORDER.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Somerset House, London.

APPENDIX (C.)

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

—No. 1.—

Statement of the Number of Unions formed, with the Agency of each Assistant-Commissioner; the Number of Parishes united; the Population; and the Average Amount of Poor-Rates.

Names of Assistant-Commissioners.	Up to the 4th August, 1838.				
	County.	Number of Unions declared.	Number of Parishes united.	Population.	Total amount of average rates included.
Mr. MOTT . . .	Suffolk . . .	41	218	1,653,444	£. 899,627
„	Wilts . . .		25		
„	Gloucester . . .		35		
„	Middlesex . . .		193		
„	Surrey . . .		139		
„	Somerset . . .		1		
„	Kent . . .		11		
„	Essex . . .		1		
„	Hertford . . .		1		
„	Boards of Guardians	11	.		
Mr. POWER . . .	Hertford . . .	62	68	1,248,196,128	595,030
„	Essex . . .		422		
„	Cambridge . . .		97		
„	Huntingdon . . .		28		
„	Suffolk . . .		7		
„	Norfolk . . .		5		
„	York, W. R. . .		233		
„	Lancaster . . .		368		
„	York, E. R. . .		9		
„	Chester . . .	1	10		
„	Boards of Guardians		.		
Mr. GILBERT . . .	Bucks . . .	37	190	866,880,156	410,790
„	Berks . . .		4		
„	Oxford . . .		4		
„	Herts . . .		1		
„	Surrey . . .		2		
„	Devon . . .		441		
„	Dorset . . .		6		
„	Cornwall . . .		216		
„	Boards of Guardians	2	.		
Mr. GULSON . . .	Berks . . .	45	150	1,571,926,567	416,208
„	Oxford . . .		189		
„	Hants . . .		1		
„	Bucks . . .		10		
„	Gloucester . . .		140		
„	Warwick . . .		21		
„	Wilts . . .		8		
„	Northampton . . .		3		
„	Worcester . . .		30		
„	Nottingham . . .		251		
„	Lincoln . . .		597		
„	Leicester . . .		2		
„	Derby . . .		52		
„	York, W. R. . .		113		
„	Boards of Guardians	1	.		

Names of Assistant-Commissioners.	Up to the 4th August, 1838.					Total amount of average rates included.
	County.	Number of Unions declared.	Number of Parishes united.		Population.	
Mr. WEALE .	Gloucester . . .	36	194	844	807,589	£. 333,338
„	Worcester . . .		159			
„	Hereford . . .		2			
„	Somerset . . .		459			
„	Dorset . . .		3			
„	Wilts . . .		3			
„	Devon . . .		7			
„	Salop . . .		10			
„	Stafford . . .		6			
„	Warwick . . .		1			
Col. A'COURT	Hants . . .	38	280	578	443,872	317,935
„	Wilts . . .		294			
„	Somerset . . .		1			
„	Berks . . .		1			
„	Dorset . . .		2			
Mr. EARLE . .	Northampton . .	33	297	681	618,755	276,207
„	Oxford . . .		2			
„	Bucks . . .		3			
„	Bedford . . .		3			
„	Huntingdon . .		30			
„	Lincoln . . .		1			
„	Warwick . . .		205			
„	Stafford . . .		111			
„	Derby . . .		1			
„	Leicester . . .		5			
„	Gloucester . .		4			
„	Worcester . . .		11			
„	Salop . . .		3			
„	Hereford . . .		5			
Sir F. B. HEAD (resigned Nov. 22, 1835.)	Kent . . .	24	.	346	281,016	270,522
Dr. KAY . . .	Suffolk . . .	14	222	574	290,994	255,504
„	Essex . . .		24			
„	Norfolk . . .		326			
„	Cambridge . . .		1			
„	Boards of Guardians	1
Sir J. WALSHAM	Dorset . . .	28	43	890	526,363	177,463
„	Somerset . . .		2			
„	Northumberland		533			
„	Durham . . .		268			
„	York, N. R. . .		44			
Mr. ADEY . .	Hertford . . .	17	71	296	246,357	173,528
„	Bedford . . .		129			
„	Bucks . . .		13			
„	Huntingdon . .		73			
„	Cambridge . . .		7			
„	Middlesex . . .		3			

Names of Assistant-Commissioners.	Up to the 4th August, 1838.					Total Amount of averagerates included.
	County.	Number of Unions declared.	Number of Parishes united.	Population.		
Mr. HALL . .	Berks . . .	18	45	516	328,097	£. 188,538
„	Oxford . . .		79			
„	Wilts . . .		9			
„	Bucks . . .		2			
„	Huntingdon . .		1			
„	Leicester . . .		255			
„	Northampton . .		25			
„	Warwick . . .		7			
„	Nottingham . .		35			
„	Rutland . . .		47			
„	Derby . . .	1	10			
„	Boards of Guardians					
Mr. HAWLEY .	Sussex . . .	13	146	147	132,401	141,531
„	Surrey . . .		1			
Mr. CLIVE . .	Monmouth . . .	18	143	541	412,876	128,030
„	Hereford . . .		7			
„	Gloucester . . .		10			
„	Glamorgan . . .		159			
„	Brecknock . . .		7			
„	Cardmarthen . .		72			
„	Pembroke . . .		131			
„	Cardigan . . .		12			
Mr. PILKINGTON (resigned Feb. 22, 1836.)	Sussex . . .	12	125	272	159,275	134,012
„	Hants . . .		2			
„	Lincoln . . .		115			
„	Northampton . .		14			
„	Rutland . . .		9			
„	Huntingdon . . .		1			
„	Leicester . . .		6			
Mr. NEAVE .	Chester . . .	14	466	594	337,424	112,154
„	Flint . . .		30			
„	Denbigh . . .		82			
„	Cardarvon . . .		16			
Mr. DAY . . .	Salop . . .	24	214	475	368,522	138,261
„	Stafford . . .		12			
„	Worcester . . .		3			
„	Hereford . . .		9			
„	Monmouth . . .		1			
„	Montgomery . .		47			
„	Denbigh . . .		15			
„	Cardigan . . .		1			
„	Merioneth . . .		35			
„	Flint . . .		9			
„	Anglesey . . .		74			
„	Chester . . .		1			
„	Cardarvon . . .					
Sir E. PARRY . (resigned Feb. 15, 1836.)	Norfolk . . .	10	269	281	123,261	104,262
„	Suffolk . . .		12			

Names of Assistant-Commissioners.	Up to the 4th August, 1838.					
	County.	Number of Unions declared.	Number of Parishes united.	Population.	Total Amount of average rates included.	
Sir E. HEAD, Bt.	Hereford . . .	21	237	517	245,820	101,876
„	Gloucester . . .		3			
„	Worcester . . .		14			
„	Radnor . . .		61			
„	Brecknock . . .		84			
„	Salop . . .		10			
„	Monmouth . . .		2			
„	Cardigan . . .		84			
„	Pembroke . . .		17			
„	Carmarthen . . .	5				
Mr. TUFNELL	Dorset . . .	14	230	289	159,635	88,328
„	Somerset . . .		7			
„	Kent . . .		52			
Mr. REVANS .	York, N. R. . .	22	451	844	310,861	118,040
„	York, E. R. . .		337			
„	City of York . . .		31			
„	Ainsty of the city of York . . .		7			
„	York, W. R. . .		18			
Mr. VOWLES .	Westmoreland . . .	10	109	265	186,991	57,556
„	Lancaster . . .		27			
„	Cumberland . . .		128			
„	Boards of Guardians		1			
Mr. STEVENS .	Leicester . . .	14	7	284	276,043	72,576
„	Berks . . .		3			
„	Gloucester . . .		1			
„	Derby . . .		187			
„	Nottingham . . .		6			
„	Stafford . . .		80			
Col. WADE .	Cambridge . . .	1	9	12	6,019	4,010
„	Essex . . .		1			
„	Norfolk . . .		1			
„	Boards of Guardians		1			
	Total . . .	584	13,560	13,560	11,687,456	5,515,326

—No. 2.—

List of the Unions, with the Names of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Clerk, and Auditor of each respectively.

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
ENGLAND.					
Bedford . . .	Amptill	Rt. Hon. Earl de Grey	T. W. Overman	G. Robinson	C. Austin
"	Bedford	C. L. Higgins	Captain Bell, R.N.	S. Wing	D. G. Adey, Assist. Com.
"	Biggleswade	C. Barnett.	R. Lindell	E. Argles	W. Smith
"	Leighton-Buzzard	Rev. W. B. Worth	S. Reeve	J. Woodman	J. P. Kipling
"	Luton	Marquis of Bute	F. Hamilton	T. E. Austin	C. Austin
"	Woburn	G. Pearce	T. Bennett	W. Cole	R. A. Reddall
Berks. . . .	Abingdon	Rev. N. Dodson	R. C. Latham	R. Ellis	W. Graham
"	Bradfield	W. Stephens	M. G. Thoyts	T. Beale	J. S. Pidgion
"	Cookham	C. Sawyer	E. G. Clayton	W. J. Ward	J. Smith
"	Easthampstead	Marquis of Downshire	{ Sir H. W. Rooke and John Atkins }	C. Cave	Mr. Mellish
"	Faringdon	Visc. Barrington, M.P.	{ Rev. J. F. Cleaver and T. Bennett }	J. Haines	R. W. Crowdy
"	Hungerford	W. H. Halcomb	J. Somerset	W. Rowland	J. Jelfs
"	Newbury	W. Mount	E. W. Gray	J. Tanner	G. Barnes
"	Reading	C. Robinson	J. Boorne	T. G. Curties	J. Fowler
"	Wallingford	Rev. T. J. Killiard	W. Toovey	Hedges and Son	H. T. Birkett
"	Wantage	B. Wroughton	R. Sherwood	W. Ormond	J. Brooks
"	Windsor	T. R. Ward	G. Kimberley	W. C. Long	T. W. Marlin
"	Wokingham	H. Clive	R. J. T. Perkin	J. R. Wheeler	J. Bryan
"	Amersham	W. T. Drake	J. Griffin	T. Marshall	J. Charsley
Bucks . . .	Aylesbury	G. G. Pigott	J. Dell	A. Tindal	T. S. Chapman
"	Buckingham	Sir H. Verney, Bt., M.P.	J. Loveridge	T. Hearn	J. W. Cowley
"	Eton	Major J. Bent	W. Bonsey	C. P. Barrett	J. Charsley
"	Newport-Pagnell	T. B. Gayhurst	W. Price	W. Powell	J. Garrard

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
<i>Bucks</i> —continued	Winslow	{ Sir T. F. Freemantle, Bart., M.P.	J. Hall	D. T. Willis	J. W. Cowley
"	Wycombe	J. G. Tatem	J. Grace	C. Harman	J. Parker
<i>Cambridge</i>	Cambridge	R. Foster, jun.	T. Stevenson	J. Fetch	P. Bays
"	Caxton and Arrington	Earl of Hardwick	Thos. St. Quintin, jun.	H. Mortlock	F. Barlow
"	Chesterton	P. Grain	J. M. Witt	F. Barlow	J. D. Fetch
"	Ely	W. Layton	C. Moseley	W. Marshall, jun.	G. Legge
"	Linton	W. Bryant	Rev. J. Bullen	D. Potter	C. T. Master
"	Newmarket	J. P. Alix	W. Bryant	W. P. Isaacson	H. Rance
"	North Wichford	Rev. A. Peyton	C. Addison	J. Sewall	J. Woodward
"	Whittlesey (B. of G.)	C. Smith	J. Read	J. Peed	H. J. Bellars
"	Wisbeach	Rev. H. Fardell	Rev. R. F. King	W. G. Jackson	W. J. Gapp
<i>Chester</i>	Altrincham	W. Egerton	E. J. Lloyd	C. Poole	J. Goodier
"	Boughton, Great	Marquis of Westminster	{ Rev. W. W. P. Ince and Rev. P. W. Hamilton	T. Parry	C. Dutton
"	Cogleton	R. Wilbraham	R. Wilbraham, jun.	W. Latham	J. Hall
"	Macclesfield	Rev. J. Thomecroft	No return	T. Parrott	S. Higginbotham
"	Nantwich	{ Right Hon. Viscount Camden	Rev. J. Tomkinson and J. Tollemache	J. Broadhurst	R. Parker
"	Northwich	Wt. Hon. Lord Delamere	{ G. Wilbraham and J. H. Harper	T. R. Barker	R. T. Beckett
"	Runcorn	Sir R. Brooke, Bart.	D. Ashley	D. Ashley, jun.	J. Cheshire
"	Wirral	R. Congreve	{ Rev. R. M. Feilden and C. Stealey	J. Mallaby	T. Cottingham
<i>Cornwall</i>	Austell, St.	J. H. Tremayne	Sir J. S. G. Sawle, Bart.	J. M. Boyle	W. C. Kempe
"	Bodmin	Sir J. C. Rashleigh	{ T. J. A. Rebars and N. Kendall	W. R. Hicks	R. Bray
"	Camelford	W. Sloggett	J. Brown	C. C. Hawker	J. C. Beaddon
"	Columb, St., Major	H. Williams	F. Rogers	T. Collins	T. Whitford
"	Falmouth	Sir C. Lemon, Bt., M.P.	J. S. Guys	W. J. Genn	P. V. Robinson
"	Germans, St.	Earl of St. Germans	W. Warmington	E. H. Pedler	J. N. Benett

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
<i>Devon</i> —continued.	Okehampton	C. Pollexfen	Rev. R. Holland	H. Hawkes	J. Tyrrell
"	Plymouth, St. Mary	Viscount Boringdon	D. Roger	N. Lockyer	J. S. Arscott
"	South Molton	Viscount Ebrington	Rev. W. H. Karlake	J. E. J. Richard	C. W. Johnson
"	Tavistock	Sir A. Buller, Knt.	J. Benson	R. Long	J. Philipps
"	Thomas, St.	Earl of Devon	{ S. S. Kekewick and Rev. A. Atterley }	J. G. Bidwell	J. Tyrrell
"	Tiverton	J. N. Fazakerley, M.P.	{ J. Chichester and Rev. J. Spurway }	T. L. T. Rendell	C. W. Johnson
"	Torrington	Lord Clinton	J. H. Furse	W. G. Glubb	C. W. Johnson
"	Totness	J. Parrott, M.P.	Rev. J. W. Bastard	C. Edwards	R. Tucker
<i>Dorset</i>	Beaminster	S. Cox	Rev. G. Cookson	G. Cox	B. Fox
"	Blandford	Lord Portman	M. Fisher	T. Oakley	J. T. King
"	Bridport	H. Weld	J. Pope	J. Pitfield	J. Templer
"	Cerne	J. J. Smith	J. F. Hart	J. Frampton	W. Beach
"	Dorchester	J. Floyer	H. Williams	H. Lock	J. Stone
"	Poole	W. Thompson	E. Elliott	R. H. Parr	J. Barter
"	Shaftesbury	Rev. W. Patteson	H. Cotton	C. E. Buckland	T. B. Chitty
"	Sherborne	J. Goodden	E. Penny	J. P. and J. Y. Melmoth	W. Fooks
"	Sturminster	G. T. Jacob	H. Taylor	C. C. Foot	S. W. Long
"	Wareham and Purbeck	J. C. Fyler	H. Hammond	Bartlett and Filliter	G. Filliter
"	Weymouth	J. Cree	J. Williams	J. Henning	R. C. Phillips
"	Wimborne & Cranborne	H. Bartlett	W. Burt	H. Rowden	W. Low
"	Auckland	H. Stobart	Rev. G. Fielding	W. Trotter	W. Thompson
"	Chester-le-Street	T. Fenwick	C. H. Bainbridge	J. Gray	T. C. Maynard
"	Darlington	J. Allan	J. Beaumont	J. Robinson	T. Christopher
"	Durham	J. Brooksbank	J. Hall	J. O. Hays	T. C. Maynard
"	Easington	R. Burdon	Rev. H. G. Liddell	T. Baker, jun.	T. C. Maynard
"	Gateshead	J. Cowen	W. Rowntree	J. Lowthin	J. Charlton
"	Houghton-le-Spring	Rev. E. S. Thurlow	J. W. Day	W. Archbold	J. R. Legge
"	Lauchester	W. T. Greenwell	R. Ballenry	J. Hutchinson	T. C. Maynard
"	Sedgefield	R. Wright	T. Davison	R. F. Middleton	G. Y. Wall

	South Shields	R. Shortbridge	J. W. Roxby	Rainbridge and Spurrier	
"	Stockton	M. Fowler	J. Grey	H. Emmerson	J. Jackson
"	Sunderland	A. White, M.P.	T. Reed, jun.	Reed and Brunton	J. Balmer
"	Teessdale	Archdeacon Headlam	W. L. Witham	G. Brown	R. Smart
"	Wearside	Rev. W. N. Darnell	G. Crawhall	T. H. Bates	J. Gibson, sen.
<i>Essex</i>	Billericay	T. A. Oates	J. Brewitt	J. V. Penfold	J. J. Crawhall
"	Braintree	Rev. J. P. Wood	J. F. Baines	J. Cunningham	C. C. Lewis
"	Chelmsford	T. Chalk	W. Seabrook	R. Bartlett	F. Smoothy
"	Colchester	G. Stokes	J. Thorogood	F. G. Abell	H. S. Gileon
"	Dunmow	Rev. J. P. H. Chesshyre	J. Barnard	W. T. Wade	G. Chisolm
"	Epping	J. Philley	E. Goodwin	J. Windus	F. Smoothy
"	Halsted	Rev. C. J. Gooch	O. Johnson	O. Hustler	T. Unwins
"	Lexden and Winstree	C. G. Round, M.P.	T. Marshall	W. Howard	D. Sewell
"	Maldon	C. C. Parker	J. Payne	W. Codd, jun.	S. Tillett
"	Ongar	C. Cure	T. Horner	W. Baker	E. Hance
"	Orsett	Rev. T. Hand	S. Westwood	N. Surridge	J. Haslam
"	Rochford	T. Brewitt	G. Wood	M. Comport	T. Bird
"	Romford	W. Pearce	J. Bearblock	E. Griffin	J. Aspland
"	Saffron-Walden	G. G. Wyatt	J. Player	R. D. Thurgood	T. W. Twiford
"	Tendring	J. M. Leake	R. C. Salmon	W. Angel	C. Teissier
"	West Ham	J. Pardoe	W. C. Streatfield	S. Richardson	J. W. Webber
"	Witham	Lord Rayleigh	W. Luard	J. Fisher	J. Fisher
<i>Gloucester</i>	Cheltenham	Rev. C. B. Frye	J. Fisher	E. W. Bates	E. W. Bates
"	Chipping Sodbury	J. Barker	W. Gale	J. H. Blood	J. Lewis
"	Cirencester	J. Cripps, M.P.	D. Bowly	C. Wilson	J. Dowding
"	Clifton	Rev. W. Mirehouse	T. White	J. Bevir	W. Viner
"	Dursley	P. B. Parnell	T. S. Child	R. Mervet	J. Marmont
"	Gloucester	R. H. Carter	J. Burrup	A. Jackson	B. W. Hicks
"	Newent	R. F. Onslow	J. Cadle	J. F. Lessingham	J. Carter
"	Northleach	Rev. W. Price	T. Wells	A. Lauder	S. Wood
"	Stow-on-the-Wold	Rev. F. E. Witts	Robert Reman	F. Herbert	H. Styles
"	Stroud	E. P. Carruthers	W. Capel	G. Pearce	G. R. G. K. Brooks
"	Tetbury	T. H. Kingscote	W. M. Paull	T. Bond	W. W. Kearsey
"	Tewkesbury	J. Longmore	J. Moore	S. Makelyne	J. T. Paull
"	Thornbury	W. J. Ellis	W. Ralph	S. Ricketts	W. Moore
"				R. Scarlett	J. Watts

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
Gloucester—cont.	Westbury-on-Severn	Rev. C. Crawley	S. Coleman	S. R. Strode	S. Wood
"	Wheattharst	H. C. Clifford	R. Martin	Hawker and Fryer	R. M. Stratton
"	Winchcombe	Lord Ellenborough	C. Marshall	D. Trenchard	J. Sandford
Hereford . . .	Bromyard	J. Barney, M.P.	Rev. W. P. Hopton	T. Griffiths	T. W. Davies
"	Dore	E. B. Clive	{ J. L. Scadamore and W. S. Wood }	W. W. Bird	N. Lanwarne
"	Hereford	J. Hopkins	{ W. J. Thornton and R. Smyth }	N. Swarne	J. Fowler
"	Kington	E. Stewart	J. Obrese	B. Bodenham	W. P. Edwards
"	Ledbury	Rev. J. H. Underwood	J. P. Hooper	J. Hughes	T. W. Davies
"	Leominster	E. Evans	T. Edwards	J. Husbands	T. W. Davies
"	Ross	K. Evans	W. Bridgman, jun.	E. M. Davis	J. Edwards
"	Weobly	S. Peplow	Rev. W. E. Evans	F. S. Parker	T. W. Davies
Hertford . . .	Alban's, St.	G. R. Marten	T. Oakley	R. G. Lowe	D. G. Adey (Assist. Com.)
"	Barnet	Rev. T. H. Elwin	Rev. A. Leeson	W. N. Franklyn	E. Tappin
"	Berkhamstead	Rev. D. Jenks	F. J. Moore	W. Smith	J. M. Mills
"	Bishop's Stortford	J. A. Houlton	J. Fairman	J. D. Taylor	W. Wade
"	Buntingford	W. Butt, jun.	R. Surder	C. P. Worthan	T. Burrell
"	Hatfield	Marquess of Salisbury	Wm. Franks	J. H. Binyon	F. Osbaldeston
"	Hemel Hempstead	The Hon. G. D. Ryder	A. Fraser	C. E. Grover	F. Day
"	Hertford	Sir C. E. Smith, Bart.	The Hon. G. F. Hotham	T. Sworden	E. R. Spence
"	Hitchin	Rev. F. Sullivan	T. Hailey	W. Stevens	W. Bentley
"	Royston	H. Hawkins	J. G. Fordham	H. Thuriell	T. Wortham
"	Ware	G. J. Besanquet	D. Hankin	C. R. N. Palmer	G. Moore
"	Waford	N. Hibbert	J. Smith	R. Pugh, jun.	T. Fellows
"	Welwyn	W. Blake	J. Dering	J. Hewlett	D. G. Adey (Assist. Com.)
Huntingdon . . .	Huntingdon	G. Rust	R. Butt	C. Marjettis	J. Balfour
"	Ives, St.	J. C. Daintree	J. Tebbutt	G. G. Day	J. Constable
"	Neott's, St.	M. Welstead	{ Rev. W. C. Ridley and Wm. Islip }	N. Day	W. Medland
Kent . . .	Ashford, East	J. B. Wildman	H. W. Carter	F. Underdown	T. Denne

"	Astford, West	J. Vignwick	E. Strous	D. Slodden	H. Gilbert
"	Blean	W. Hyder	T. Rammell	H. Colard	H. Gilbert
"	Bridge	C. Colard	J. Pope	R. B. Latter	J. F. Madox
"	Bromley	Viscount Sydney	G. W. Norman	J. E. Wilson	N. P. Kall
"	Crabbrook	G. Miller	T. Neve	T. Broadley	A. Russell
"	Dartford	J. Solomon	T. W. Parkhurst	William Cross	H. Gilbert
"	Dover	Rev. A. B. Mesham	R. Peckham	E. Greay	H. Gilbert
"	Eatry	Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart.	W. Elgar	E. Thompson	H. Gilbert
"	Eltham	E. Jones	T. Mount	M. T. Irish	T. Denne
"	Fararham	J. R. Neuma	A. Cobb	F. Southgate	D. E. Langton
"	Gravesend and Milton	R. Oakes	H. Ditchburn	E. W. James	W. Fossett
"	Greenwich	B. Carter	J. Hart	W. James	T. Denne
"	Hollingbourn	J. Oliver	W. Hebbes	H. Wickham	T. Patten
"	Hoo	W. H. Nicholson	H. Everist	T. Parker, jun.	W. Fossett
"	Lewisham	Rev. T. Bowdler	J. May	W. N. Ottaway	E. W. Gilbert
"	Maidstone	W. Barnes	C. G. Whittaker	E. W. Gilbert	T. Patten
"	Malling	E. Stacey	J. Woodbridge	F. Hour	T. Denne
"	Medway	J. G. Bryant	W. I. Charlton	R. Hinde, jun.	T. Patten
"	Milton	J. Walter	C. Lake	J. S. Bullard	J. Robinson
"	North Aylesford	T. Bentley	W. Edmeades	W. Harrison	E. W. Gilbert
"	Romney Marsh	D. Denne	T. Cobb	E. Eastman	T. Denne
"	Sezenoaks	S. Love	J. A. Selby	W. D. Knowles	N. P. Kall
"	Sheppey, Isle of	J. Pratt, sen.	J. Ward	W. Freeman	H. Gilbert
"	Tenterden	J. Neve	T. Kingnorth	J. Scoones	E. W. Gilbert
"	Thunet, Isle of	S. Sackett	R. Jenkins	P. Ellingthorpe	W. H. Morrice
"	Tonbridge	J. Deane	J. Playford	C. Thomson	J. Latham, jun.
"	Blackburn	R. Ainsworth	W. Alston	E. Buchanan	S. Moeserop
"	Burnley	No return	B. Tebutt	L. Wright	H. Mawdaley
"	Chorlton	J. Marsden	R. Smith	J. Heyes	W. Moul
"	Leigh	J. Pownall	E. Boyer	J. Postlethwaite	R. F. Yarker
"	Ormskirk	Rev. J. T. Horton	A. T. Ducker	W. Wagstaff	J. Booth
"	Prescot	T. Kidd	W. Gale	J. Sanders	W. H. Winstanley
"	Ulverstone	Earl of Burlington	J. Woolfe	J. Davenport	T. Piddocke
"	Warrington	J. Clare	B. S. Riley		
"	West Derby	W. Winstanley	W. Hall		
"	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Rev. H. W. Buckley			
"	Leicester				

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
Leicester—cont.	Barrow-on-Soar	W. Nuttall	H. Paget	T. Fewkes	T. A. Church
"	Billesdon	H. Greene	B. Kirby	T. Ingram, jun.	J. H. Miles
"	Blaby	T. Hind	R. Fulshaw	W. Gregory	T. Ingram
"	Hinckley	J. S. Crossland	J. Clarke	B. Law	E. K. Jarvis
"	Leicester	J. Mellor	J. Moore	H. W. Riley	R. Luck
"	Loughborough	E. Dawson	S. B. Will	B. Brock	T. Fewkes
"	Lutterworth	T. E. Dicey	G. Cooke & T. Johnson	S. Mash	R. W. Fox
"	Market-Bosworth	The Earl Howe	H. Chamberlain	J. Bodin	J. Edwards
"	Market-Harborough	L. Rokeby	T. Lynes	T. Abbott	J. L. Douglass
"	Melton-Mowbray	Rev. G. E. Gillett	E. B. Hartopp	E. Batty	W. T. Tuxford
"	Hoston	Rev. W. Roy	R. Calthrop	J. G. Calthrop	G. J. Cuckow
Lincoln	Bourn	B. Handley	J. Osborn	W. D. Bell	W. Hopkinson
"	Caistor	G. Skipworth	{ J. G. Dixon & J. Grant- ham }	G. Morris	G. Babb
"	Gainsborough	C. H. J. Anderson	W. Hutton & R. Farley	T. Oldham	H. Spurr
"	Glandford Brigg	Sir R. Sheffield, Bart.	J. Uppieby	J. Hett	C. H. Holgate
"	Graham	Earl Btwnlow	{ Sir W. E. Walby, Bart., and C. Allix }	R. H. Johnston	G. White
"	Holbeach	Rev. J. Morton	Rev. E. Moore	E. Key	R. B. Hoff
"	Horncastle	{ The Hon. the Champion Dymoke }	J. H. Short	E. Babington	J. Walesby
"	Lincoln	The Hon. A. L. Melville	J. Hood	R. Cooke	J. Dudding
"	Louth	Rev. H. B. Benson	F. F. Goe	J. W. Wilson	J. Gray
"	Sleaford	C. Chaplin	{ R. A. Christopher, M.P., and W. Peacock }	C. Clements	S. Obbinson
"	Spalding	Rev. W. Moore	{ T. F. Johnson and M. Clark }	A. Maples	C. Bonner
"	Spilsby	Rev. W. Dodson	J. Hunt	W. Walker, jun.	E. Rainey
"	Stamford	Earl of Exeter	{ Sir J. Trollope, Bart., Rev. B. V. Lyard, J. Phillips, and Rev. C. Atlay }	J. Clapton	J. Torkington, jun.

Middlesex	Bethnal Green (B. of G.)	W. Howard	E. Bumford	R. Brutton	R. D. Drury
	Brentford	Colonel Clitheroe	H. Pownall	G. Clark	C. Hales
	Edmonton	T. Gibson	E. T. Busk	J. Sawyer	A. McMath
	{George, St., in the East (B. of G.)}	J. Massingham	G. Gibson	T. Stone	R. D. Drury
	Hackney	J. R. D. Tyssen	W. Varty	C. H. Pulley	J. Bull
	Hendon	T. T. Williams	J. Garrard	W. S. Toutell	William Flower
	Holborn	H. Blanshard	J. Norris	W. R. James	J. H. Mitchiner
	Kensington	R. Gunter	J. H. Titcomb	S. Cornell	C. W. Clarke
	London, City of	M. Gibbs	Rev. W. J. Rodber	J. T. Russell	W. Woodward
	London, East	Rev. Dr. Russell	W. P. Tyars	A. J. Baylis	C. J. Rowell
Monmouth	London, West	H. Burn	F. Waller	J. Pontifex	K. Binyon
	{Martin's, St., in the Fields (B. of G.)}	R. Cuff	R. Cobbett, jun.	P. H. Le Breton	J. H. Le Breton
	Poplar	J. Garford, Esq.	S. Knight	J. W. Townsend	R. D. Drury
	Staines	Sir J. Gibbons, Bart.	G. Thackrah	R. Horne	J. H. Mitchiner
	Stepney	G. F. Young	J. G. Hammack	W. Baker, jun.	R. D. Drury
	Strand	E. Willoughby	Sir F. M. Ommaney	J. Corder	J. H. Mitchiner
	Uxbridge	Sir W. S. Wiseman, Bt.	Rev. J. Addison	C. Woodbridge	J. H. Mitchiner
	Whitechapel	J. S. Smith	T. Brushfield	J. Smith	R. D. Drury
	Abergavenny	Rev. W. Powell	F. H. Williams	W. Powell	T. Hughes
	Chepstow	C. Bathurst	G. Ormerod	W. E. Toye	W. Cooper
Norfolk	Monmouth	C. Marriott	T. Oakley	W. F. Powell	{Sir E. Head, Bt., Assist. Com.
	Newport	Sir D. Mackworth, Bart.	Rev. R. A. Roberts	H. Spratt	J. Williams
	Pont-y-Pool	G. S. Kenrick	J. Conway	E. B. Edwards	{Sir E. Head, Bt., Assist. Com.
	Aylsham	Rev. W. J. Blake	J. Warnes	W. Hill	W. C. Hotson
	Blofield	J. Cator	R. Howard	W. H. Codling	Resigned
	Depwade	The Hon. F. P. Irby	C. Etheredge	W. C. Hotson	Resigned
	Docking	H. Etheredge	G. Bates and R. Dewing	F. Oakes	Resigned
	Downham	C. B. Plestow	J. L. Milnes	E. Hett	Resigned
	Erpingham	Lord Suffield	{J. T. Mott and W. H. Windham}	J. Crowe	W. C. Hotson
	Faith, St.	J. Longe	W. Howard	F. J. Blake	Resigned

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
"	Freebridge Lynn	Sir W. B. Folkes, Bart.	J. C. Gayton	B. Oldham	Resigned
"	Gaithers	H. N. Palmer	J. Coulson	S. Caley	Resigned
"	Henstead	J. S. Muskett	J. Gordon	T. Waters.	Resigned
"	King's Lynn	J. Kettle	W. Cooper	J. J. Coulton	Resigned
"	Lodion and Clavering	J. Kerrick	W. Carpenter	J. Copeman	W. C. Hetson.
"	Mitford and Landitch	F. W. Keppel	B. Francis	S. King, jun.	W. C. Hetson
"	Swaftiam	H. F. Day	W. Pearson	R. Sewell	Resigned
"	Thetford	J. Wright	F. Edwards	W. Clarke	Resigned
"	Walsingham	R. England	J. Sparham	J. Overton	W. C. Hetson
"	Wyland	Sir T. B. Beevor, Bart.	J. W. Swam	S. Caley	Resigned
"	Yarmouth, Gt. (B. of G.)	R. P. Kemp	E. N. Clowes	J. L. Cufande	Resigned
Northampton.	Brackley	W. Cartwright	J. H. Butterfield	R. Weston	A. Hayward
"	Brixworth	Earl Spencer	{ J. Nethercoat and Rev. }	R. Hewitt	W. Scriven
"	Daventry	T. R. Thornton	{ Rev. T. Gress and B. }	E. S. Burton	B. W. Palmer, jun.
"	Hardingstone	Marquis of Northampton	Russell	C. Markham	W. Flesher
"	Kettering	{ Rev. Sir G. S. Robin- }	E. Bouverie	W. J. T. Marshall	H. Lamb
"	Northampton	son, Bart.	B. Salmon & J. G. Gotch	W. Tomalin	C. Britten
"	Oundle	Rev. R. J. Geldart	G. Osborne	S. Tibbits	H. Roper
"	Peterborough	Lord Lilford	Rev. R. M. Boulbee	T. Atkinson	J. Broughton
"	Potterspury	Earl Fitzwilliam	Earl of Abeyne	J. F. Coagrove	T. Worley
"	Thrapston	W. Vincent	J. Brasfield	J. F. Archbould	H. Greene
"	Towcester	J. Yorke	R. Wilson & S. E. Eland	J. H. Sheppard	W. G. Elliott
"	Wellingborough	Lord Southampton	J. Elliott	H. M. Hodson	W. Murphy
"	Alnwick	C. Hill	R. L. Orlebar	W. Dickinson	W. Johnson
Northumberland.		E. Dale	{ Rev. L. S. Orde, and }	G. Selby	M. F. Steele
"	Belford	Sir T. Haggerston, Bart.	J. Clutterbuck	J. Crawford	G. Dixon
"	Bellingham	W. H. Charlton	P. J. Salby	W. and E. Willoby	D. Sinclair
"	Berwick-on-Tweed	J. Hogarth	M. Wright		
"			A. Pinkerton		

"	Castle Ward	E. Collingwood	{ J. Colbeck and W. H. Meggison }	A. R. Dees	J. Robson
"	Glendale	G. Darling	G. H. Hughes	G. W. Howey	C. Moffatt
"	Halfwhistle	L. Nansay	G. Pickering	Carrick and Lee	J. Lowes
"	Hexham	J. C. Jobling	J. Kinopp	J. Ruddock	W. Donkin
"	Morpeth	C. W. Bigge	{ A. R. Fenwick and Rev. W. H. Parry }	G. Brunell	T. Swan, jun.
"	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	H. Ingledew	J. Blackwell	T. Brown	R. Usher
"	Rothbury	W. Orde	J. Storey	W. Woodman	W. Cowans
"	Tynemouth	J. Tinley	G. Hunter	R. and J. L. Barker	R. Simpson
"	Hasford	H. Smith	G. Farrand	W. Ashton	J. Riley
Nottingham	Bingham	Rev. R. Lowe	W. Taylor	W. Huckerly, jun.	J. Strong
"	East Retford	Earl Spencer	{ G. H. Vernon, M. P., and F. J. Foljambe }	T. Bigsby	G. Marshall
"	Mansfield	J. Need	E. Unwin	W. E. Goodacre, jun.	G. Sanderson
"	Newark	Sir R. Heron, Bart., M.P.	T. S. Godfrey	G. Tallents	R. Caparn
"	Nottingham	T. Wakefield	W. Felkin	A. Barnett	T. H. Smith
"	Radford	M. Needham	R. Morley & W. Wilson	S. Creswell	J. Ashwell
"	Southwell	Lord Manvers	W. H. Barrow	T. Marriott	P. Bonsor
"	Worksoy	The Duke of Portland	Rev. G. Mason	J. Whale	J. Hickson
"	Banbury	Rev. J. Ballard	G. Warriner	G. Moore	W. Walford
"	Bicester	Viscount Chetwynd	H. Peyton	E. W. Jones	R. Maley
"	Chipping-Norton	J. H. Langston	H. F. Wilkins	A. L. Rawlinson	W. Aplin
"	Headington	Rev. T. L. Cooke	{ J. Morell, jun., and W. Parker }	P. Walsh, jun.	R. Wood
"	Henley	No return			
"	Thame	C. J. Baillie	W. Wall, jun.	J. Hollier	R. Bignell
"	Winney	L. Pickering	D. Rutter	F. Whitaker, jun.	W. Edginton
"	Woodstock	S. F. Cox	T. Creek	B. Holloway	J. Churchill
"	Oakham	J. M. Wingfield	Rev. J. H. Fludyer	H. Hough	W. Robinson
Rutland	Uppingham	S. R. Fydeil	T. Brown	W. Gilson	C. A. Welby
"	Atcham	Sir B. Leighton, Bart.	{ Rev. H. Burton and W. Bowen }	T. Everest	R. Loxdale, jun.
"	Bridgnorth	T. P. Purton	E. F. Acton	A. F. Sparkes	J. Trevor
"	Church-Stretton	W. Pinches	J. Robinson	J. Belton	J. Hinton

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
Sadop—continued	Clebury-Mortimer	W. L. Childe	T. L. Hall	W. Cooke, jun.	W. L. Jones
"	Clun	W. Oakeley	A. Wolley	G. H. Dansey	C. Rhodes
"	Ellesmere	R. A. Slaney, M. P.	Rev. H. C. Cotton	A. Bickley, jun.	W. E. Menlove
"	Ludlow	C. Walker	Rev. C. Walcott	W. Trench	T. Pritchard
"	Madeley	W. Austice	R. Darby	G. Potts	W. R. Austice
"	Market-Drayton	T. Twemlow	J. E. Wilson	W. M. Wilkinson	J. Stanley
"	Newport	J. Cotes	T. Boulbee	H. Heane	R. Fisher, jun.
"	Shiffhall	T. Whitmore	{ G. A. Moultrie and R. } Mountford	P. Osborne	A. Phillips
"	Wellington	J. Stainer	J. Colley	G. Marey	H. Harris
"	Wem	Sir R. C. Hill, Knt.	R. W. Smith	W. Owen, jun.	J. Walmsley
Somerset . . .	Axbridge	T. S. Knyfion	{ F. H. Synges and H. J. } Addington	R. Trew	H. Hope
"	Bath	G. H. Anderson	C. Batsford	C. Brown	J. Taylor
"	Bedminster	Rev. G. T. Seymour	{ J. Whetham and R. H. } Bean	J. Harper	H. Hope
"	Bridgewater	Hon. R. P. Bouverie	H. B. Strangways	R. Underwood	Rev. H. Barker
"	Chard	Rev. G. Ware	W. F. Cuff	W. Fowler	Rev. H. Barker
"	Clutton	G. F. Scobell	{ F. B. Wright and R. } Edgell	J. and W. R. Mogg	R. F. Wright
"	Dulverton	Rev. B. Michell	F. Meade	S. H. Warren	Rev. H. Barker
"	Frome	Rev. G. Rous	W. H. Sheppard	L. Hagley	C. Moresby
"	Keynsham	Rev. J. Gaskin	C. Bush	R. J. Mason	J. L. Simmons
"	Langport	T. B. Utternare	T. Watson	J. F. H. Warren	Rev. H. Barker
"	Shepton-Mallett	Hon. James Talbot	Rev. E. Dighton	R. Norton	A. C. Phipps
"	Taunton	F. Popham	G. Stevenson	J. Chorley, jun.	Rev. H. Barker
"	Wellington	Rev. W. P. Thomas	P. Broadmead	W. Rodham	Rev. H. Barker
"	Wells	Colonel R. B. Coles	T. Barnes	J. S. Churchill	H. Hope
"	Williton	F. F. Luttrell	J. Pulman	H. White	Rev. H. Barker
"	Wincanton	Sir A. Hood, Bart.	U. Messiter	R. Clark	E. H. Fitzherbert
"	Yeovil	T. Hoskins	Rev. R. Hayshe	E. Whitby	Rev. H. Barker

<i>Southampton</i>	Alresford	W. S. Beare	J. Roberts	J. Newell	J. Forder
"	Alton	T. Jobling	H. Holding	M. H. Moss	R. Coffall
"	Andover	Rev. C. Dodson	T. B. N. North	T. Lamb	H. A. Loscomb
"	Basingstoke	W. Lutley	E. W. Blunt	G. Lamb	C. Headleach
"	Catherington	H. Padwick	R. Caplin	H. Glass	C. Stevens
"	Christchurch	G. O. Aldridge	J. Pearman	H. Pain	H. Humby
"	Droxford	R. H. Stares	R. Woodbridge	H. C. Smith	C. H. Roberts
"	Fareham	J. Martin	G. T. Bruce	B. P. Rubie	T. F. Kelsall
"	Fordingbridge	Sir C. Hulse, Bart.	T. Perkins	J. Brooks	J. G. Reade
"	Hartley-Wintney	W. Seymour	G. A. Shawe	C. B. Longcroft	G. Hewett, jun.
"	Havant	J. Barton	W. C. Yonge	J. Fowle	C. Stevens
"	Hursley	Sir W. Heathcote, M.P.	Rev. T. D. Hodgson	W. Holding	J. Soffa
"	Kingsclere	Rev. R. Pole	{Capt. T. E. Symonds, } R.N.	J. Holding	J. H. Richman
"	Lymington	J. Blakéston	F. C. Wilson	A. Guy	G. B. Footner
"	New Forest	Rev. W. J. G. Phillips	W. Coulthard	E. Coxwell	W. Mitchell
"	Petersfield	C. J. Hector, M.P.	W. Stroud	W. Albery	J. Wade
"	Portsea Island	E. Casher	C. Mist	J. Moorman	G. M. Hutton
"	Ringwood	J. Cranston	W. Bookman	H. St. John Neale	William Stead
"	Romsey	J. May	P. Emmott	J. Lordan	J. Andrews
"	South Stoneham	Rev. R. C. Taunton	Rev. W. Waring	W. Busigny	T. Morgan
"	Stockbridge	N. N. Jefferys	R. Cozens	A. F. Patterson	W. Sprent
"	Whitchurch	T. Longman	J. Theobald	H. Earle	W. Garrett
"	Winchester, New	J. Young	C. Arkwright	J. Venham	H. Hodson
"	Burton-upon-Trent	Sir O. Mosley, Bart.	T. Powys	W. Coxon	No return
"	Cheadle	E. Buller, M.P.	Rev. J. Turner	Thomas Weston	F. Nixon
"	Leek	J. Cruso, jun.	Capt. Majendie	F. Cruso	J. Cooke
"	Lichfield	E. Grove	Rev. J. W. Daltrey	J. P. Dyott, jun.	W. Grantham
"	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Capt. R. Mainwaring	{E. Monckton and A. } Hordern	S. Harding	J. Davison
"	Penkridge	Lord Hatherton	W. Moseley	J. Hay	J. Dickinson
"	Seisdon	Lord Wrottesley	{T. Hartshorne and E. J. } Rathbone	W. Callum	J. Davison
"	Stafford	Earl Talbot	{The Rev. Sir W. Dun- } bar, Bart.	P. Lowe	J. Greaves
"	Stoke-upon-Trent		R. Pratt	T. Griffin	

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
<i>Stafford</i> —cont.	Stone	Viscount St. Vincent	{ W. B. Mecke, R. Ad- derley, & — Joulle }	J. S. Joulle	T. Weston
"	Tanworth	S. P. Wolferston	William Parsons, jun.	F. J. Hamel	S. Hanson
"	Uttoxeter	Sir T. C. Sheppard, Bt.	Lord Waterpark	C. Wood	C. V. W. Bedson
"	Walsal	Sir E. D. Scott, Bart.	{ P. Potter and J. Whit- greave }	H. Dingnan	W. Mason
"	West Bromwich	J. Corrie	J. Addison & J. Spittle	J. Marshall	J. W. Puckle
"	Woolstanton & Burslem	R. Baker	G. Baker	J. Lowndes	G. Powell
"	Wolverhampton	J. Bent	R. Thompson	H. N. Payne	T. S. Sinkiss
"	Blything	The Earl of Stradbroke	Sir T. S. Gooch, Bart.	H. White	W. C. Hotson
<i>Suffolk</i>	{ Blything Bosmere and Claydon }	{ Sir W. F. F. Middleton, Bart. }	R. Woodward	J. P. Bray	C. Gross, jun.
"	Cosford	Rev. F. Calvert	R. Newman	T. Plum	J. Last
"	Hartismere	Sir A. B. Henniker, Bt.	H. Woodward	H. W. Buchanan	F. W. Ellis
"	Hoxne	Rev. H. Owen	W. L. B. Freuer	G. A. Carthew	G. Pearl
"	Ipswich	W. Rodwell	Rev. E. Woolnough	T. Grimsey	F. W. Ellis
"	Mildenhall	H. S. Waddington	W. Newton	W. Isaacson	E. R. Buchanan
"	Plomesgate	W. A. Shulldham	J. P. Barclay	G. Gardner	F. W. Ellis
"	Kisbridge	Rev. T. B. Syer	W. Payne	J. H. Jardine	C. Punchard
"	Stow	J. H. Hugham	Rev. T. Anderson	E. R. Buchanan	C. Gross, jun.
"	Sudbury	R. Mapletoft	N. C. Barnardiston	E. Stedman	E. R. Buchanan
"	Thingoe	J. H. Powell	J. M. Rodwell	J. Sparke	E. R. Buchanan
"	Wangford	Rev. G. Sandby, jun.	Rev. J. Lallistone	R. Beales	W. C. Hotson
"	Woodbridge	Rev. N. Shawe	E. Moor	B. Moulton	F. W. Ellis
<i>Surrey</i>	Bermondsey (B. of G.)	S. Elkington	G. Bayly	B. Drew	J. C. Meymott
"	{ Camberwell (Board of Guardians) }	Rev. J. G. Storie	J. Few	W. G. Poole	W. Fossett
"	Chertsey	Sir E. Currey, K.C.H.	Sir H. Fletcher, Bart.	H. G. Grazebrook	J. Pickering
"	Croydon	D. R. Warrington	R. G. Loraine	J. Andrews	H. Richards
"	Dorking	E. Kerrick	H. M. Panatt	G. Hills	J. White
"	Epsom	H. Gosse	J. Bonsor	W. Everest	J. Pickering

George, St. the Martyr, Southwark (Board of Guardians)	C. Anderson	T. Martin	J. Fitch	J. C. Meynott
Godstone	W. L. Gower	C. H. Turner, jun.	A. G. Davidson	H. Richards
Guildford	Lord King	J. Haydon	G. S. Smallpiece	J. Rand
Hambleton	Major Webb	J. Jones	C. J. Woods	H. Marshall
Kingston	C. Devon	J. M. Strachan	R. F. Butrop	J. Pickering
Lambeth (Board of Guardians)	J. Hunt	G. Fall	R. Watmore	J. C. Meynott
Newington (Board of Guardians)	C. Pugh	C. A. Hopkins	J. Inville	T. B. Fleming
Olaves, St., Southwark	H. Smith	S. Judkins	G. R. Corner	J. C. Meynott
Reigate	Lord Monson	J. Sperling	T. Hart	H. Richards
Richmond	E. Peurhyn	T. N. Reeve	W. Chapman	H. Belstead
Rotherhithe (B. of G.)	Rev. E. Blick	R. A. Morgan	M. Nottingham	W. Skeggs
(Saviour's, St., South- wark (B. of G.))	W. Cox	H. Bowditch	R. C. Smith	W. Turner
(Wandsworth and Clapham)	J. Wilson	C. Coles	B. Field	J. W. Harris
Battle	J. Martin	W. Ticehurst	T. Ticehurst	N. P. Kell
Chailley	R. W. Blencowe	J. Ingram	W. Cramp	W. P. Kell
Cuckfield	R. Trotter	J. M. Norman	S. Waller	J. Blaker
Eastbourne	W. Rason	T. Noakes	G. Whiteman	F. H. Gell
East Grinstead	R. Crawford	H. H. Jackson	C. N. Hastie, jun.	E. W. Gilbert
Hailsham	J. Young	R. K. Sampson	H. Isled	G. Whiteman
Hastings	H. Beck	A. Harvey	F. C. Inskipp	N. P. Kell
Horseham	R. Aldridge	T. Sanctuary	W. Stedman	P. Medwin
Lewes	G. Adams	J. Berry, jun.	W. P. Kell	J. W. Woolgar
Midhurst	H. Hollist	T. A. Davis	R. Wardroper, jun.	W. Mason
Newhaven	Earl of Chichester	S. Beard	C. Plummer	W. P. Kell
Petworth	J. Napper	J. L. Ellis	A. Daintrey	W. Knight
Rye	T. C. Langford	S. Pix	H. E. Paine	N. P. Kell
Steyning	H. Fuller	T. Blaker	J. Tribe	W. Mason
Thakeham	T. Spary	E. Fuller	A. Mant	W. Mason
Sussex				

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
<i>Sussex</i> —cont.	Ticehurst	G. C. Courthorpe	W. Roper	R. Tournay	E. W. Gilbert
"	Uckfield	Earl of Liverpool	J. V. Shelley	W. A. Rooke	W. H. Newnham
"	Westbourne	W. Postlethwaite	D. Padwick	D. Smart	W. Mason
"	West Fife	J. Eilman	J. Putland	G. Webb	F. H. Gell
"	Westhampnett	The Duke of Richmond	C. S. Dickens	R. Raper	W. Mason
<i>Warwick</i> . . .	Alcester	Sir C. Throckmorton, Bt	H. Homfray	C. Jones	J. Murrell
"	Aston	J. Webster	W. Gammon	E. Pearson	G. Willmot
"	Atherstone	C. H. Bracebridge	Rev. S. B. Flemming	S. S. Baxter	H. Power
"	Foleshill	G. Whieldon	W. W. Brown	R. Wilmot	W. Willmot
"	Meriden	Earl of Aylesford	Hon. and Rev. C. Finch	J. Clarke	W. Willmot
"	Nuneaton	Lord Lifford	J. Craddock	G. W. Craddock	J. W. Buchanan
"	Rugby	J. Fuller	W. W. Bromfield	Harris and Son	M. H. Bloxam
"	Solihull	E. B. King	Rev. P. M. Smith	G. J. Harding	R. Short
"	Souham	H. T. Chanberlayne	J. Gardner	P. P. Sanders	H. A. Horne
"	Stratford-upon-Avon	Sir J. Mordaunt, Bt. M.P.	J. B. Freer	R. H. Hobbes	J. Lane
"	Warwick	H. C. Wise	Rev. J. Bondier	E. Draper	J. C. Dew
<i>Westmorland</i> . .	East Ward	W. Crackanthorpe	M. Irving	M. Hewitson	J. Bell
"	Kendal	W. D. Crewdson	W. H. Baldwin	R. Remington	J. J. Rawlinson
"	West Ward	E. W. Hasell	Rev. W. Jackson	F. Weymss	W. Maychell
"	Aldbury	The Earl of Radnor	G. Matcham	W. D. Whitmarsh, sen.	C. W. Squarey
<i>Wilt</i> . . .	Amesbury	Rev. G. P. Lowther	R. Hughes	Rev. M. Wilson	W. D. Whitmarsh, jun.
"	Bradford	Rev. H. Harvey	E. Edmonds	W. Timbrell	J. Tatam
"	Caine	N. Atherton	W. Wayte	J. Broxholme	J. N. Ladd
"	Chippenham	T. Clutterbuck	W. Cottle	W. Awdry	W. Wilmot
"	{Cricklade and Wootton}	H. N. Goddard	Rev. G. Daubeny	J. Pratt	J. Bradford
"	Bassett	T. H. Sutton	T. Brown	W. E. Trywell	W. Tanner
"	Devizes	O. G. Codrington	J. Edmonds	A. S. Croudy	J. Mountford
"	Highworth & Swindon	The Earl of Suffolk	W. Odly	R. C. Thomas	J. T. Haudy
"	Malmesbury	Capt. H. H. Budd, R.N.	G. Brown	T. B. Merriman	W. W. Lucy
"	Marlborough				

Melksham	J. L. Phillips	J. Cadby	P. Phelps	J. Read
Mere	Rev. W. F. Grove	J. Lush	F. Seymour	C. E. Buekland
Pewsey	G. W. Wroughton	E. G. Polhill	T. White	N. Strong
Tisbury	T. Grove, jun.	C. Wyndham	E. V. Clarke	J. Richardson
Warminster	J. Ravenhill	S. Provis	J. Boor	J. E. White
{ Westbury and Whor- }	T. H. H. Phipps	W. Matavers	S. Brown	H. Pinniger
Wilsdon	A. Powell	W. Seagrim	T. Thing	W. A. Sarjeant
Bromsgrove	G. F. Iddins	Rev. J. Clayton	T. Day	G. Dipple
Droitwich	J. S. Pakington	J. H. Galton	T. Lawrence	T. Richards
Dudley	P. Williams	Rev. G. Barrs	T. Shorthouse	J. Darby
Evesham	J. Ashwin	C. Burlingham	J. B. Saunders	C. Best
Kidderminster	The Earl of Mountnorris	A. Turner	H. Saunders	W. Talbot
King's Norton	R. E. E. Mynors	J. Y. Bedford	R. Docker	J. Apsley
Martley	Sir T. E. Winnington, Bt.	Rev. H. Blayds	C. W. Winnall	C. Boddington
Pershore	Lieut.-Gen. T. Marriott	Rev. J. W. Grove	E. Murrell	W. Knott
Shipston-on-Stour	Lord Redesdale	W. Dickens	J. H. Clark	W. Insall
Stourbridge	J. H. H. Foley	J. King	W. B. Collis	H. Saunders
Tenbury	Rev. C. Turner	{ Rev. T. E. M. Holland }	W. Trumper	T. W. Davies
Upton-on-Severn	T. C. Honeyold	{ and — Tenbury }	J. Skev	T. W. Walker
Worcester	J. Thomas	G. Goodman	W. Thomason	T. H. Wheeler
Beverley	Colonel Grimston	K. W. Smith	J. Boyes	J. B. Robinson
Bridlington	R. Smith	S. Coverley	R. Milner	G. Furby
Driffield	J. Grimston	Rev. J. Blanchard	E. D. Conyers	A. E. Pickering
Howden	T. Clark	J. Wetherell	G. England	R. Sugden
Pattingham	Rev. C. Sykes	Rev. R. Metcalf	J. Little	W. Carlin
Pockington	R. Denison	S. W. Swing	H. Powell	N. Holmes
Sculcoates	D. Sykes	H. Casson	J. Anderson	R. Cook
Skirlaugh	R. Bethell, M. P.	{ Col. Grimston and Rev. }	J. B. Bainton	J. Nomabell
York	C. H. Elsley	{ S. H. Alderson }	J. Wood	T. Hodgson
Easingwold	E. S. Strangways	H. Smales	J. Haxby	R. Rowntree
Guisborough	Sir R. L. Dundas	T. Scott	W. Walker	G. Peirson
Worcester.		R. Ord		
York, East Riding				
York, North Riding				

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
York N. Rid.—con.	Helmsley	Lord Feversham	{ Rev. G. Dixon and Rev. } T. Simpson	W. Rowland	R. Ward
"	Leyburn	H. T. Straubenzie	C. Otter	H. T. Robinson	G. Emerson
"	Malton	H. Willoughby	W. Allen	A. Simpson	C. Jagger
"	Northallerton	Rev. T. W. Morley	W. B. Ainsley	J. S. Walton	J. Reed
"	Pickering	T. Mitchelson	Rev. J. R. Hill	E. D. Parkinson	T. Grunden
"	Richmond	S. Craoock	Rev. J. R. Birtwhistle	C. Hammond	J. Hurton
"	Scarborough	Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, [Bart.	J. Woodall	E. S. Donner	R. Williamson
"	Stokesley	R. Hildyard	J. Richardson	J. P. Sowerby	W. Garbutt
"	Thirsk	J. S. Crompton	T. Smith	J. Rider	W. Johnson
"	Whitby	T. Fishburn	W. Brown	R. Beacock	J. Buchanan
York, West Riding	Bradford	H. Lesh	{ W. Hardcastle and G. } Anderdon	J. R. Wagstaff	W. Clough
"	Doncaster	Sir F. L. Wood, Bart.	Sir W. B. Cooke	J. Falconer	T. Waite
"	Ecclesall Bierlow	W. J. Bagshaw	{ C. Bownall and B. B. } P. Burnell	B. Slater	G. Wilkinson
"	Goole	J. H. Hodson	W. Wells	J. Wilson	W. P. Ingram
"	Halifax	J. Waterhouse	G. Bins	C. Barstow	T. Barker
"	Pateley Bridge	J. Yorke	J. Metcalf	R. Holgate	J. Bradford
"	Rotherham	Earl Fitzwilliam	J. Fullerton	J. Oxley	W. F. Hoyle
"	Selby	J. Foster	W. Massey	M. Fothergill	C. Newstead
"	Settle	J. Birkbeck	A. Slackhouse	G. Dudgeon	C. Edmondson
"	Sheffield	H. Parker	J. W. Hawthornth	G. Grosland	P. Bright
"	Skipton	M. Wilson	R. Waddles	C. Carr	R. Greenwood
"	Thorne	W. Matthews	C. Darley	W. Thorpe	W. A. Wine
"	Wakesfield	Rev. R. Pym	T. Haigh	J. W. Berry	T. Prest
WALES.					
Anglesey . . .		J. Mouldals	{ T. Williams and H. } Webster	S. Dew	W. P. Lloyd

<i>Brecknock</i>	Brecknock	Rev. H. Bold	J. P. Wilkins	W. Churchey	E. Williams
"	Builth	E. D. Thomas	Rev. H. Vaughan	E. Vaughan	E. Williams
"	Crickhowell	W. H. Bevan	E. W. Seymour	E. Davies	E. Williams
"	Hay	T. Dew	Hon. H. C. Devereux	T. Lewis	E. Williams
<i>Cardigan</i>	Aberayron	A. T. J. Gwynne	Hon. G. Edwardes	G. J. Wigley	T. Bowen
"	Aberystwith	J. Hughes	J. Teale	R. Rathill	T. Bowen
"	Cardigan	D. A. S. Davies	{C. A. Prichard and H. Vaughan}	C. Lewis	T. Bowen
"	Lampeter	H. Evans	R. L. Lewellin	D. J. Jenkins	T. Bowen
"	Tregarton	Rev. J. Jones	Rev. J. W. Morris	W. Rees	T. Bowen
"	Carmarthen	J. Evans	W. R. Davies	D. Griffiths	J. Brown
"	Llanelli	W. Chambers, sen.	R. Dunkin	W. Rees	F. L. Brown
"	Llandilo Fawr	Rev. D. H. T. G. Williams	J. Lewis	J. P. Lewis	T. Richards
"	Llandovery	D. J. Lewis	M. Morgan	R. Williams	W. Goode
"	Newcastle-in-Emlyn	J. E. L. Lloyd	{G. B. J. Jordan and T. Thomas}	T. Jones	T. Bowen
<i>Carmarvon</i>	Bangor and Beaumaris	J. Williams	{R. M. Griffith and C. Bicknell}	H. Williams	W. P. Lloyd
"	Carmarvon	Lord Newborough	J. Rowlands	R. Williams	W. P. Lloyd
"	Conway	Rev. J. Owen	W. Jones	D. Hodges	W. Bridge
"	Pwllheli	J. Lloyd	{C. Williams and E. Edwards}	D. Williams	W. P. Lloyd
<i>Denbigh</i>	Llanrwst	W. Harmer	Rev. T. Griffith	W. Griffith	J. Williams
"	Ruthin	J. Ablett	{G. Adams and R. M. Wynne}	J. Peers	T. Overton
"	Wrexham	Rev. J. H. Montague	{Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart. and H. W. Meredith}	T. Edgworth	C. Townshend
<i>Ffest</i>	Asaph, St.	Lord Mostyn	{Sir H. Browne and J. Heaton}	T. K. Roberts	J. Williams
"	Holywell	Hon. E. M. L. C. Mostyn	{R. J. Mostyn and Rev. C. B. Clough}	J. Oldfield, jun.	W. Williamson, jun.
<i>Glamorgan</i>	Bridgend and Cowbridge	J. E. Bicheno	W. Truman	W. Edmondson	E. Bassett
"	Cardiff	W. Coffin	Rev. G. Thomas	T. Watkins	R. Evans
"	Merthyr Tydfil	R. Fothergill	D. W. James	J. W. Edwards	W. Davies

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
<i>Glamorgan</i> —cont.	Neath	C. Wardle	G. Llewellyn	A. Cuthbertson	E. Thomas
"	Swansea	Rev. W. Hewson	G. Gape	C. Collins	A. Jenkin
<i>Merioneth</i> . . .	Bala	J. Davies	R. W. Price	J. Gilbertson	W. W. Jones
"	Corwen	Rev. M. Hughes	W. P. Jones	J. Clarke	W. W. Jones
"	Dolgelly	L. Williams	G. Evans	R. Jones	W. W. Jones
"	Festiniog	R. H. Richards	S. Holland, jun.	J. Prichard	W. P. Lloyd
<i>Montgomery</i> . . .	Llanfyllin	M. Williams	R. Baugh	H. L. Williams	W. W. Jones
"	Machynlleth	C. Thomas	Rev. O. Jones	H. R. Thomas	W. W. Jones
"	Newtown and Llanidloes	Rev. J. Davies	Rev. J. A. Herbert	D. Smith	W. W. Jones
<i>Pembroke</i> . . .	Haverfordwest	H. Leach	{ Rev. T. Martin and G. } Roch	R. James	J. Sales
"	Narberth	J. H. Allen	Rev. W. Lloyd	J. Miles	J. Williams
"	Pembroke	Earl Cawdor	W. Richards	J. Jones	W. Jones
<i>Radnor</i> . . .	Knighton	Rev. D. R. Murray	J. Russell	E. Mason	No return
"	Presteigne	R. Lewis	J. S. Edwards	R. Phillips, jun.	T. Jones
"	Rhayader	T. L. Lloyd	T. Prickard	E. Williams	E. Williams

—No. 3.—

of UNIONS for which WORKHOUSES have been ordered by the Poor Law Commissioners to be built or purchased, with the Number of Persons to be provided for, and the Sum authorized to be expended.—(Continued from Third Annual Report, App. C., No. 4)

Name of Union.	Counties in which situate.	No. of Persons to be provided for.	Amount authorized to be expended.			Additional Amount authorized to be expended on Workhouses previously ordered to be built.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Aberaeron . .	Cardigan	80 to 100	1,000	0	0			
Abergavenny . .	Monmouth and Hereford . .	150	4,900	0	0			
Altrincham . .	Chester	250	4,000	0	0			
Amersham . .	Bucks and Herts	300	6,800	0	0			
Amesbury . .	Wilts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,350	0	0
Asaph, St. . .	Denbigh and Flint. . . .	200	5,499	16	8			
Atcham . . .	Salop and Montgomery . .	..	4,507	17	6			
Auckland . .	Durham. . . . .	..	1,200	0	0			
Austell, St. . .	Cornwall	300	5,650	0	0			
Aylesbury . .	Buckingham . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,000	0	0
Bala	Merioneth	80	1,970	0	0			
Bangor & Beau- maris . . . }	Carnarvon and Anglesea . .	200	3,800	0	0			
Barrow-on-Soar .	Leicester and Nottingham .	300	6,400	0	6			
Bath	Somerset . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5,000	0	0
Belford . . .	Northumberland & Durham	50	800	0	0			
Bellingham . .	Northumberland	40 to 50	550	0	0			
Belper . . .	Derby	300	7,580	0	0			
Bideford . .	Devon	200	3,645	0	0			
Bingham . .	Nottingham and Leicester .	..	..	..	..	600	0	0
Bishop Stortford	Herts and Essex . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,050	0	0
Boston . . .	Lincoln . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,860	0	0
Bourn . . .	Lincoln . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,550	0	0
Brackley . .	Northampton, Oxford, and Bucks . . . . .	..	..	..	..	500	0	0
Bradford . .	Wilts and Somerset . . .	..	..	..	..	1,986	0	0
Brampton . .	Cumberland . . . . .	..	1,250	0	0			
Brecknock . .	Brecknock	100	2,649	2	0			
Brentford . .	Middlesex	400	9,000	0	0			
Bridgend and Cowbridge . . }	Glamorgan	200	4,400	0	0			
Brixworth . .	Northampton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,150	0	0
Burton-on-Trent.	Stafford and Derby . . .	300	5,400	0	0			
Caistor . . .	Lincoln . . . . .	..	3,287	0	0			
Cambridge . .	Cambridge	250	4,530	0	0			
Carnarvon . .	Carnarvon and Anglesey . .	200	4,000	0	0			
Chard . . .	Somerset, Dorset, & Devon	..	..	..	..	1,500	0	0
Cheadle . . .	Stafford . . . . .	..	700	0	0			
Chelmsford . .	Essex . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3,000	0	0
Cheltenham . .	Gloucester	300	5,000	0	0			
Chesterfield . .	Derby	300	6,945	0	0			
Chepstow . .	Monmouth and Gloucester .	150	4,000	0	0			
ChippingSodbury	Gloucester	100	3,300	0	0			
Church Stretton .	Salop	80	2,080	0	0			
Columb, St. Major	Cornwall	150	5,150	0	0			

Name of Union.	Counties in which situate.	No. of Persons to be provided for.	Amount authorized to be expended.			Additional Amount authorized to be expended on Workhouses previously ordered to be built.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Corwen . . .	Merioneth and Denbigh . . .	150	3,400	0	0			
Crickhowell . . .	Brecknock	100	1,150	0	0			
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	Wilts . . . . .	..	..			2,350	0	0
Daventry . . .	Northampton . . . . .	..	..			2,700	0	0
Depwade . . .	Norfolk . . . . .	..	..			1,500	0	0
Derby	Derby	350	5,360	0	0			
Doncaster . . .	York, West Riding, and Nottingham	200	3,829	13	9			
Dore	Hereford and Monmouth	100	2,000	0	0			
Dorking	Surrey	250	5,500	0	0			
Dover	Kent . . . . .	..	..			732	4	3
Downham . . .	Norfolk and Cambridge . . . . .	..	..			100	0	0
Droxford . . .	Southampton . . . . .	..	..			1,385	0	0
Dursley	Gloucester and Wilts	280	5,141	10	0			
Easingwold . .	York, North Riding	130	2,605	0	0			
Easthampstead .	Berks . . . . .	..	1,822	0	0			
Eastry	Kent . . . . .	..	..			601	5	0
East Ward . . .	Westmorland . . . . .	..	1,631	0	0			
Elham	Kent . . . . .	..	..			70	0	0
Frome	Somerset . . . . .	..	..			2,000	0	0
Gainsboro' . . .	Lincoln and Nottingham	200	3,500	0	0			
Germans, St. . .	Cornwall and Devon	250	4,300	0	0			
Glanford Brigg .	Lincoln	200	5,600	0	0			
Glendale	Northumberland	70	1,500	0	0			
Goole	York, West Riding	120	2,300	0	0			
Guildford . . .	Surrey . . . . .	..	..			150	0	0
Guisboro' . . .	York, North Riding	130	2,668	0	0			
Halstead	Essex	300	7,500	0	0			
Hexham	Northumberland	150	1,320	0	0			
Hitchin	Herts and Bedford	250	3,000	0	0			
Hollingbourn . .	Kent . . . . .	..	..			624	0	0
Holywell	Flint	400	6,200	0	0			
Honiton	Devon . . . . .	..	..			1,000	0	0
Horsham	Sussex	250	4,100	0	0			
Ives, St.	Huntingdon & Cambridge . . . . .	..	..			232	0	0
Kidderminster .	{ Worcester, Stafford, and Salop . . . . . }	..	..			850	0	0
Kingsbridge . .	Devon . . . . .	..	..			700	0	0
Kingston	Surrey and Middlesex	250	7,000	12	0			
Lanchester . . .	Durham	40	730	0	0			
Launceston . . .	Cornwall and Devon	150	4,350	0	0			
Ledbury	Hereford and Worcester . . . . .	..	..			280	0	0
Leek	Stafford	300	5,100	0	0			
Leicester	Leicester	600	9,600	0	0			
Leominster . . .	Hereford . . . . .	..	1,745	0	0			
Lichfield	{ City and County of Lichfield and Stafford }	200	3,950	0	0			
Linton	Cambridge . . . . .	..	..			700	0	0
Liskeard	Cornwall	350	5,250	0	0			
Llandilo Fawr . .	Carmarthen	120	2,500	0	0			
Llandovery . . .	Carmarthen & Brecknock	120	3,000	0	0			
Llanelly	Carmarthen & Glamorgan . . . . .	..	..			300	0	0

Name of Union.	Counties in which situate.	No. of Persons to be provided for.	Amount authorized to be expended.			Additional Amount authorized to be expended on Workhouses previously ordered to be built.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Llanfyllin . .	Montgomery	250	5,267	10	0			
Longtown . .	Cumberland . . . . .	..	2,500	0	0			
Loughborough .	Leicester and Nottingham .	350	6,550	0	0			
Maidstone . .	Kent	600	6,712	10	0			
Malton	York, North Riding . . .	..	1,332	0	0			
Market Drayton .	Salop . . . . .	..	1,400	0	0			
Marlborough . .	Wilts . . . . .	..				1,700	0	0
Martley	Worcester	150	3,796	0	0			
Medway	Kent . . . . .	..	3,960	0	0			
Melksham . . .	Wilts	300	6,500	0	0			
Mere	Wilts, Dorset, & Somerset .	150				3,470	0	0
Morpeth	Northumberland & Durham	120	1,000	0	0			
Narberth	Pembroke & Carmarthen .	150	2,420	0	0			
Neath	Glamorgan & Brecknock .	150	3,200	0	0			
Newcastle-in-Emlyn .	{ Carmarthen, Cardigan, & } Pembroke	100	1,815	0	0			
Newcastle-on-Type .	Northumberland	320	7,500	0	0			
Newtown and Llanidloes .	Montgomery	350	8,292	0	0			
Northleach . .	Gloucester . . . . .	..				1,000	0	0
Northwich . . .	Chester . . . . .	..	4,530	0	0			
North Witchford	Cambridge	200	5,000	0	0			
Orsett	Essex . . . . .	..				585	0	0
Penrith	Cumberland	250	3,000	0	0			
Penzance	Cornwall	400	6,050	0	0			
Pickering . . .	York, North Riding . . .	100	1,550	0	0			
Plomesgate . .	Suffolk . . . . .	..				600	0	0
Plympton St. Mary .	Devon	200	3,200	0	0			
Pont-y-pool . .	Monmouth	100	3,000	5	0			
Poole	Dorset	202	4,160	0	0			
Pwllheli	Carnarvon	200	3,525	0	0			
Redruth	Cornwall	450	6,000	0	0			
Rhayader	Radnor and Brecknock .	60	1,100	0	0			
Rochford	Essex . . . . .	..				1,460	0	0
Romford	Essex	500	9,450	0	0			
Rotherham . . .	{ York, West Riding, and } Derby	200	6,000	0	0			
Ruthin	Denbigh	200	6,050	0	0			
Rye	Sussex and Kent . . . . .	..	682	0	0			
Settle	York, West Riding . . . .	..	2,550	0	0			
Shardlow	{ Derby, Leicester, & Not- } tingham . . . . .	..	2,800	0	0			
Shipston-on-Stour .	{ Worcester, Warwick, and } Gloucester . . . . .	..				2,000	0	0
Sleaford	Lincoln . . . . .	..				2,244	0	0
Solihull	Warwick and Worcester .	125	3,500	0	0			
Southam	Warwick . . . . .	..				2,000	0	0
Spilsby	Lincoln	260	5,400	0	0			
Stafford	Stafford . . . . .	..				2,700	0	0
Stamford	{ Leicester, Huntingdon, & } Northampton . . . . .	..				833	18	6

Name of Union.	Counties in which situate.	No. of Persons to be provided for.	Amount authorized to be expended.			Additional Amount authorized to be expended on Workhouses previously ordered to be built.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Stone . . .	Stafford . . . . .	..	6,000	0	0			
Sudbury . . .	Suffolk and Essex . . . .	..				165	0	0
Sunderland . . .	Durham . . . . .	..	4,100	0	0			
Tamworth . . .	{ Warwick, Stafford, and } Derby	170	2,600	0	0			
Teesdale . . .	Durham and York	200	2,000	0	0			
Tendring . . .	Essex . . . . .	..	5,047	0	0			
Tewkesbury . . .	Gloucester and Worcester .	..	4,600	0	0			
Thirsk	York, North Riding . . . .	..	2,100	0	0			
Thornbury . . .	Gloucester	250	5,040	0	0			
Thorne	York, West Riding	200	3,315	0	0			
Thrapston . . .	{ Northampton and Hunt- } ingdon . . . . .	..				2,000	0	0
Tonbridge . . .	Kent . . . . .	..				600	0	0
Uckfield . . .	Sussex	350	7,700	0	0			
Ulverstone . . .	Lancaster . . . . .	..				1,500	0	0
Uttoxeter . . .	Derby and Stafford	200	3,900	0	0			
Wandsworth & } Clapham . . . }	Surrey	450				11,000	0	0
Wellington . . .	Somerset and Devon . . . .	..				1,800	0	0
Wem	Salop	200	2,800	0	0			
Weobly	Hereford . . . . .	..				160	0	0
Westbourne . . .	Sussex . . . . .	..	725	0	0			
Wigton	Cumberland	250	4,720	0	0			
Williton	Somerset . . . . .	..				15	0	0
Wilton	Wilts . . . . .	..				600	0	0
Wincanton . . .	Somerset and Dorset . . . .	..				3,000	0	0
Witham	Essex . . . . .	..	6,850	0	0			
Wolverhampton .	Stafford	500	9,000	0	0			
Woolstanton & } Burslem . . . }	Stafford	400	6,200	0	0			
Worcester . . .	Worcester, City & Borough	..	4,850	0	0			
Worksop	{ Nottingham, Derby, and } York, West Riding . . . .	..				92	10	0
Wrexham	Flint, Denbigh, & Chester .	400	6,525	0	0			
Yarmouth, Great	Norfolk	300	7,100	0	0			
			472,602	19	5	75,645	17	9

—No. 4.—

LIST of UNIONS for which WORKHOUSES have been ordered by the Poor Law Commissioners to be altered and enlarged, with the Sums authorized to be expended.—(Continued from Third Annual Report, Appendix (C), No. 5.)

Name of Union.	Counties in which situate.	Amount authorized to be expended.			Amount authorized to be expended, in addition to that previously ordered.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Leicester and Derby	1,600	0	0			
Aston	Warwick	950	0	0			
Atherstone	Warwick and Leicester . . . . .	..			1,000	0	0
Bermondsey	Surrey	100	0	0			
Berwick-on-Tweed	{ Town and county of Berwick- on-Tweed, and Durham }	1,000	0	0			
Bethnal Green	Middlesex	1,000	0	0			
Blything	Suffolk . . . . .	..			13	2	6
Caistor	Lincoln	1,745	0	0			
Cheadle	Stafford	1,500	0	0			
Chippingham	Wilts	300	0	0			
Cleobury Mortimer	Salop . . . . .	..			664	0	0
Cosford	Suffolk . . . . .	..			300	0	0
Croydon	Surrey	2,500	0	0			
Darlington	Durham and York	280	0	0			
George, St., in the East	Middlesex	2,000	0	0			
George, St., the Mar- tyr, Southwark. }	Surrey . . . . .	..			2,000	0	0
Gravesend and Milton	Kent . . . . .	..			117	10	0
Greenwich	Kent	10,000	0	0			
Hackney	Middlesex . . . . .	..			800	0	0
Holborn	Middlesex	9,000	0	0			
King's Norton	{ Worcester, Warwick, and Stafford }	1,500	0	0			
Leyburn	York, North Riding	400	0	0			
London, East	{ Liberty of the city of London and county of Middlesex }	1,370	0	0			
Malton	York, North Riding	1,000	0	0			
Mitford and Launditch	Norfolk . . . . .	..			4,800	0	0
Monmouth	Monmouth . . . . .	..			700	0	0
Newport	Salop and Stafford . . . . .	..			250	0	0
Pateley Bridge	York, West Riding	100	0	0			
Poplar	Middlesex . . . . .	..			170	0	0
Prescot	Lancaster	200	0	0			
Romney Marsh	Kent . . . . .	..			610	0	0
Rye	Sussex and Kent	563	0	0			
Sedgefield	Durham	260	0	0			
Seven Oaks	Kent . . . . .	..			291	0	0
Shardlow	{ Derby, Leicester, and Not- tingham }	2,500	0	0			
South Stoneham	Southampton . . . . .	..			1,516	4	0
Stourbridge	Worcester, Stafford, & Salop	1,500	0	0			
Tenterden	Kent . . . . .	..			1,202	0	0
Tisbury	Wilts . . . . .	..			1,000	0	0
Wangford	Suffolk . . . . .	..			500	0	0
Wellington	Salop	1,400	0	0			
Wheatenhurst	Gloucester	387	0	0			
Wimborne & Cranborne	Dorset . . . . .	..			450	0	0
Wokingham	Berks and Wilts	200	0	0			
Worcester	Worcester	1,290	0	0			
	Totals	45,150	0	0	16,383	16	6

—No. 5.—

LIST of UNIONS in which Parochial Property has been sold under the Orders of the Poor Commissioners, with a Statement of the Purposes to which the Proceeds have been directed to be applied.

UNION.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	The purposes to which such Sums have been directed to be appropriated.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Abingdon .	Helens, St. .	Berks .	114 0 0		
"	Milton .	"	37 0 0		
Albans, St. .	Albans, St. .	Herts .	275 0 0		
"	Harpenden .	"	231 0 0		
"	Peter, St. .	"	250 0 0		
"	Redbourn .	"	260 0 0		
"	Sandridge .	"	295 0 0		
"	Stephen, St. .	"	113 0 0		
"	Wheatthamstead .	"	350 0 0		
Alcester .	Alcester .	Warwick .	1,037 0 0		
"	Bidford .	"	192 0 0		
"	Feckenham .	"	500 0 0		
Alderbury .	Landford .	Wills .	85 0 0	86 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred for emigration.
Alresford .	Kilnston .	Southampton	40 0 0		
"	Tisted, West .	"	40 0 0		
Alton " .	Froyle .	"	155 0 0	142 0 9	The liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Law Amendment Act.
"	Selborne .	"	95 0 0		
"	Tisted, East .	"	50 0 0		
Amersham .	Amersham .	Bucks .	654 0 0		
"	Beaconsfield .	"	850 0 0		
"	Chalfont, St. Giles .	"	455 0 0		
"	Chalfont, St. Peter .	"	500 0 0	488 12 8	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Great Missenden .	"	116 0 0		
"	Coleshill .	"	110 0 0		
Amesbury .	Tilshead .	Wilts .	69 0 0		
Ampthill .	Cranfield .	Bedford .	50 0 0		
"	Hawnes .	"	140 0 0	140 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Lidlington .	"	100 0 0	100 0 0	Ditto.
"	Maulden .	"	80 0 0	74 10 4	Ditto.
Andover .	Hurstbourne-Tarrant .	Southampton	254 0 0		
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Hartshorne .	Derby .	244 0 0	99 0 0	As an investment in the names of trustees.
"	Whitwick .	Leicester	100 0 0	91 10 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Ashford, East .	Boughton Aluph. .	Kent .	200 0 0	181 12 10	Ditto.
"	Challock .	"	86 15 0	86 15 0	Ditto.
"	Chillham .	"	480 0 0		
"	Godmersham .	"	150 0 0	150 0 0	Ditto.
"	Kennington .	"	60 0 0		
"	Sevington .	"	55 0 0		
"	Warehorne .	"	250 0 0		
"	Willesborough .	"	90 0 0		
Ashford, West .	Kingsnorth .	"	130 0 0	120 0 0	Ditto.
"	Westwell .	"	89 0 0		
Aston .	Sutton Coldfield .	Warwick .	725 0 0		
Atcham .	Condover .	Salop .	232 10 0	230 6 10 4	Ditto.
Axminster .	Hawkechurch .	Durset .	90 0 0		
"	Kilminster .	Devon .	54 0 0		
"	Thorncombe .	"	97 0 0		
Aylesbury .	Aston Clinton .	Bucks .	113 0 0		
"	Buckland .	"	190 0 0		
"	Dinton .	"	138 0 0		
"	Hardwick .	"	36 0 0		
"	Quainton .	"	42 0 0		
"	Weston Turville .	"	175 0 0		
Aylesford, North	Cliffe .	Kent .	305 0 0		
"	Higham? .	"	60 0 0		
Banbury .	Banbury .	Oxford .	1,365 0 0		
"	Barford St. Michael .	"	96 0 0		
"	East Adderbury .	"	168 0 0		
"	Horley .	"	25 0 0		

Union.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	The purposes to which such Sums have been directed to be appropriated.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Warkworth	Northampton		350 0 0	350 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Chipping Barnet	Herts.		595 0 0		
South Mimms	"		345 0 0		
Basing	Southampton		205 0 0	184 10 8	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Basingstoke	"		620 0 0	582 5 1	Ditto.
Monk Sherborne	"		269 16 0	227 19 8	The liquidation of a debt incurred for emigration.
Stratfield Turgis	"		485 0 0	82 1 5	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Sherfield-upon-Lodden	"		343 0 0	295 0 0	Ditto.
Silchester	"		60 0 0	60 0 0	Ditto.
Wootton St. Lawrence	"		271 0 0	240 12 6	100l. to liquidate a debt incurred for emigration, and 140l. 12s. 6d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Bathford	Somerset		195 0 0		
Dunkerton	"		55 0 0		
Wellow	"		139 0 0		
Weston	"		152 0 0		
Ashbournhen	Sussex		252 0 0		
Battle	"		199 0 0		
North Poorton	Wilts.		31 10 0		
Barford, Great	Bedford		204 0 0		
Elstow	"		60 0 0	56 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Wootton	"		66 0 0	63 16 6	43l. 8s. to liquidate a debt incurred for emigration, and the residue towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Frithsden	Berks.		125 0 0		
Nettleden	"		165 0 0		
Wigginton	"		66 0 0	54 17 7	As an investment in the names of trustees.
Biddington	Oxen		75 0 0		
Hayford, Lower	"		122 0 0		
Littleham	Devon		100 0 0		
Arlsey	Bedford		600 0 0	572 11 3	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Biggleswade	"		64 0 0	58 1 8	Ditto.
Blunham	"		70 0 0	50 5 4	Ditto.
Campton	"		40 0 0	36 17 0	Ditto.
Langford	"		78 0 0	65 18 1	Ditto.
Northill	"		212 10 0	194 7 4	Ditto.
Sandy	"		102 0 0	79 0 0	Ditto.
Brentwood	Essex		305 0 0		
Burststead, Great	"		46 0 0		
Ramsden Bell House	"		140 0 0		
Shenfield	"		380 0 0		
Bishops Stortford	Herts.		1,403 0 0	1,247 0 0	197l. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse, and 1050l. as a loan to the guardians for the same purpose.
Braughin	"		183 15 0		
Stansted Mount Fitchet	Essex		227 0 0		
Countesthorpe	Leicester		166 0 0		
Huncote	"		72 2 6		
Dunstan, St.	Kent		70 0 0	58 18 1	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Sturry	"		272 0 0	136 15 0	Ditto.
Bradeston	Norfolk		43 0 0		
Burlingham, North St. Andrew.	"		80 0 0		
Ranworth, with Panxworth	"		56 0 0		
South Walsham, St. Lawrence	"		80 0 0		
Strumpshaw	"		134 0 0		

Union.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	The purposes to which such Sums have been directed to be appropriated.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Biofield contd.	Thorpe . .	Norfolk .	212 0 0		
"	Tunstall . .	"	62 0 0		
Blything . .	Bulcamp . .	Suffolk .	336 17 6		
Bosmere & Claydon	Debenham . .	"	269 0 0		
Boston . .	Fishtoft . .	Lincoln .	90 0 0		
"	Sibsey . .	"	458 0 0		
"	Wigtoft . .	"	265 0 0		
Bourne . .	Bourne . .	"	860 0 0	594 11 3	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Bytham, Castle . .	"	250 0 0	209 9 6	Ditto.
"	Bytham Little . .	"	60 0 0	60 0 0	Ditto.
"	Careby . .	"	80 0 0	39 8 9	Ditto.
"	Falkeingham . .	"	300 0 0	217 7 0	Ditto.
"	Haccunby . .	"	40 0 0		
"	Horbling . .	"	42 0 0	40 9 1	Ditto.
"	Kirby Underwood . .	"	30 0 0	28 2 1	Ditto.
"	Manthorpe . .	"	72 0 0		
Bradfield . .	Basildon . .	Berks . .	256 0 0		
"	Basildon, Upper . .	"	25 0 0		
"	Bradfield . .	"	136 0 0	131 16 6	Ditto.
"	Whitchurch . .	"	192 0 0	181 9 6	Ditto.
Braintree . .	Black Notley . .	Essex . .	56 0 0	47 6 4	Ditto.
"	Creasing . .	"	140 0 0	127 4 10	Ditto.
"	Finchingfield . .	"	194 10 0	178 14 8	Ditto.
"	Panfield . .	"	41 0 0	33 2 4	Ditto.
"	Pattiswick . .	"	50 0 0	40 3 6	Ditto.
"	Stisted . .	"	360 0 0	339 17 2	Ditto.
Bridge . .	Adisham . .	Kent . .	47 0 0		
"	Barham . .	"	185 0 0		
"	Harbledown . .	"	70 0 0	58 18 1	Ditto.
"	Holycross West Gate . .	"	70 0 0	58 18 1	Ditto.
"	Ickham . .	"	435 0 0	327 7 14	Ditto.
"	Littlebourne . .	"	390 0 0	279 15 10	Ditto.
"	Patrixbourne . .	"	100 0 0		
"	Stonmarsh . .	"	25 0 0		
"	Wickhambreaux . .	"	327 0 0	314 13 9	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Bridgewater . .	Overstowey . .	Somerset .	80 0 0		
Brixworth . .	Old or Wold . .	Northampton	59 0 0	47 17 5	Ditto.
"	Walgrave . .	"	147 0 0		
Bromagrove . .	Belbroughton . .	Worcester .	275 0 0		
Bromyard . .	Acton Beauchamp . .	"	188 0 0	181 5 5	Ditto.
"	Avenbury . .	Hereford .	275 0 0	175 3 4	Ditto.
"	Bishop's Frome . .	"	254 0 0	250 16 7	225 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 25 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> as a gratuity to the guardians for the same purpose.
"	Cradley . .	"	338 0 0	332 9 5	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Evesbatch . .	"	89 0 0	81 1 5	34 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 46 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> as a gratuity to the guardians for the same purpose.
"	Grendon Bishop . .	"	60 0 0	50 18 8	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Linton . .	"	176 0 0	172 6 1	112 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 60 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> as a gratuity to the guardians for the same purpose.
"	Little Cowarne . .	"	20 0 0	20 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Lower Sapay . .	Worcester .	121 0 0	117 16 5	56 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 61 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> as a gratuity to the guardians for the same purpose.
"	Much Cowarne . .	Hereford .	322 0 0	309 15 3	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.

Union.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale.		Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.		The purposes to which such Sums have been directed to be appropriated.
			£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
Bromyard <i>contd.</i>	Norton, with Brockhampton.	Hereford	352	0 0	227	14 0	135 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 92 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> as a loan to the guardians for the same purpose.
"	Ocle Pitchard . .	"	89	0 0	30	13 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Stanford Bishop . .	"	159	0 0	156	11 11	78 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 78 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> as a loan to the guardians for the same purpose.
"	Stoke Lacy . .	"	92	0 0	91	2 11	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Tedstone Wafer . .	"	171	0 0	99	17 6	13 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 86 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> as a loan to the guardians for the same purpose.
"	Ullingswick . .	"	16	0 0	14	6 1	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Upper Sapey . .	"	196	0 0			Ditto.
"	Wacton . .	"	30	0 0	29	3 0	178 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 123 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> as a loan to the guardians for the same purpose.
"	Whitborne . .	"	305	0 0	301	5 0	217 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 28 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> as a loan to the guardians for the same purpose.
"	Winslow . .	"	239	0 0	245	8 2	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Wolverlow . .	"	110	0 0	40	14 2	Ditto.
Buckingham	Leckhampstead . .	Bucks .	100	0 0	23	0 0	Ditto.
"	Paolbury . .	"	105	0 0	55	0 0	Ditto.
"	Shalstone . .	"	45	0 0	7	0 0	Ditto.
"	Steeple Claydon . .	"	47	0 0	36	17 4	Ditto.
Chailey . .	West Meston . .	Sussex .	152	0 0			
Chard . .	Chard, Borough . .	Somerset .	245	0 0			
"	Chard . .	"	256	0 0			
"	Chillington . .	"	59	0 0			
"	Crewkerne . .	"	393	0 0			
"	Cudworth . .	"	50	0 0			
"	Donnington . .	"	98	0 0			
"	Ilminster . .	"	307	0 0			
Chelmsford	Rettendon . .	Essex . .	85	0 0			
Cheltenham	Fresbury . .	Gloucester .	46	0 0			
"	Staverton . .	"	105	0 0			
Chertsey . .	Byfleet . .	Surrey .	165	0 0	151	13 2	Ditto.
"	Chobham . .	"	350	0 0	318	2 5	Ditto.
"	Windlesham . .	"	560	0 0	514	11 0	359 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 130 <i>l.</i> to liquidate a charge on the rates in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act; and 25 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to defray the cost of repairing parish premises.
Chesterton	Chesterton . .	Cambridge .	200	11 0			
"	Histon . .	"	189	0 0	179	11 6	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Chippenham	Stapleford . .	"	74	0 0			
"	Coleme . .	Wilts .	114	0 0			
"	Yatton Keynell . .	"	48	0 0			
Chipping Norton	Charlbury . .	Warwick .	160	0 0	100	0 0	The liquidation of a charge upon the rates in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act.
"	Chilson . .	Oxford .	134	0 0			
"	Great Rollright . .	"	100	0 0	73	2 3	Ditto.
"	Loug Compton . .	Warwick .	104	0 0			
Chipping Sodbury	Frampton Cotterel	Gloucester .	200	0 0			

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Cirencester	Maisey Hampton	Gloucester	£. s. d. 20 0 0	£. s. d.	
Cleobury Mortimer.	Cleobury Mortimer	Salop	620 0 0		
Colchester	All Saints	Essex	400 0 0	370 2 4	219l. 4s. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 150l. 18s. 4d. as a loan to the guardians for the same purpose.
"	Giles, St.	"	275 0 0	250 12 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	James, St.	"	170 0 0		
"	Leonard, St.	"	182 0 0	182 0 0	Ditto.
"	Lexden	"	240 0 0		
"	Martin, St.	"	155 0 0	138 5 5	Ditto.
"	Mary, St. at the Walls.	"	1,005 0 0	936 2 2	685l. 3s. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 300l. 19s. 2d. as a loan to the guardians for the same purpose.
"	Mary, St. Magdalen.	"	245 0 0	204 11 0	157l. 18s. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 46l. 18s. as a loan to the guardians for the same purpose.
"	Nicholas, St.	"	340 0 0	316 15 2	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Peter, St.	"	305 0 0	279 6 2	Ditto.
Cookham	Bray	Berks	131 0 0		
"	Cookham	"	1,392 0 0	1,035 11 11	Ditto.
Cosford	Boxford	Suffolk	170 0 0		
"	Edwardstone	"	72 0 0	70 9 6	Ditto.
"	Groton	"	100 0 0	97 9 8	Ditto.
"	Monks Eleigh	"	140 0 0	140 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Crickhowel	Llangattock	Brecknock	400 0 0	166 5 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Croydon	Beddington	Surrey	415 0 0		
Cuckfield	Linfield	Sussex	861 15 10		
Dartford	Bexley	Kent	360 0 0		
"	Crayford	"	340 0 0	296 3 10	Ditto.
"	Darenth	"	230 0 0		
"	Erith	"	370 0 0	339 1 6	Ditto.
"	Kingsdown	"	35 0 0	25 18 6	Ditto.
"	Stone and Swanscombe	"	455 0 0		
"	Wickham, East	"	59 0 0		
Daventry	Brannston	Northampton	51 0 0		
"	Byfield	"	113 0 0		
"	Weedon Beck	"	239 0 0		
"	Whilton	"	100 0 0		
"	Woodford	"	248 0 0		
Depwade	Billington	Norfolk	50 0 0		
"	Burston	"	41 0 0		
"	Carleton Rode	"	279 0 0		
"	Denton	"	160 0 0	12 9 11	Ditto.
"	Fritton	"	128 0 0		
"	Hempnall	"	250 0 0	24 5 8	Ditto.
"	Shelton	"	81 0 0	6 2 6	Ditto.
"	Thorpe Abbots	"	138 0 0		
"	Tibenharn	"	618 0 0	420 11 1	400l. to the liquidation of a debt incurred for emigration; and 20l. 11s. 1d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Wacton	"	59 0 0	12 7 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Docking	Burnham Overy	"	73 0 0		
"	Burnham Thorpe	"	54 0 0		
"	North Creake	"	107 0 0		
"	Sedgford	"	54 0 0		
Dorchesr.	Churminster	Dorset	200 0 0	193 16 8	Ditto.

UNION.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	The purposes to which such Sums have been directed to be appropriated.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Dorking . .	Effingham . .	Surrey . .	260 0 0		
" . .	Ockley . .	" . .	148 0 0		
" . .	Wootton . .	Surrey . .	312 0 0		
Dover . .	Mary, St. the Virgin . .	Kent . .	2,363 0 0		
Downham . .	Downham Market	Norfolk . .	260 0 0		
Dunmow . .	Aythrop Rooting	Essex . .	28 0 0		
" . .	Broxted . .	" . .	85 0 0		
" . .	Easton, Great . .	" . .	604 0 0		
" . .	Felsted . .	" . .	331 0 0		
" . .	High Easter . .	" . .	34 0 0		
Eastbourne . .	Eastbourne . .	Sussex . .	962 0 0		
" . .	Westham . .	" . .	520 0 0		
Eastry . .	Ash . .	Kent . .	605 0 0	591 2 3	The liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
" . .	Clement, St., Sandwich . .	" . .	96 0 0	89 15 6	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
" . .	Deal . .	" . .	926 0 0	926 0 0	The liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
" . .	Goodnestone . .	" . .	227 0 0	170 6 7	156 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 13 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> to defray the cost of providing parish premises.
" . .	Mongeham, Little	" . .	109 0 0	96 5 7½	88 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 7 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 11½ <i>d.</i> to defray the cost of providing parish premises.
" . .	Nonington . .	" . .	401 0 0		
" . .	Preston . .	" . .	290 0 0		
" . .	Sholden . .	" . .	123 0 0	120 13 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
" . .	Staple . .	" . .	200 0 0	164 15 6½	151 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 7½ <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 13 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> to defray the cost of providing parish premises.
" . .	Stourmouth . .	" . .	185 0 0		
" . .	Wingham . .	" . .	380 0 0	359 18 8	330 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 29 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> towards defraying the cost of providing parish premises.
Elham . .	Lyminge . .	" . .	100 0 0		
" . .	Lympne . .	" . .	130 0 0		
" . .	Saltwood . .	" . .	114 0 0	114 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred for emigration.
" . .	Standford . .	" . .	36 0 0		
" . .	Stouting . .	" . .	120 0 0		
" . .	Swingfield . .	" . .	100 0 0	87 12 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Epping . .	Parndon, Great . .	Essex . .	160 0 0		
" . .	Epping . .	" . .	533 10 0		
" . .	Loughton . .	" . .	185 0 0		
" . .	Roydon . .	" . .	999 0 0		
" . .	Thoydon Garnon	" . .	100 0 0		
Epsom . .	Ashted . .	Surrey . .	262 10 0		
" . .	Banstead . .	" . .	450 0 0		
" . .	Bookham, Great . .	" . .	350 0 0		
" . .	Caddington . .	" . .	165 0 0		
" . .	Carshalton . .	" . .	490 0 0		
" . .	Cheam . .	" . .	358 0 0		
" . .	Chessington . .	" . .	135 0 0		
" . .	Cobham . .	" . .	875 0 0		
" . .	Ewell . .	" . .	295 0 0		
" . .	Leatherhead . .	" . .	31 0 0		
" . .	Stoke D'Abernon	" . .	130 0 0		
Erpingham . .	Leatheringsett . .	Norfolk . .	270 0 0		
Eton . .	Denham . .	Bucks . .	260 0 0	248 6 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
" . .	Eton . .	" . .	800 0 0	782 16 9	302 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 480 <i>l.</i> to liquidate a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Union.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale.		Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.		The purposes to which such Sums have been directed to be appropriated.
			£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
Eton <i>contd.</i>	Horton . . .	Bucks	360	0 0	326	15 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
..	Iver . . .	..	925	0 0	198	19 3	Ditto.
..	Langley Marish . . .	..	400	0 0	387	6 0	Ditto.
..	Wexham . . .	..	175	0 0			
Evesham . . .	Butsey . . .	Worcester .	157	10 0			
..	Hampton, Great . . .	..	203	0 0			
..	Harvington . . .	..	422	0 0			
..	Sendbury . . .	Gloucester .	66	0 0			
..	Willesley . . .	..	46	0 0			
Faith, St. . .	Boatou . . .	Norfolk .	150	0 0	150	0 0	The liquidation of debts incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
..	Frettenham . . .	..	115	0 0	105	0 0	As a loan to the parish of Hingham St. Faith and Newton St. Faith, to liquidate a charge upon the rates, in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act.
Fareham . . .	Fareham . . .	Southampton	550	0 0	550	0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
..	Titchfield . . .	..	610	0 0	603	13 0	Ditto.
..	Wickham . . .	..	285	0 0	277	7 4	The liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Faringdon . . .	Faringdon, Gt. . .	Berks . . .	254	0 0			
..	Stanford . . .	..	369	0 0	193	17 7	67l. 6s. 0½d. towards defraying the cost of altering the Union workhouse; 35l. to liquidate a debt incurred for emigration; and 91l. 11s. 6½d. to liquidate a charge upon the rates, in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act.
Faversham . . .	{ Badlesmere Boughton-under-Blean Selling Sheldwich . . . }	Kent . . .	374	15 0	332	0 3	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
..	Doddington . . .	..	225	0 0	249	12 2	Ditto.
..	Eastling . . .	..	154	0 0	143	13 0	73l. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 70l. 13s. 3d. as an investment in the names of trustees.
..	Graveney . . .	..	70	0 0	53	18 1	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
..	Hernhill . . .	..	70	0 0	53	18 1	Ditto.
..	Osprings . . .	..	530	0 0	490	6 1	Ditto.
..	Preston . . .	..	390	0 0	303	0 0	Ditto.
Fordingbridge . . .	Breamore . . .	Southampton	150	0 0	150	0 0	125l. to liquidate a debt incurred for emigration; and 25l. to defray the cost of repairing parish cottages.
Freebridge Lynn . . .	Massingham, Gt. . .	Norfolk .	200	0 0			
Frome . . .	Berkeley . . .	Somerset .	20	0 0			
..	Leigh-upon-Mendip . . .	..	53	10 0			
..	Witham Friary . . .	..	100	0 0			
Gainsborough . . .	Marton . . .	Lincoln .	343	0 0			
..	Misterton . . .	..	114	0 0			
..	Owston . . .	..	179	0 0			
..	Upton . . .	..	36	0 0			
Glandford Brigg . . .	Barrow . . .	..	150	0 0	135	16 4	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
..	Wrauby . . .	..	144	0 0	63	0 0	Ditto.
..	Barnwood . . .	Gloucester .	220	0 0			
..	Quedsley . . .	..	405	0 0			
Godstone . . .	Bletchingly . . .	Surrey . . .	150	0 0			
..	Caterham . . .	..	110	0 0			
..	Limpsfield . . .	..	54	0 0			
Grantham . . .	Carlton Scrope . . .	Lincoln .	28	0 0			
..	Denton . . .	..	159	0 0			
..	Easton . . .	..	105	0 0	19	5 0	The liquidation of a charge upon the rates, in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act.
..	Gonerby, Great	393	0 0	326	0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
..	Hough-on-the-Hill	256	0 0			

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			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Grantham <i>contd.</i>	Ingoldsby . . .	Lincoln .	120 0 0		
"	London Thorpe . . .	"	50 0 0		
"	Manthorpe . . .	"	100 0 0	72 2 6	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Normanton . . .	"	79 0 0		
"	Skillington . . .	"	160 0 0	26 0 0	The liquidation of a charge upon the rates, in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act.
"	Spittle Gate . . .	"	140 0 0		
"	Stoke, North . . .	"	110 0 0		
"	Stoke, South . . .	"	45 0 0		
"	Witham, North . . .	"	130 0 0		
"	Witham, South . . .	"	100 0 0		
Guildford . . .	Albury . . .	Surrey .	425 0 0	425 0 0	As a loan to the guardians to defray the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Clandon, East . . .	"	158 0 0	143 0 11	Ditto.
"	Holy Trinity . . .	"	797 0 0	459 18 3	Ditto.
"	Mary, St. . . .	"	296 0 0	296 0 0	Ditto.
"	Merrow	"	182 0 0	161 13 4	Ditto.
"	Nicholas, St. . . .	"	92 0 0	92 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Ockham	"	465 0 0	465 0 0	As a loan to the guardians for the same purpose.
"	Shere	"	337 0 0		
"	Stoke	"	320 0 0	294 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Wiseley	"	192 0 0	190 5 0	As a loan to the guardians for the same purpose.
"	Woking	"	382 0 0		
Guiltcross . . .	Buckenham, Old . . .	Norfolk .	283 0 0	262 18 0	
Hailsham . . .	Hailsham	"			
"	Heathfield	Sussex .	235 0 0		
"	Hellingley	"	460 0 0		
"	Hooe	"	204 0 0	140 19 10	The liquidation of a debt incurred for emigration.
"	Ninfield	"	385 0 0		
"	Wartling	"	100 0 0		
Halsted	Castle Heddingham . . .	Essex .	63 0 0		
"	Colne Engaine	"	166 0 0		
"	Earls Colne	"	165 0 0		
"	Maplestead	"	175 0 0		
"	White Colne	"	61 0 0		
Hambledon . . .	Alford	Surrey .	130 0 0	99 15 6	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Bromley	"	400 0 0		
"	Ewhurst	"	386 0 0		
"	Thursley	"	257 0 0		
"	Witley	"	470 0 0	420 10 0	Ditto.
Hardingstone . .	Brayfield-on-the-Green . . .	Northampton	193 0 0	66 15 0	42l. 15s. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 24l. to liquidate a charge upon the rates in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act.
"	Cogenhoe	"	135 0 0		
"	Houghton, Great . . .	"	121 0 0	54 10 0	24l. 10s. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 30l. to liquidate a charge upon the rates in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act.
"	Houghton, Little . . .	"	74 0 0	66 3 4	46l. 13s. 3d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse, and 19l. 10s. 1d. to liquidate a charge upon the rates in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act.
Hartismere . . .	Botesdale	Suffolk .	106 0 0	91 8 6	44l. 18s. 6d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse, and 46l. 10s. 6d. to liquidate a debt incurred for emigration.
"	Cotton	"	114 0 0		
"	Mellis	"	56 0 0	52 5 8	51l. 1s. 7d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse, and 1l. 4s. 1d. to defray the cost of repairing parish premises.

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Hartismere <i>contd.</i>	Rickingham, Superior.	Suffolk	£. s. d. 71 0 0	£. s. d. 61 1 2	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Thorndon, All Saints.	"	154 0 0		
"	Wickham Skeith	"	45 0 0		
Hartley Wintney	Bramshill	Southampton	113 0 0	97 0 8	The liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
"	Crondall	"	408 0 0	397 17 4	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Elvetham	"	364 0 0	347 2 10	84l. 7s. 1d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse, and 269l. 15s. 9d. as an investment in the names of trustees.
"	Eversley	"	98 0 0	79 17 1	The liquidation of debts incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
"	Hartley Wintney	"	195 0 0	177 8 2	123l., the liquidation of debts incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; and 54l. 8s. 2d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Heckfield	"	600 0 0	569 9 6	The liquidation of debts incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
"	Odiham	"	628 0 0	607 8 7	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Rotherwick	"	147 0 0	113 12 8	Ditto.
"	Southwarnborough	"	160 0 0	142 4 54	Ditto.
Hastings	Clement, St.	Sussex	1,370 0 0	1307 2 34	1034l. 7s. 10½d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 50l. to liquidate a charge upon the rates in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act; and 223l. 14s. 5d. as an investment in the names of trustees.
"	Leonard, St.	"	80 0 0	64 8 74	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Mary, St.	"	870 0 0	629 5 84	414l. 7s. 8½d., towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 39l. to liquidate a charge upon the rates in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act; and 175l. 18s. 3½d. as an investment in the names of trustees.
"	Ora	"	286 0 0	286 0 0	The liquidation of a debt incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
Hemel Hempstead	Bovingdon	Herts.	250 0 0	240 6 8	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Flamstead	"	302 0 0	274 17 11	Ditto.
"	Gaddesden, Gt.	"	515 0 0	466 6 7	Ditto.
"	King's Langley	"	142 0 0		
Hendon	Edgware	Middlesex	385 0 0		
"	Hendon	"	260 0 0		
"	Kingsbury	"	139 0 0		
"	Stanmore, Great	"	550 0 0		
"	Stanmore, Little	"	37 0 0		
Henley	Caversham	Oxon	125 0 0		
Henstead	Braconash	Norfolk	148 0 0		
"	Caistor St. Edmund	Norfolk	60 0 0		
"	Florden	"	88 0 0		
"	Hethersett	"	220 0 0		
"	Newton Flotman	"	112 0 0		
"	Wrenningham	"	64 0 0		
Hertford	All Saints	Herts.	1,200 0 0		
"	Bramfield	"	250 0 0		
"	Dutchworth	"	617 0 0		
Highworth and Swindon	Chisleton	Wilts.	80 0 0	65 6 8	Ditto.

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			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Hitchin . .	Kimpton . .	Herts . .	137 0 0		Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Offley . .	"	500 0 0		
Holbeach . .	Gedney . .	Lincoln . .	393 0 0	376 13 4	
"	Holbeach . .	"	217 0 0	212 3 6	
"	Sutton St. James . .	"	106 0 0	106 0 0	
"	Whaplode . .	"	186 0 0	186 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Hollingbourn . .	Boxley . .	Kent . .	450 0 0	450 0 0	
"	Bredhurst . .	"	134 0 0		
"	Detling . .	"	180 0 0	156 10 8	
"	Headcorn . .	"	608 0 0	565 3 4	
Honiton . .	Sheldon . .	Devon . .	48 0 0		Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 84l. 2s. 10d. as an investment in the names of trustees.
Hoo . .	All Hallows . .	Kent . .	90 0 0		
"	Cooling . .	"	210 0 0		
"	Halstow, High . .	"	150 0 0		
"	Hoo . .	"	280 0 0		
"	James St., Grain . .	"	200 0 0		Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 90l. 16s. 2d. as an investment in the names of trustees.
"	Mary, St. . .	"	130 0 0		
"	Stoke . .	"	110 0 0		
Horncastle . .	Tetford . .	Lincoln . .	198 0 0		
"	Coningsby . .	"	311 0 0		
Horsham . .	Grinstead, West . .	Sussex . .	468 0 0		Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Ifeld . .	"	254 0 0	186 12 0	
"	Rusper . .	"	60 0 0	45 16 0	
"	Shipley . .	"	533 0 0	494 14 7	
"	Slinfold . .	"	164 0 0		
Hoxne . .	Athelington . .	Suffolk . .	175 0 0	64 7 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Radingham . .	"	180 0 0	168 5 2	
"	Brundish . .	"	305 0 0	164 14 0	
"	Hoxne . .	"	236 0 0	208 10 4	
"	Mendham . .	"	160 0 0	151 5 0	
"	Syleham . .	"	60 0 0	48 13 10	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; and 50l. as a loan to the guardians for the same purpose.
"	Weybread . .	"	260 0 0	250 5 4	
"	Worlingworth . .	"	330 0 0	306 13 9	
Hungerford . .	Aldbourn . .	Wilts . .	375 0 0	361 19 6	
"	Bedwin, Little . .	"	30 0 0	22 3 2	
"	Hungerford . .	Berks . .	210 0 0		Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Inkpen . .	"	200 0 0	175 19 7	
"	Kintbury . .	"	170 0 0	147 13 0	
"	Ramsbury . .	Wilts . .	210 10 0	198 1 8	
Hursley . .	Otterbourne . .	Southampton	420 0 0	396 16 9	
"					The liquidation of debts incurred before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; and to defray the cost of repairing parish premises, &c.
Ipswich . .	Helen, St. . .	Suffolk . .	185 0 0	176 7 0	As a loan to the guardians, towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Mary, St. . .	"	350 0 0		
"	Matthew, St. . .	"	340 0 0	319 19 10	
"	Nicholas, St. . .	"	370 0 0		
"	Stephen, St. . .	"	160 0 0		
"	Whitton . .	"	240 0 0	236 13 9	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Kettering . .	Broughton . .	Northampton	382 0 0		
"	Cottingham . .	"	125 0 0		
"	Cransley . .	"	130 0 0	88 4 7	
"					

UNION.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale.	Sums directed to be appro- priated by Orders un- der Seal.	The purposes to which such Sums have been directed to be appropriated.
Kettering contd.	Deaborough . .	Northampton	£. s. d. 334 0 0	£. s. d. 263 2 2	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Keynsham . .	Pythchley . .	„	367 0 0		Ditto.
„	Briarlington . .	Somerset . .	723 0 0	373 4 1	Ditto.
„	Corston . .	„	162 0 0	110 9 54	Ditto.
„	Keynsham . .	„	110 0 0		
„	Newton, St. Low . .	„	130 0 0	118 2 6	Ditto.
„	Salford . .	„	70 0 0	57 13 0	Ditto.
„	Siston . .	Gloucester . .	232 0 0	218 14 5	Ditto.
Kidderminster . .	Mitton, Lower . .	Worcester . .	530 0 0		
Kingsbridge . .	Kingsbridge . .	Devon . .	220 0 0		
Kingsclere . .	Kingsclere . .	Southampton	218 0 0		
„	Woodhay, East . .	„	309 0 0	276 4 6	Ditto.
Kings Lynn . .	South Lynn . .	Norfolk . .	600 0 0		
Knighton . .	Beguildy . .	Radnor . .	30 0 0		
Laugport . .	Barton, St. David . .	Somerset . .	67 0 0		
„	Kingsdou . .	„	97 0 0		
„	Langport . .	„	330 0 0		
„	Pitney . .	„	46 0 0		
Ledbury . .	Bosbury . .	Hereford . .	150 0 0	148 8 94	Ditto.
„	Colwall . .	„	213 0 0	209 10 44	Ditto.
„	Mathon . .	Worcester . .	253 0 0	249 17 34	Ditto.
Leighton Buzzard	Linslade . .	Bucks . .	80 0 0		
„	Wing . .	„	189 0 0		
Leominster . .	Leominster . .	Hereford . .	745 0 0		
Lewes . .	John, St. . .	Sussex . .	116 0 0		
„	Southover . .	„	115 0 0		
Lexden & Winstree	Abberton . .	Essex . .			
„	Birch . .	„	218 0 0		
„	Copford . .	„	140 0 0		
„	Horksley, Great . .	„	326 0 0		
„	Langham . .	„	165 0 0		
„	Laver Breton . .	„	15 0 0		
„	Peldon . .	„	125 0 0		
„	Stanway . .	„	115 0 0		
„	Wakes Colne . .	„	115 0 0		
„	Wivenhoe . .	„	205 0 0		
„	Wormingford . .	„	310 0 0		
Lincoln . .	Harmston . .	Lincoln . .	35 0 0	35 0 0	Ditto.
„	Heighington . .	„	100 0 0	92 14 8	Ditto.
„	Metheringham . .	„	210 0 0	202 18 2	126l. 15s. towards defraying the cost of building the Union work- house; 76l. 3s. 2d. the liquida- tion of a charge upon the rates in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act.
„	Nettleham . .	„	172 0 0	166 4 8	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
„	Spridlington . .	„	178 0 0	93 3 3	Ditto.
„	Waddington . .	„	158 0 0	119 13 4	Ditto.
Linton . .	Abington, Little . .	Cambridge . .	399 0 0		
Liskeard . .	Cleer, St. . .	Cornwall . .	100 0 0		
Luton . .	Dunstable . .	Bedford . .	608 0 0	608 0 0	25l., the liquidation of debts in- curred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 583l. towards defraying the cost of building the Union work- house.
„	Houghton Regis . .	„	505 0 0		
„	Kensworth . .	Herts . .	172 0 0		
Lutterworth . .	Kilworth, South . .	Leicester . .	150 0 0		
Lymington . .	Boldre . .	Southampton	315 0 0	272 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
„	Hordle . .	„	280 0 0	255 18 0	The liquidation of debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
„	Milford . .	„	537 0 0	530 16 11	400l., the liquidation of debt in- curred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 120l. 16s. 11d. towards de- fraying cost of building Union workhouse.
„	Milton . .	„	205 0 0	187 17 11	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.

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			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Maidstone .	Linton .	Kent .	150 0 0		The liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
"	Staplehurst .	"	315 0 0	178 18 2	
Maldon .	Purleigh .	Essex .	267 0 0		60l. 8s. 3d. towards defraying the cost of building Union workhouse; 152l. 19s. 9d. as an investment in the names of trustees.
"	Stow Maries .	"	33 0 0		
Malling .	Addington .	Kent .	222 0 0	213 8 0	300l. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 532l. 15s. 3d. as an investment in the names of trustees.
"	Aylesford .	"	945 0 0	882 15 3	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Birling .	"	181 0 0	110 0 0	161l. 17s. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 135l. the liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
"	Ightham .	"	300 0 0	296 17 0	89l. 4s. 3d. towards defraying the cost of building Union workhouse; 106l. 9s. 9d. as an investment in the names of trustees.
"	Leybourne .	"	207 0 0	195 14 0	Towards defraying the cost of building Union workhouse.
"	Malling, East .	"	165 0 0	153 7 6	431l. 19s. 5d. towards defraying the cost of building Union workhouse; 153l. 9s. 1d. the liquidation of a debt incurred for emigration.
"	Malling, West .	"	310 0 0		64l. 19s. 1d. towards defraying the cost of building Union workhouse; 135l. 0s. 11d. as an investment in the names of trustees.
"	Mereworth .	"	618 0 0	589 18 6	Towards defraying the cost of building Union workhouse.
"	Offham .	"	200 0 0	200 0 0	Ditto.
"	Peckham, East .	"	701 0 0	668 14 6	280l. 15s. 2d. towards defraying the cost of building Union workhouse; 11l. 14s. 10d. the liquidation of a debt incurred for emigration.
"	Trotterscliffe .	"	97 0 0	55 0 0	Ditto.
"	Wateringbury .	"	292 10 0	292 10 0	
"	Wrotham .	"	533 0 0	519 15 10	
Maldenbury .	Mary, St. Westport .	Wilts .	348 0 0		
Mansfield .	Mansfield .	Nottingham	845 0 0		
Market Harbro'	Clipston .	Leicester .	156 0 0		
"	Farnon, East .	Northampton	211 0 0		
"	Foxton .	Leicester .	262 0 0		
"	Kibworth Beauchamp .	"	381 0 0		
"	Langton, East .	"	274 0 0		
"	Lubenham .	"	286 0 0		
"	Mowsey .	"	71 0 0		
"	Smeaton Westerby .	Northampton	497 0 0		
"	Weston by Willand .	"	176 0 0		
"	Wilbarston .	"	224 0 0		
Marlborough .	Mary, St., the Virgin .	Wilts .	415 0 0		
"	Peter, St., and Paul, St.	"	200 0 0		
Martley .	Erley Kings .	Worcester .	185 0 0		
Melton Mowbray	Melton Mowbray .	Leicester .	311 0 0		
"	Somerby .	"	271 0 0	237 0 0	12l. 14s. 6d. towards defraying the cost of building Union workhouse; 224l. 5s. 6d. as an investment in the names of trustees.
"	Twyford .	"	90 0 0	77 9 2	11l. 19s. 2d. towards defraying the cost of building Union workhouse; 65l. 10s. as an investment in the names of trustees.
"	Wymondham .	"	285 0 0		
Mere .	Mere .	Wilts .	300 0 0		
Midhurst .	Harling .	Sussex .	555 0 0		
"	Midhurst .	"	280 0 0		

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			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Midhurst contd.	North Chapel .	Sussex .	233 0 0		
"	Rogate .	"	90 0 0		
Mildenhall	Harton Mills .	Suffolk .	100 0 0		
"	Mildenhall .	"	150 0 0		
Milton	Bobbing .	Kent .	102 0 0	96 18 2	Towards defraying the cost of building Union workhouse.
"	Halstow, Lower .	"	60 0 0	57 17 1	Ditto.
"	Hartlip .	"	90 0 0	90 0 0	Ditto.
"	Iwade .	"	80 0 0	77 2 9	Ditto.
"	Milsted .	"	115 0 0	76 18 8	Ditto.
"	Milton .	"	520 0 0	500 0 0	400 <i>l.</i> towards defraying the cost of building Union workhouse; 100 <i>l.</i> the liquidation of debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
"	Newington .	"	104 0 0	100 5 8	Towards defraying the cost of building Union workhouse.
"	Rainham .	"	160 0 0	154 5 9	Ditto.
"	Rodmersham .	"	36 0 0	34 14 2	Ditto.
"	Sittingborne .	"	285 0 0	267 6 0	Ditto.
"	Upchurch .	"	112 0 0	107 19 11	Ditto.
Neot, St. .	Kimbolton .	Huntingdon	565 0 0		
"	Neot, St. .	"	90 0 0		
"	Southoe .	"	52 0 0		
Newark	Balderton .	Nottingham	216 0 0	205 9 4	The liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
"	Barkston .	"	100 0 0	87 14 0	Ditto.
"	Basingham .	Lincoln .	156 0 0	38 19 6	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Brant Broughton .	"	32 0 0	150 0 0	The liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
"	Claypole .	"	166 0 0		
"	Farndon .	Nottingham	150 0 0	150 0 0	Ditto.
"	Fenton .	"	100 0 0		
"	Fulbick .	"	100 0 0		
Newbury .	Brimpton .	Berks .	285 0 0		
"	Chieveley .	"	50 0 0	100 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Newton .	"	68 2 6	64 18 1	Ditto.
"	Shaw-cum-Donnington .	"	214 0 0	181 2 5	Ditto.
"	Speen .	"	468 0 0	447 0 10	171 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 110 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> the liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 165 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> as a loan to the board of guardians to erect a workhouse.
"	Thatcham .	"	768 0 0	689 5 5	363 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 326 <i>l.</i> as a loan to the board of guardians to erect a workhouse.
"	Welford .	"	40 0 0	40 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Winterbourne .	"	132 0 0	226 9 7	Ditto.
Newent	Ashton Ingham .	Hereford .	31 0 0		
"	Dymock .	"	220 0 0		
"	Pauntley .	Gloucester .	120 0 0		
New Forest	Bramshaw .	Southampton	155 0 0	95 13 4	Ditto.
"	Eling .	"	865 0 0	732 16 6	Ditto.
"	Fawley .	"	415 0 0	433 0 0	Ditto.
"	Lyndhurst .	"	260 0 0		
"	Minstead .	"	230 0 0	230 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Newmarket	Ashley .	Cambridge .	139 13 0	94 8 8	Ditto.
"	Bettisham .	"	205 0 0	188 15 0	Ditto.
"	Dalham .	Suffolk .	130 0 0	125 8 0	Ditto.
"	Dullingham .	Cambridge .	191 2 0	180 0 6	Ditto.
"	Exning .	"	65 2 0	65 2 0	Ditto.

Union.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	The purposes to which such Sums have been directed to be appropriated.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Newmarket contd.	Gazeley . .	Suffolk .	351 15 0	334 12 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Isleham . .	Cambridge .	128 2 0	184 1 8	
"	Newmarket All Saints.	"	541 16 0	273 12 10	
"	Newmarket St. Mary.	"	1,073 2 0	463 8 9	Ditto.
"	Ousden . .	Suffolk .	63 0 0	54 2 0	Ditto.
"	Swaffham Prior .	"	105 0 0	100 1 0	Ditto.
Newport Pagnell	Bow Brickhill .	Bucks .	20 0 0		
"	Sherington . .	"	100 0 0	100 0 0	
Newton Abbott .	Kingskerswell .	Devon .	59 17 0		The liquidation of debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
"	Woolborough . .	"	400 0 0		
"	Osmotherley . .	"	187 0 0		
Northallerton .	Osmotherley . .	York .	187 0 0		
Northampton .	Billing, Great .	Northampton	118 0 0	109 4 0	Towards defraying the cost of building Union workhouse.
"	Bugbrooke . .	"	415 0 0	355 17 6	
"	Dallington . .	"	150 0 0	144 0 10	
"	Giles, St. . .	"	530 0 0	530 17 6	Ditto.
"	Harpole . . .	"	691 0 0	410 4 10	Ditto.
"	Weston Favell .	"	170 0 0	162 3 4	Ditto.
North Leach .	Seven Hampton .	Gloucester .	57 0 0	54 0 0	Ditto.
"	Southrop . . .	"	160 12 0	130 6 0	Ditto.
Oakham . . .	Edith Weston .	Rutland .	83 0 0	80 0 0	Ditto.
Ongar . . .	Chipping Ongar .	Essex .	200 0 0	187 2 8	Ditto.
"	Navestock . .	"	205 0 0	191 2 8	Ditto.
"	Norton Mandeville	"	82 0 0	59 9 10½	Ditto.
"	Stapleford Tawney	"	191 15 0		
Orsett . . .	Langdon Hills .	"	77 0 0		
Oundle . . .	Bulwick . . .	Northampton	143 0 0		
"	Cotterstock . .	"	64 0 0	37 2 0	Ditto.
"	Kingscliffe . .	"	163 0 0		
"	Oundle . . .	"	420 0 0	387 17 2	Ditto.
Penzance . .	Marazion . . .	Cornwall .	58 0 0		
Pershore . .	Andrew, St. . .	Worcester .	84 0 0	154 10 0	Ditto.
"	Charlton . . .	"	48 0 0		
"	Comberton, Great	"	74 0 0	59 14 0	Ditto.
"	Comberton, Little	"	412 0 0	39 12 6	Ditto.
"	Delford . . .	"	100 0 0	95 8 6	Ditto.
"	Holy Cross . .	"	93 0 0	95 3 0	Ditto.
"	Pirton . . .	"	60 0 0		
"	Peopleton . . .	"	62 0 0	57 7 0	Ditto.
"	Strensham . . .	"	80 0 0	66 0 8	Ditto.
"	White Lady's Aston	"	110 0 0	99 19 2	Ditto.
"	Wick . . .	"	33 0 0	26 14 3	Ditto.
Peterborough .	Alwalton . . .	Huntingdon	300 0 0	283 6 8	34l. 3s. 4d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 249l. 3s. 4d. as an investment in the names of trustees.
"	Peakirk . . .	Northampton	36 0 0	31 8 0	
"	Stanground . .	"	105 0 0	100 0 0	28l. 1s. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 3l. 7s., the liquidation of a charge upon the rates in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act.
"	Stilton . . .	Huntingdon.	141 0 0	116 8 9	
"	Yaxley . . .	"	900 0 0	125 13 3	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Steep . . .	"	105 0 0		
Petersfield .	Milton . . .	Southampton	86 0 0		
Pewsey . . .	Pewsey . . .	Wilts .	56 0 0		
"	Wootton Rivers .	"	245 0 0		
Plomesgate .	Benhall . . .	Suffolk .	116 0 0	116 0 0	Ditto.
"	Blaxhall . . .	"	160 0 0	160 0 0	Ditto.
"	Brandeston . .	"	150 0 0	145 11 10	Ditto.
"	Bruslyard . . .	Suffolk .	70 0 0	67 6 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Earl Soham . .	"	102 0 0	98 2 9	
"	Friston . . .	"	115 0 0	115 0 0	Ditto.
"	Kenton . . .	"	125 0 0	101 10 6	Ditto.
"	Kettleburgh . .	"	55 0 0	55 0 0	Ditto.

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Plomesgate cont'd.	Marlesford .	Suffolk .	£. s. d. 41 0 0	£. s. d. 176 6 1	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
..	Rendham .	..	190 0 0	135 0 0	
..	Snappe .	..	135 0 0	135 0 0	
..	Tunstall .	..	110 0 0	110 0 0	
Pont-y-pool .	Trevethin .	Monmouth .	100 0 0		Ditto.
Potterspury .	Stony Stratford .	Bucks .	180 0 0		
Reigate .	Charlwood .	Surrey .	670 0 0	81 16 4	
..	Bechworth .	..	295 0 0		
Risbridge .	Clare .	Suffolk .	500 0 0	36 9 9	Ditto.
Romford .	Cranham .	Essex .	205 0 0	205 0 0	
..	Upminster .	..	350 0 0	325 4 11	
Romney Marsh .	Brookland .	Kent .	492 0 0	184 9 7	
..	Burmarsh .	..	137 0 0	48 2 3	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
..	Dymchurch .	..	150 0 0	134 1 5	
..	Fairfield .	..	205 0 0	68 18 4	
..	Lydd .	..	32 0 0		
..	Newchurch .	..	290 0 0	192 1 1	Ditto.
Romsey .	Old Romney .	..	130 0 0	81 3 2	
Romsey .	Romsey Infra .	Southampton .	215 0 0		
Royston .	Royston .	Hertford .	315 0 0		
Rye .	Icklesham .	Sussex .	701 0 0		54l. 17s. 1½d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 714l. as a loan to the Board of Guardians for the same purpose.
..	Rye .	..	791 0 0	768 17 1½	
..	Udimore .	..	300 0 0		
Saffron Walden .	Arkesden .	Essex .	105 0 0		
..	Ashdon .	..	58 0 0		Ditto.
..	Chesterford, Great .	..	32 0 0		
..	Hempstead .	..	366 0 0		
..	Little Bury .	..	90 0 0		
..	Newport .	..	92 0 0		The liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
..	Rickling .	..	104 0 0		
..	Wicken .	..	50 0 0		
..	Wimbish .	..	370 0 0		
Seven Oaks .	Brasted .	Kent .	325 0 0		102l. 6s. 4½d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 644l. 14s. 6d. the liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
..	Penshurst .	..	975 0 0	975 0 0	
..	Shoreham .	..	158 0 0		
..	Westerham .	..	865 0 0	747 0 10½	
Shepton Mallet .	Batcombe .	Somerset .	107 0 0	104 18 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
..	Lamyatt .	..	173 0 0	34 3 8	
Shipston-on-Stour	Butlers Marston .	Warwick .	158 0 0		
..	Quinton .	Worcester .	105 0 0		
..	Shipston-on-Stour .	..	102 0 0		Ditto.
Stearford .	Anwick .	Lincoln .	150 0 0	83 18 0	
..	Billinghay .	..	226 0 0	222 9 10	
..	Burton Pedwardine .	..	15 0 0	15 0 0	
..	Dorrington .	..	142 0 0	54 3 4	Ditto.
..	Ewerby .	..	154 0 0	121 11 4	
..	Hale, Little .	..	125 0 0	123 11 0	
..	Hale, Great .	..	100 0 0	98 11 10	
..	Heckington .	..	250 0 0		

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			£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
Sleaford <i>contd.</i>	Helpringham . .	Lincoln .	237	0 0	235	9 5	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Kyme, North . .	"	103	0 0	98	16 11	
"	Kyme, South . .	"	103	0 0			
"	Ledenham . .	"	350	0 0	140	14 0	Ditto.
"	Osournby . .	"	80	0 0			
"	Ruskington . .	"	237	0 0	107	0 0	Ditto.
"	Scredington . .	"	95	0 0	72	0 0	Ditto.
"	Sleaford, New . .	"	415	0 0	411	9 10	Ditto.
"	Swaton . .	"	40	0 0	40	0 0	Ditto.
"	Walcott . .	"	70	0 0	31	1 0	Ditto.
"	Wellington . .	"	300	0 0	147	6 4	Ditto.
Southam . .	Gaydon . .	Warwick .	35	0 0			
"	Itchington, Long .	"	425	0 0	380	0 0	As a loan to the Board of Guardians to erect a workhouse.
South Stoneham	South Stoneham .	Southampton	1,416	0 0	455	17 2	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Southwell . .	Halam . .	Nottingham	104	0 0			
"	Southwell . .	"	131	0 0			
Staines . .	Cranford . .	Middlesex	50	0 0			
Stamford . .	Clipsbury . .	Rutland .	125	0 0			
"	Easton . .	Northampton	422	0 0	422	0 0	215 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 146 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> as an investment in the names of trustees
"	Ketton . .	Rutland .	31	10 0			
"	Martin, St. Stamford Baron .	Northampton	150	0 0			
Steyning . .	Henfield . .	Sussex .	326	0 0			
"	Shermanbury . .	"	59	0 0			
"	Shoreham, New . .	"	565	0 0			
"	Steyning . .	"	380	0 0	362	17 6	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Stockbridge .	Broughton . .	Southampton	231	0 0			
"	Longstock . .	"	176	0 0			
Stow-on-the-Wold	Bledington . .	Gloucester	92	0 0	83	16 3	Ditto.
"	Broadwell . .	"	112	0 0	109	13 3	Ditto.
"	Slaughter, Lower . .	"	106	0 0	102	0 74	Ditto.
"	Slaughter, Upper . .	"	13	0 0			
Stratford-on-Avon	Alveston . .	Warwick .	568	0 0			
"	Binton . .	"	97	0 0			
"	Combroke . .	"	120	0 0			
Stroud . .	Bisley . .	Gloucester .	344	10 0			
"	Leonard Stanley . .	"	162	15 0			
"	Stonehouse . .	"	375	0 0			
Sudbury . .	Assington . .	Suffolk .	348	0 0	237	11 64	Ditto.
"	Belchamp St. Paul .	Essex .	47	15 0	47	15 0	Ditto.
"	Belchamp Walter . .	"	174	0 0	167	18 0	Ditto.
"	Boxted . .	Suffolk .	140	0 0	125	14 114	Ditto.
"	Bures St. Mary . .	"	290	0 0	276	5 6	Ditto.
"	Bures Hamlet . .	Essex .	200	0 0	187	15 0	Ditto.
"	Cavendish . .	Suffolk .	41	0 0	31	0 0	Ditto.
"	Foxearth . .	Essex .	65	0 0	53	7 6	Ditto.
"	Gestingthorpe . .	"	200	0 0	186	13 0	Ditto.
"	Glemsford . .	Suffolk .	120	0 0	109	7 0	Ditto.
"	Hardest . .	"	80	0 0	69	0 0	Ditto.
"	Henney, Great . .	Essex .	120	0 0	107	3 2	Ditto.
"	Newton . .	Suffolk .	120	0 0	107	9 6	Ditto.
"	Shimpling . .	Essex .	133	0 0	120	8 0	Ditto.
"	Stoke . .	Suffolk .	270	0 0	243	7 6	Ditto.
"	Sudbury . .	"	500	0 0	500	0 0	Ditto.
"	Twinstead . .	Essex .	65	0 0			
"	Waldingfield, Great .	"	95	0 0	83	9 4	Ditto.
"	Waldingfield, Little .	"	85	0 0	71	9 0	Ditto.
Taunton . .	Bagborough, West .	Somerset .	100	0 0			
"	Bickenhall . .	"	82	0 0			
"	Bishop Lydeard . .	"	260	0 0			
"	Bradley, West . .	Somerset .	60	0 0			
"	Cheddon Fitzpaine . .	"	80	0 0			
"	Church Stanton . .	Devon .	90	0 0			
"	Coombe Florey . .	Somerset .	73	0 0			

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			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Taunton <i>contd.</i>	Cathelstone . .	Somerset .	73 0 0		
"	Curry, North . .	"	223 0 0		
"	Monkton, West . .	"	550 0 0		
"	Norton Fitzwarren . .	"	174 0 0		
"	Ruishton . .	"	70 0 0		
"	Staple Grove . .	"	343 0 0		
"	Taunton, St. James . .	"	151 0 0		
Tendring	Alresford . .	Essex .	108 0 0		
"	Beaumont . .	"	140 0 0	122 19 4	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Bentley, Little . .	"	155 0 0	145 16 5	98 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 47 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> as a loan to the board of guardians for the same purpose.
"	Bradfield . .	"	325 0 0	307 19 4	267 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 40 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> as a loan to the board of guardians for the same purpose.
"	Bromley, Little . .	"	234 0 0	219 10 4	78 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 140 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> as a loan to the board of guardians for the same purpose.
"	Clacton, Great . .	"	135 0 0		
"	Clacton, Little . .	"	188 0 0	170 18 0	157 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> as a loan to the board of guardians for the same purpose.
"	Elmstead . .	"	144 0 0	131 3 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse;
"	Frating . .	"	115 0 0	115 0 0	70 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 44 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> as a loan to the board of guardians for the same purpose.
"	Lawford . .	"	210 0 0	188 8 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Tendring . .	"	104 0 0	84 16 2	Ditto.
"	Weeley . .	"	87 0 0	87 0 0	Ditto.
Tenterden	Biddenden . .	Kent .	189 0 0	182 13 6	196 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 56 <i>l.</i> to defray the cost of repairing parish premises.
"	Halden, High . .	"	342 0 0	323 9 11	76 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 246 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> to defray the cost of repairing parish premises.
"	Kenardington . .	"	78 0 0	72 5 10	47 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 24 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> to defray the cost of repairing parish premises.
"	Rolvenden . .	"	495 0 0		
"	Tenterden . .	"	540 0 0	540 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
"	Wittersham . .	"	172 0 0	164 7 2	To defray the cost of repairing parish premises.
"	Woodchurch . .	"	769 0 0	337 5 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Tetbury	Leighterton . .	Gloucester .	100 0 0		
"	Shipton Moine . .	"	85 0 0		
Tewkesbury	Ash Church . .	"	148 0 0	133 0 10	Ditto.
"	Bredons Norton . .	"	47 5 0	39 15 0	Ditto.
"	Deerhurst . .	"	131 0 0	117 7 0	Ditto.
"	Overbury . .	Worcester .	233 0 0	71 0 0	Ditto.
"	Stoke Orchard . .	Gloucester .	146 0 0	51 13 2	Ditto.
"	Teddington . .	Worcester .	92 0 0	46 10 9	Ditto.
"	Tewkesbury . .	Gloucester .	4,600 0 0		
"	Tredington . .	"	63 0 0	52 11 6	Ditto.
"	Twining . .	"	594 0 0	296 2 6	Ditto.

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Tewkesbury <i>contd.</i>	Woolstone . .	Gloucester .	£. s. d. 32 0 0	£. s. d. 13 2 6	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Thakeham . .	Ashington . .	Sussex . .	150 0 0	150 0 0	The liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
..	Storrington . .	..	965 0 0		
..	Sullington . .	..	300 0 0		
Thame . .	Ashton Rowant .	Oxford . .	140 0 0		
..	Lewknor . .	..	95 0 0	87 5 2	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Thanet, Isle of .	Acol . .	Kent . .			
..	Birchington . .	..	102 15 8	102 15 8	Ditto.
..	John, St. . .	..	1,710 0 0	1935 12 7	600 <i>l.</i> , the liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 1,335 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
..	Lawrence, St. .	..	575 0 0	575 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
..	Monkton . .	..	211 2 10	211 2 10	Ditto.
..	Nicholas, St. .	..	417 0 0	417 0 0	Ditto.
..	Peter, St., the Apostle.	..	715 0 0	679 12 1	599 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 150 <i>l.</i> the liquidation of a charge upon the rates, in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act.
..	Ramsgate . .	..	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	550 <i>l.</i> the liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 42 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> the liquidation of a charge upon the rates, in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act; 607 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
..	Sarre . .	..	55 0 4	55 0 4	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Thetford . .	Cuthbert, St., Peter, St., Mary, St. .	Norfolk . .	315 0 0	104 1 6	Ditto (paid by St. Cuthbert).
..	Methwold . .	..	167 0 0	151 11 9	Ditto.
Thingoe . .	Barton, Great .	Suffolk . .	300 0 0	27 14 10	Ditto.
..	Brockley . .	..	154 0 0	15 7 4	Ditto.
..	Horningsheath .	..	290 0 0	13 4 5	Ditto.
..	Ingham . .	..	126 0 0	7 6 6	Ditto.
..	Ixworth . .	..	250 0 0		
..	Mundford . .	..	29 0 0		
..	Rusby . .	..	164 0 0	12 1 8	Ditto.
..	Saxham, Little .	..	60 0 0	4 5 10	Ditto.
..	Stanton . .	..	153 0 0	32 10 0	Ditto.
..	Wheltenham, Great.	..	140 0 0		
..	Wheltenham, Little.	..	120 0 0	12 12 2	Ditto.
Thrapston . .	Brigstock . .	Northampton	131 0 0		
..	Thrapston . .	..	549 0 0		
..	Woodford . .	..	206 0 0		
Ticehurst . .	Burwash . .	Sussex . .	543 0 0	522 19 3	312 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 200 <i>l.</i> , the liquidation of a debt incurred for emigration; 10 <i>l.</i> , the liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
..	Etchingham . .	..	184 0 0	169 13 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
..	Frant . .	..	409 4 0		
..	Salehurst . .	..	140 0 0		
..	Ticehurst . .	..	697 0 0	502 18 9	Ditto.
..	Wadhurst . .	..	744 0 0	718 8 0	318 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 400 <i>l.</i> as a loan to the board of guardians for the same purpose.

Union.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	The purposes to which such Sums have been directed to be appropriated.
Tisbury . .	Alvediston . .	Wilts . .	£. s. d. 47 0 0	£. s. d. 28 6 1	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
..	Berwick, St. John	..	71 0 0	71 0 0	Ditto.
..	Donhead, St. Andrew.	..	230 0 0		
..	Semley . .	..	275 0 0	233 13 1	Ditto.
Tiverton . .	Upplowman . .	Devon . .	50 0 0		
Tonbridge . .	Ashurst . .	Kent . .	31 0 0	31 0 0	Ditto.
..	Capel . .	..	150 0 0		
..	Horsmonden . .	..	100 0 0	91 11 0	Ditto.
..	Tudeley . .	..	150 0 0	64 16 7	Ditto.
Torrington . .	Langtree . .	Devon . .	193 0 0	157 18 7	Ditto.
..	Merton . .	..	105 0 0		
..	Petrockstow . .	..	130 0 0		
..	Torrington, Great	..	17 0 0		
..	Wear Gifford . .	..	67 0 0		
Uckfield . .	Frankfield . .	Sussex . .	748 0 0	700 0 0	Ditto.
Uppingham . .	Horninghold . .	Leicester . .	90 0 0	28 12 8	Ditto.
..	Luffingham, South	Rutland . .	70 0 0		
..	Lyddington . .	..	27 0 0		
..	Uppingham . .	..	155 0 0		
Upton-on-Severn . .	Berrow . .	Worcester . .	131 0 0	119 7 4	Ditto.
..	Birt's Morton . .	..	60 0 0	60 0 0	Ditto.
..	Bushley . .	..	160 0 0	58 7 6	Ditto.
..	Castle Morton . .	..	200 0 0	135 3 6	Ditto.
..	Eldersfield . .	..	219 10 0	209 13 0	Ditto.
..	Hanley Castle . .	..	290 0 0		
..	Kempsey . .	..	628 0 0	247 0 0	Ditto.
..	Powick . .	..	250 0 0	250 0 0	Ditto.
..	Upton-on-Severn . .	..	243 0 0	243 0 0	Ditto.
..	Welland . .	..	107 0 0	77 19 0	Ditto.
Uxbridge . .	Harefield . .	Middlesex . .	206 0 0	601 2 2	79l. 5s. 2d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 521l. 17s. as an investment in the names of trustees.
..	Hayes . .	..	390 0 0	397 2 10	100l. 5s. 2d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 296l. 17s. 8d. as an investment in the names of trustees.
..	Hillingdon . .	..	300 0 0	203 5 7	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
..	Ickenham . .	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
..	Northolt . .	..	162 0 0	151 15 0	55l. 7s. 7d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 96l. 7s. 5d. as a loan to the board of guardians for the same purpose.
..	West Drayton . .	..	410 0 0		
Wallingford . .	Cholsey . .	Berks . .	263 0 0	239 14 0	200l., the liquidation of a debt incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 39l. 14s. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Walsall . .	Aldridge . .	Stafford . .	418 0 0		
Walsingham . .	Balle . .	Norfolk . .	110 0 0		
..	Fulmodeston . .	..	36 0 0		
Wantage . .	Ardington . .	Berks . .	103 0 0	93 3 7	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
..	Challow, East . .	..	133 10 0		
..	Childrey . .	..	122 0 0	59 11 6	Ditto.
..	Compton . .	..	124 8 0		
..	Goosey . .	..	71 0 0		
..	Grove . .	..	130 0 0	107 12 0	Ditto.
..	Letcomb Regis . .	..	158 0 0		
..	Sparsholt . .	..	195 0 0		
Warminster . .	Bishopstrow . .	Wilts . .	154 0 0	144 18 0	Ditto.
..	Chittern, All Saints	..	329 0 0	315 8 11	155l. 8s. 4d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 160l. 0s. 7d. as an investment in the names of trustees.
..	Chittern, St. Mary	..	19 0 0	14 7 6	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
..	Upton Scudamore . .	..	129 0 0	116 10 0	The liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
..	Warminster . .	..	656 0 0		

Union.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	The purposes to which such Sums have been directed to be appropriated.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Ford . .	Aldenharn . .	Hertford . .	495 0 0		
" . .	Watford . .	" . .	280 0 0		
Hand . .	Besthorpe . .	Norfolk . .	220 0 0	220 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
" . .	Carbrooke . .	" . .	180 0 0	176 0 6	The liquidation of a debt incurred for emigration.
" . .	Edingham, Great . .	" . .	92 0 0	92 0 0	Ditto.
" . .	Hockham, Great . .	" . .	90 0 0	90 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
" . .	Larling . .	" . .	70 0 0		
" . .	Stovedon . .	" . .	65 0 0		
lingborough	Bozeat . .	Northampton	102 0 0	81 0 3	Ditto.
" . .	Earls Barton . .	" . .	32 0 0	65 18 9	Ditto.
" . .	Grendon . .	" . .	68 0 0	49 3 8	Ditto.
" . .	Irthlingborough . .	" . .	75 0 0		
" . .	Isham . .	" . .	177 0 0	150 12 0	112l. 3s. 11½d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 38l. 8s. 0½d. as an investment in the names of trustees.
" . .	Mears Ashby . .	" . .	60 0 0	45 17 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
" . .	Wollaston . .	" . .	353 0 0	330 11 10	189l. 11s. 8½d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 141l. 0s. 1½d. as an investment in the names of trustees.
lington	Ashbrittle . .	Somerset . .	160 0 0	152 6 6	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
" . .	Bradford . .	" . .	133 0 0	122 4 4	Ditto.
" . .	Buckland, West . .	" . .	95 0 0	92 18 6	Ditto.
" . .	Clayhidon . .	Devon . .	183 14 0	178 17 5	Ditto.
" . .	Langford Budville . .	Somerset . .	82 0 0	76 17 4	Ditto.
" . .	Milberton . .	" . .	280 0 0	263 8 9	Ditto.
" . .	Nynehead . .	" . .	107 0 0	105 13 4	Ditto.
" . .	Oak . .	" . .	33 0 0	27 10 0	Ditto.
" . .	Sampford Arundel . .	" . .	165 0 0	161 1 10	Ditto.
" . .	Thorne, St. Mary . .	" . .	64 0 0	56 11 0	Ditto.
" . .	Wellington . .	" . .	800 0 0	725 6 2	Ditto.
ls . .	Andrew, St. Liberty of Wells . .	" . .	266 0 0		
" . .	Pinnard, West . .	" . .	149 0 0		
" . .	Wookey . .	" . .	34 0 0		
n . .	Loppington . .	Salop . .	300 0 0		
thbury and horwelsdowu	Ashton, West . .	Wilts . .	196 0 0		
" . .	Bradley, North . .	" . .	64 0 0		
" . .	Southwick . .	" . .	112 0 0		
" . .	Westbury . .	" . .	1,516 0 10	829 0 10	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
thbury-upon- severn	Newnham . .	Gloucester . .	320 0 0		
" . .	Westbury-upon-Severu . .	" . .	1,200 0 0	1073 5 7½	896l. 0s. 4½d. towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 777l. 5s. 3d. as a loan to the Board of Guardians for the same purpose.
st Hampnett	Oving, Alding-bourne . .	Sussex . .	250 0 0	250 0 0	125l. Oving parish; 125l. Alding-bourne parish; towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
" . .	Pagham . .	" . .	155 0 0	155 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
" . .	Sidlesham . .	" . .	220 0 0		
" . .	Wittering, East . .	" . .	157 10 0		
" . .	Wittering, West . .	" . .	50 0 0		
" . .	Yapton and Felp-ham, and Wal-burton . .	" . .	530 0 0	111 3 5	21l. 3s. 5d. Walburton parish, towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse; 90l. Yapton parish, in liquidation of a debt incurred for emigration.
mouth	Portisham . .	Dorset . .	158 10 0		
" . .	Portland . .	" . .	222 10 0		
" . .	Weymouth . .	" . .	350 0 0	65 6 8	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse
atenhurst	Eastington . .	Gloucester . .	545 0 0	404 0 0	Ditto.
" . .	Frampton on Severn . .	" . .	340 0 0	203 0 0	Ditto.

Union.	Parish.	County.	Amount produced by Sale.	Sums directed to be appropriated by Orders under Seal.	The purposes to which such Sums have been directed to be appropriated.
Wheatenhurst con.	Hardwick . .	Gloucester .	£. s. d. 100 0 0	£. s. d. 90 0 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Whitchurch . .	Longney . .	Southampton	149 0 0	184 15 6	Ditto.
Whitchurch . .	Mary Bourne, St. Overton . .	Southampton	324 0 0		
Whitechapel . .	Whitchurch . .	Middlesex .	30 0 0		
Whitechapel . .	Mile End New Town.	Middlesex .	360 0 0	297 7 3	Ditto.
Wimbome and Cranborne.	Hampreston .	Dorset .	500 0 0		
Wincanton . .	Abbas Temple .	Somerset .	300 0 0	800 0 0	The liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of Poor Law Amendment Act.
Wincanton . .	Bruton . .	Somerset .	70 0 0	63 1 8	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Wincanton . .	Henstridge . .	Wiltshire .	50 0 0	50 0 0	Ditto.
Wincanton . .	Horsington . .	Wiltshire .	312 0 0		
Wincanton . .	Kington Magna .	Dorset .	157 0 0	147 3 10	Ditto.
Winchcombe . .	Alderton . .	Gloucester .	42 0 0		
Winchcombe . .	Bishops Cleeve .	Gloucester .	137 0 0		
Winchcombe . .	Bishops Cleeve .	Gloucester .	384 0 0	225 0 0	The liquidation of debt incurred previous to the passing of Poor Law Amendment Act.
Winchcombe . .	Gotherington . .	Wiltshire .	112 0 0		
Winchcombe . .	Winchcombe . .	Wiltshire .	350 0 0		
Winchcombe . .	Woodmancote . .	Wiltshire .	128 0 0		
Winslow . .	Horwood, Gt., cum Singleborough .	Bucks .	231 0 0	211 17 11	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Winslow . .	Winslow . .	Bucks .	998 10 0	476 19 0	Ditto.
Witham . .	Braxted, Great .	Essex .	250 0 0		
Witham . .	Coggeshall, Little .	Essex .	34 0 0		
Witham . .	Fairsted . .	Essex .	65 0 0		
Witham . .	Feering . .	Essex .	114 0 0		
Witham . .	Kelvedon . .	Essex .	275 0 0		
Witham . .	Rivenhall . .	Essex .	300 0 0		
Witham . .	Wickham, Bishops .	Essex .	120 0 0		
Witham . .	Witham . .	Essex .	232 0 0		
Woburn . .	Aspley Guise . .	Bedford .	147 0 0	140 16 0	Ditto.
Woburn . .	Chalgrave . .	Bedford .	324 0 0		
Woburn . .	Hockliffe . .	Bedford .	49 0 0		
Woburn . .	Potsgrove . .	Bedford .	100 0 0		
Woburn . .	Tilsworth . .	Bedford .	298 17 6		
Woburn . .	Toddington . .	Bedford .	675 0 0	300 0 0	The liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of Poor Law Amendment Act.
Woburn . .	Woburn . .	Bedford .	757 0 0	754 9 9	714l. 1s. 3d. towards defraying cost of building the Union workhouse; 40l. 8s. 6d. the liquidation of a charge upon the rates in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act.
Wokingham . .	Shinfield . .	Berks & Wilts	760 3 6	769 14 5	400l. the liquidation of debts incurred previous to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act; 224l. 11s. 7d. to defray cost of repairing parish premises; 145l. 2s. 10d. the liquidation of a charge upon the rates in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act.
Woodstock . .	Kiddington . .	Oxford .	749 0 0	288 11 0	The liquidation of a charge upon the rates in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act.
Woodstock . .	Coombe, Long . .	Oxford .	85 0 0		
Woodstock . .	Steeple Aston . .	Oxford .	138 0 0	107 8 0	27l. 1s. the liquidation of a charge upon the rates in pursuance of the Parochial Assessments Act.
Woodstock . .	Steeple Burton . .	Oxford .	141 0 0		
Woodstock . .	Thrupp . .	Oxford .	79 0 0	26 2 0	Towards defraying the cost of building the Union workhouse.
Woodstock . .	West-Cott Barton .	Oxford .	45 0 0		
Woodstock . .	Woodstock, New .	Oxford .	200 0 0		
Woodstock . .	Wootton . .	Oxford .	69 0 0		
Wycombe . .	Chipping Wycombe .	Bucks .	560 0 0		
Wycombe . .	Wendover . .	Bucks .	299 0 0		
Yeovil . .	Martock . .	Somerset .	511 0 0		

—No. 6.—

STATEMENT of the Number of PERSONS who have EMIGRATED, and of the Sums the Poor Law Commissioners have authorized to be raised or borrowed, between July 1837 and July 1838, in continuation of a Statement contained in the Third Annual Report, p. 219.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Amount authorized to be raised or borrowed either from the Exchequer Loan Office, or from private Individuals.	Number of Persons who have Emigrated.			To what part Emigrated.
			Adults, Persons above 14 years.	Children between 7 and 14 years.	Children not exceeding 7 years.	
DERBY . . .	Spondon	£. s. d. 15 0 0	2	..	..	South Australia
ESSEX . . .	Hornehurch	100 0 0	6	3	..	Australia
"	Colchester, St. James's	29 11 11	..	..	1	Cape of Good Hope
"	" St. Peter's	18 9 0	..	..	2	Ditto
"	Lexden	14 15 11½	..	..	1	Ditto
GLOUCESTER	Bisley	†	29	14	25	Ditto
HARTFORD . .	Hadham, Great . . .	50 0 0	3	3	..	Upper Canada
KENT . . .	Benenden	100 0 0	4	1	..	United States
"	Bethersden	80 0 0	12	..	..	Australia
"	Goudhurst	60 0 0	2	4	2	Canada
"	Hawkhurst	100 0 0	7	8	4	Australia
"	Kingsnorth	14 17 9	5	2	1	South Australia
"	Rolvenden	400 0 0	35	17	26	Australia
"	Sandhurst	200 0 0	46	21	25	Ditto
"	Stone, next Tenterden	50 0 0	4	..	5	Ditto
"	Wittersham	30 0 0	2	3	3	Canada
"	Woodchurch	50 0 0	6	1	5	Australia
LEICESTER . .	Leire	31 10 0	†	..	..
LINCOLN . . .	Merton	10 0 0	2	2	3	United States
"	Wrangle	40 0 0	2	..	4	Canada
MIDDLESEX . .	{ St. James, West- minster . . . }	*	..	2	1	{ Cape of Good Hope & Western Australia
"	St. Mary, Putney . .	57 0 0	2	3	4	Upper Canada
NORTHAMPTON	Kettering	55 0 0	4	4	2	South Australia
SOUTHAMPTON	Burghclere	63 0 0	5	..	4	United States
"	Havant	5 0 0	..	..	1	South Australia
"	Higgleclere	72 0 0	11	3	4	United States
SUFFOLK . . .	Aldburgh	43 1 7	4	2	4	South Australia
"	Ringsfield	36 0 0	4	3	2	Upper Canada
SUSSEX . . .	Beckley	548 0 0	55	10	1	Australia
"	Bodiam	50 0 0	7	7	8	Canada
"	Burwash	138 2 4	14	6	10	Australia
"	Buxted	50 0 0	7	1	3	Ditto
"	Buxted	50 0 0	3	3	4	Ditto
"	Etchingham	61 16 11	†	..	..
"	Fletching	14 0 0	4	..	5	Australia
"	Frant	50 0 0	6	..	4	Ditto
"	Northcurry	11 0 0	2	..	2	Ditto
"	Northiam	485 0 0	56	28	23	{ Canada and New South Wales
"	Peasmarsh	80 0 0	7	1	3	Australia
"	Petworth	26 0 0	2	2	2	Canada
"	Pevensey	100 0 0	5	..	4	Australia
"	Rye	14 14 0	2	1	3	Ditto
"	Salehurst	100 0 0	8	..	5	Ditto
"	St. Thomas, Winchester	25 0 0	8	8	..	Ditto
	Totals	3478 19 5½	383	163	206	752

* The money was raised by these parishes in a former year.

† Emigration has not yet taken place.

—No. 7.—

LIST of UNIONS formed, PARISHES included therein, POPULATION, AVERAGE POOR'S RATE, and NUMBER of GUARDIANS (*in continuation of List contained in the Third Annual Report, Appendix (C.) No. 9.*)

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Parishes United. (Cumberland.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Averages for the Years 1836- 37-38.	Number of elect- ed Guardians.	Parishes United. (Cumberland.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Averages for the Years 1836- 37-38.	Number of elect- ed Guardians.
CARLISLE UNION:		£.				£.	
1 Beaumont . . .	276	10	1	Brought forward	18,403	3,344	1
2 Burgh-by-Sands . .	1,372	198	1	13 St. Mary's Ricker- gate, Carlisle . .	1,448	236	
3 Crosby-on-Eden . .	497	150	1	14 St. Mary's-within- Carlisle . . .	4,583	698	
4 Dalston . . .	3,023	589	2	15 St. Mary's Caldew- gate, Carlisle . .	5,104	695	
5 Grinsdale . . .	135	15	1	16 St. Mary's Cum- mersdale, Carlisle	438	107	
6 Kirkandrew's-on- Eden . . .	107	37	1	17 Warwick and Ag- lionby . . .	686	81	
7 Kingmoor (extra- parochial) . . .	426	74	1	18 Weatherall . . .	4,149	559	
8 Orton . . .	445	121	1	19 Wreay . . .	166	32	
9 Rockcliffe . . .	885	206	1	Totals . .	35,027	5,752	2
10 Stanwix . . .	1,788	340	1				
11 St. Cuthbert's- within-Carlisle	9,449	669	2				
12 St. Cuthbert's- without-Carlisle		935	2				
Carried forward	18,403	3,344	15				

Declared to take place from and after
2nd May, 1838.

COUNTY OF DERBY.

BAKEWELL UNION:							
1 Bakewell . . .	1,898	481	2	Brought forward	15,741	3,885	2
2 Cromford . . .	1,297	329	2	22 Halzebadge . . .	63	25	1
3 Matlock and Trusley	3,262	939	3	23 Grindlow . . .	87	31	1
4 Darley Dale . . .	1,266	383	2	24 Litton . . .	866	188	1
5 Rowsley and Alport	242	49	1	25 Whestone . . .	75	22	1
6 Beesley . . .	441	76	1	26 Chelmorton . . .	268	65	1
7 Edensor . . .	399	90	1	27 Hartington Middle Quarter . . .	2,103	102	2
8 Pillsley . . .	304	53	1	28 Money-Ash . . .	409	158	1
9 Baslow and Bubnell	978	225	1	29 Winster . . .	962	260	1
10 Calver . . .	616	100	1	30 Haddon Over . .	242	72	1
11 Stoke . . .	60	16	1	31 Stanton . . .	744	183	1
12 Froggart . . .	167	11	1	32 Birchover . . .	101	67	1
13 Eyam . . .	911	213	1	33 Middleton-by-Toul- grave . . .	302	92	1
14 Eyam Woodlands . .	213	27	1	34 Wensley and Snit- teston . . .	671	212	1
15 Stoney Middleton . .	479	104	1	35 Ashford . . .	782	431	1
16 Foolow . . .	148	35	1	36 Sheldon . . .	148	41	1
17 Nether Padley . . .	31	8	1	37 Taddington and Priestcliffe . . .	391	146	1
18 Hathersage . . .	722	181	1	38 Brushfield . . .	44	16	1
19 Hucklow Great . . .	353	53	1				
20 Hucklow Little . . .	401	14	1				
21 Tideswell . . .	1,553	398	2				
Carried forward	15,741	3,885	27	Carried forward	23,999	5,996	3

Parishes United. (Derby.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Averages for the Years 1836- 37-38.	Number of elect- ed Guardians.	Parishes United. (Derby.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Averages for the Years 1836- 37-38.	Number of elect- ed Guardians.
Brought forward	23,999	£. 5,996	35	Brought forward	6,334	£. 1,596	4
Longston Little . . .	146	29	1	3 Calow	759	116	1
Longston Great . . .	566	108	1	4 Hasland	569	271	1
Curbar	277	46	1	5 Newbold and Dun- ston	1,149	350	1
Harthill	65	25	1	6 Normanton Temple	146	28	1
Flagg	232	57	1	7 Pilsley	304	138	1
Hassop	121	92	1	8 Tapton	171	57	1
Wardlow Miers . . .	149	30	1	9 Walton	935	175	1
Highlow	62	18	1	10 Ashover	2,504	661	2
Gratton	26	27	1	11 Dronfield	1,653	374	1
Aldwarke	97	25	1	12 Great Barlow . . .	581	102	1
Abney and Abney Grange	112	19	1	13 Little Barlow . . .	58	22	1
Grange Mill, <i>alias</i> Ironbrook Grange . .	27	20	1	14 Coal Aston	300	97	1
Totals	25,879	6,392	57	15 Holmesfield . . .	499	110	1

Declared to take place from and after
31st July, 1838.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH UNION:	Averages for the Years 1835- 36-37.		
1 Chapel-en-le-Frith, including Bow- den's Edge, Brad- shaw's Edge, and Coomb's Edge . . .	3,220	533	4
2 Fairfield	482	95	1
3 Buxton	1,211	306	2
4 Peak Forest	573	219	1
5 Castleton	996	200	2
6 Brough and Shatton	78	44	1
7 Thornhill	135	29	1
8 Aston	104	12	1
9 Hope	426	121	1
10 Bamford	238	46	1
11 Edale	333	92	1
2 Derwent	153	30	1
3 Hope Woodlands . .	273	87	1
4 Fernilee	418	66	1
5 Chinley, Bugsworth, and Brownside . . .	993	224	2
6 Hartington, Upper Quarter	815	240	1
Totals	10,448	2,344	22

Declared to take place from and after
4th December, 1837.

CHESTERFIELD UNION:			
1 Chesterfield	5,575	1,535	3
2 Brimington	759	61	1
Carried forward	6,334	1,596	4

18 Morton	138	72	1
20 Eckington	3,948	851	2
21 Heath	382	25	1
22 Killamarsh	774	215	1
23 Staveley	2,345	674	2
24 Sutton-cum-Duck- manton	700	135	1
25 Shirland and Higham	1,212	352	1
26 Whittington	740	163	1
27 Wingerworth . . .	471	167	1
28 North Wingfield . .	256	115	1
29 Claylane	564	165	1
30 Stretton	439	130	1
31 Tupton	201	92	1
32 Woodthorpe	231	76	1
33 Brampton	3,594	643	2
34 Wessington		114	1
Totals	34,246	8,874	40

Declared to take place from and after
19th October, 1837.

GLOSSOP UNION:			
1 Glossop, including Glossop Dale, Charlesworth Chua- nal, Hadfield, and Dinting, Padfield, Simondley, and Whitfield	7,897	938	14
2 Ludworth and Chis- worth	1,734	137	2
Totals	9,631	1,075	16

Declared to take place from and after
5th December, 1837.

Parishes United. (Derby.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Averages for the Years 1835 36-37.	Number of elect- ed Guardians.	Parishes United. (Derby.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Averages for the Years 1835 36-37.	Number of elect- ed Guardians.
HAYFIELD UNION: <i>County of Derby.</i>		£.		Brought forward	5,397	£. 1,034	9
1 Hayfield, including Great Hamlet, Kinder, Phoside . . .	1,859	385	4	3 Mellor	2,059	218	4
2 Beard, including Ollersett, Whittle, Thornsett	3,538	649	5	4 Disley	2,037	248	4
Carried forward	5,397	1,034	9	Totals	9,493	1,500	17
				Declared to take place from and after 6th December, 1837.			

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

		Averages for the Years 1836 37-38.				Averages for the Years 1836 37-38.	
SALFORD UNION:				Brought forward	50,810		17
1 Salford	40,786	Averages	10	4 Pendlebury	1,556	Averages	1
2 Pendleton	8,435	not yet	4			not yet	
3 Broughton	1,589	declared.	3	Totals	52, 366	..	18
Carried forward	50,810		18	Declared to take place from and after 12th July, 1838.			

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

		Averages for the Years 1835 36-37.				Averages for the Years 1835 36-37.	
BARROW-UPON-SOAR UNION:				Brought forward	14,200	5,610	23
1 Barrow-upon-Sear	1,638	812	1	24 Ratcliffe-on-the-			
2 Mountsorrel, North	1,602	234	1	Wreake	144	69	1
3 Mountsorrel, South		236	1	25 Rearsby	503	262	1
4 Quorndon	1,752	472	1	26 Seagrave	426	194	1
5 Woodhouse	1,262	489	1	27 Sileby	1,491	474	1
6 Newtown Lindford	449	263	1	28 Syston	1,349	593	1
7 Rothley	1,342	397	1	29 Thrustrington	454	163	1
8 Swithland	352	176	1	30 Walton-on-the-			
9 Thurmaston	276	156	1	Wolds	289	118	1
10 Anstey	850	313	1	Totals	18,856	7,483	30
11 Cropston	115	97	1	Declared to take place from and after 11th September, 1837.			
12 Ulverscroft	100	38	1	LOUGHBOROUGH UNION:			
13 Wanlip	91	66	1	<i>County of Leicester.</i>			
14 Belgrave	989	409	1	1 Loughborough	10,800	2,216	4
15 Birstall	393	152	1	2 Knightthorpe	79	50	1
16 Thurmaston, South	947	267	1	3 Woodthorpe	90	32	1
17 Barkby	550	190	1	4 Belton	735	347	1
18 Barkby Thorpe	72	51	1	Carried forward	11,704	2,645	7
19 Thurmaston, North	184	124	1				
20 Beeby	120	104	1				
21 Cossington	283	213	1				
22 Croxton, South	315	170	1				
23 Queeniborough	518	181	1				
Carried forward	14,200	5,610	23				

Parishes United. (Leicester.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Averages for the Years 1835- 36-37.	Number of elect- ed Guardians.	Parishes United. (Leicester.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Averages for the Years 1835- 36-37.	Number of elect- ed Guardians.
Brought forward	11,704	£. 2,645	7	Brought forward	20,599	£. 5,601	19
Barley . . .	41	15	1	16 East Leake . . .	975	346	1
Barthorn . . .	1,289	254	1	17 West Leake . . .	203	111	1
Beepshead . . .	3,714	1,200	2	18 Normanton-on-Soar	365	149	1
Chorpacre with				19 Rempstone . . .	398	156	1
Dishley . . .	366	157	1	20 Stanfard . . .	129	65	1
Wharton Long	855	266	1	21 Sutton Bonnington	1,136	259	1
Westwold . . .	62	45	1	22 Willoughby-on-the-			
Wurton-on-the-				Wolds . . .	465	311	1
Wolds . . .	411	245	1	23 Wysall . . .	271	67	1
Wotes . . .	68	56	1	24 Thorpe-in-the-Glebe	39	21	1
Wotton . . .	401	254	1	Totals . . .	23,580	7,086	28
Wimeswold . . .	1,276	381	1				
City of Nottingham.							
Northampton, or							
Costock . . .	412	83	1				
Carried forward	20,599	5,601	19				

Declared to take place from and after
9th September, 1838.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

		Averages for the Years 1834- 35-36.				Averages for the Years 1834- 35-36.	
CASTLE UNION:*				Brought forward	11,242	7,496	28
Donncastle . . .	3,988	1,960	3	26 Greetham . . .	152	138	1
Donnershall . . .	599	530	1	27 Asgarby . . .	140	107	1
Donnershall Thorpe	284	198	1	28 Miningsby . . .	354	149	1
Donningsby . . .	1,773	1,566	2	29 Martin . . .	60	67	1
Donkstead . . .	179	74	1	30 Thornton . . .	216	95	1
Donkixwold . . .	221	51	1	31 Langton . . .	115	59	1
Donkby-on-Bain	274	61	1	32 Woodhall . . .	196	105	1
Donmby . . .	322	412	1	33 Horsington . . .	323	255	1
Donoughton . . .	118	97	1	34 Bucknall . . .	276	224	1
Doncrivelsby . . .	129	173	1	35 Edlington . . .	216	152	1
Donlderby . . .	42	43	1	36 Hemingby . . .	366	180	1
Donltham . . .	143	75	1	37 Waddingworth . .	63	20	1
Donreham-le-Fen	625	323	1	38 Wispington . . .	91	64	1
Donreham-on-the-				39 Baumber . . .	356	224	1
Hill . . .	193	137	1	40 Minting . . .	301	73	1
Donood Enderby . .	210	136	1	41 Gautby . . .	109	65	1
Donvilksby . . .	67	62	1	42 Sturton, Great . .	138	87	1
Donoorby . . .	154	133	1	43 Hatton . . .	165	86	1
Donvesby . . .	646	449	1	44 Wragby . . .	601	198	1
Donlaxby Pluckacre .	25	28	1	45 Langton-by-Wragby	206	124	1
Donlshby West . . .	391	373	1	46 Sotby . . .	157	96	1
Donoynton High . .	164	161	1	47 Panton . . .	93	93	1
Donoynton Low . .	108	113	1	48 Tupholme . . .	68	138	1
Donhumbleby . . .	364	237	1	49 Hagworthingham	593	236	1
Donlameringham . .	158	71	1	50 Ashby Puerorum . .	101	91	1
DonVinceby . . .	65	33	1	51 Bag Enderby . . .	114	37	1
Carried forward	11,242	7,496	28	Carried forward	16,812	10,659	54

* This Union was omitted in the Third Annual Report.

Parishes United. (Lincoln.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Averages for the Years 1834- 35-36.	Number of elect- ed Guardians.	Parishes United, (Lincoln.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Averages for the Years 1834- 35-36.
Brought forward	16,812	£10,659	54	Brought forward	19,287	£11,871
52 Fulletby . . .	250	190	1	62 Ranby . . .	109	63
53 Belchford . . .	517	312	1	63 Asterby . . .	231	72
54 Saulondby . . .	90	39	1	64 Goulceby . . .	252	169
55 Tetford . . .	690	174	1	65 Scamblesby . . .	413	190
56 Somersby . . .	69	64	1	66 Cawkwell . . .	44	51
57 Scrafield . . .	36	42	1	67 Stainton, Market .	132	51
58 Lusby . . .	140	108	1	68 Torrington, West .	126	47
59 Barkwith, East .	187	20	1	Totals . .	20,584	12,520
60 Barkwith, West .	113	39	1	Declared to take place from and after 16th January, 1837.		
61 Benniworth . .	373	224	1			
Carried forward	19,287	11,871	64			

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

EAST LONDON UNION: In the liberty of the city of London.				WEST LONDON UNION: In the liberty of the city of London.			
1 St. Botolph, Bishopsgate . . .	10,256	5,748	6	1 St. Bride's, otherwise St. Bridget, Fleet Street . .	6,860	5,014	
2 St. Botolph, Aldgate . . .	9,615	4,580	5	2 St. Bartholomew the Great . . .	2,923	1,255	
3 St. Giles, Cripplegate . . .	13,134	6,579	7	3 St. Bartholomew the Less . . .	863	336	
4 St. Botolph, Aldersgate, in the city of London, with the liberty of Glasshouse-yard, in the county of Middlesex, being part of the said parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate . . .	5,306	2,326	2	4 St. Sepulchre, Newgate . . .	7,710	5,306	
Totals . .	31,311	19,233	20	5 Bridewell precinct . . .	456	330	
Declared to take place from and after 12th December, 1837.				6 St. Andrew, Lower or City Liberty . .	5,570	2,882	
				7 St. Dunstan's West . .	3,443	2,399	
				Totals . .	27,825	17,522	
				Declared to take place from and after 13th December, 1837.			

COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

LEEK UNION:				Brought forward			
1 Leek and Lowe . . .	6,374	1,274	5	11 Norton-in-the-Moors . .	2,163	650	
2 Leek Frith . . .	873	347	1	12 Longnor . . .	429	189	
3 Rushton James . . .	304	139	1	13 Hollings Clough . .	564	149	
4 Rushton Spencer . . .	337	196	1	14 Heathy Lea . . .	689	259	
5 Heaton . . .	402	164	1	15 Quarnford . . .	783	183	
6 Rudyard . . .	117	29	1	16 Sheen . . .	366	109	
7 Horton and Horton Hay, Blackwood and Crowborough . .	970	296	2	17 Warslow and Elkston . . .	626	274	
8 Tittisworth . . .	447	89	1	18 Onecote . . .	456	290	
9 Endon, Longsden, and Stanley . . .	1,003	284	2	19 Fawfield Head . .	1,017	425	
10 Bradnop & Caudery . .	467	185	1	Totals . .	18,387	5,564	
Carried forward	11,294	3,003	16	Declared to take place from and after 2nd December, 1837.			

Parishes United. (Stafford.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Averages for the Years 1835- 36-37.	Number of elect- ed Guardians.	Parishes United. (Stafford.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Averages for the Years 1835- 36-37.	Number of elect- ed Guardians.
NEWCASTLE-UNDER- LYME UNION:		£.		Brought forward	12,699	4,210	11
1 Newcastle-under- Lyme	8,192	1,662	6	4 Cold Norton . . .	37	15	1
2 Audley	3,617	893	3	5 Sandon	558	224	1
3 Madeley	1,190	394	2	6 Chebsey	377	120	1
4 Betley	870	163	2	7 Milwich	551	294	1
5 Balterley	305	132	1	8 Barlaston	514	126	1
6 Keel	1,130	344	1	9 Trentham	2,344	1,144	3
7 Whitmore	281	143	1	10 Swynnerton . . .	791	358	1
8 Maer	505	145	1	Totals	17,871	6,491	20
9 Chapel Chorlton . .	386	124	1				
Totals	16,476	4,000	18	Declared to take place from and after 3rd February, 1838.			
Declared to take place from and after 3rd April, 1838.				WOOLSTANTON AND BURSLEM UNION:			
STONE UNION:				1 Woolstanton . . .	10,853	2,161	8
1 Stone	7,808	2,899	6	2 Burslem	12,714	4,049	8
2 Standon	420	171	1	Totals	23,567	6,210	16
3 Eccleshall	4,471	1,140	4				
Carried forward	12,699	4,210	11	Declared to take place from and after 2d April, 1838.			

COUNTY OF YORK, WEST RIDING.

GOOLE UNION:				Brought forward	9,607	3,934	18
<i>County of York, West Riding.</i>				<i>County of Lincoln.</i>			
In the parish of Snaith:				Parish of Luddington:			
1 Goole	1,671	433	2	17 Luddington . . .	470	109	1
2 Snaith	885	402	1	18 Gowthorpe, or Gar- thorpe	454	189	1
3 Gowdall	243	92	1	Totals	10,531	4,232	20
4 Pollington	483	272	1	Declared to take place from and after 24th October, 1837.			
5 Cowick, East and West	928	578	1	WORTLEY UNION:			
6 Rawcliffe	1,450	592	2	1 Wortley	918	348	2
7 Hook	650	197	1	2 Ecclesfield	7,911	1,717	4
8 Armin	567	255	1	3 Bradfield	5,504	1,299	3
Parish of Whitgift:				4 Tankersley	678	165	1
9 Reedness	644	290	1	5 Thurgoland	1,147	178	2
10 Swinefleet	1,055	460	1	6 Oxspring	283	120	1
11 Whitgift	310	96	1	7 Hoyland Swaine . .	748	239	1
12 Ousefleet	243	95	1	8 Penniston	708	169	1
Parish of Adlingfleet:				9 Ingbrichworth . . .	371	66	1
13 Adlingfleet	218	89	1	10 Hunshelf	531	184	1
14 Fockerby	103	33	1	11 Langset	320	103	1
15 Haldenby	157	26	1	12 Thurlstone	1,599	383	2
16 Eastoft		24	1	Totals	23,713	4,962	20
Carried forward	9,607	3,934	18	Declared to take place from and after 21st August, 1838.			

—No. 8.—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE for the RELIEF of the POOR in the Parish of BIRMINGHAM, and in the Parish of ASTON, during the Years ending 25th March, 1837, and 25th March, 1838 :—

PARISH OF BIRMINGHAM.

EXPENDITURE for the RELIEF of the POOR during the Year ending 25th March, 1837.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Workhouse expenses	4,951	17	5			
Less various sums	284	18	10			
	<hr/>			4,666	18	7
Payments to out poor	14,721	7	9			
Less payments by relatives and produce of sale of sand	1,132	10	1			
	<hr/>			13,588	17	8
Salaries of various officers				1,849	0	1
Medical salaries, drugs, &c.				1,054	18	0
Expenses in employing paupers				654	17	11
Apprentice fees, &c.				99	7	3
Stationery, printing, and postage				242	17	2
Clothing				191	17	0
Payments on account of bastardy	939	19	0			
Less receipts from fathers	474	4	0			
	<hr/>			465	0	0
Payments to paupers of other parishes	2,041	6	0			
Less repayments	1,742	12	6			
	<hr/>			298	13	6
Expenses at the asylum for children	1,926	13	10			
Less produce of labour, &c.	353	0	8			
	<hr/>			1,573	14	2
Total expenditure				£24,686	15	3

N.B.—As there was no loss on advancing pensions, that item is omitted.

EXPENDITURE for the RELIEF of the POOR for the Year ending 25th March, 1838.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Workhouse expenses	5,475	15	9			
Less various sums	1,415	18	2			
	<hr/>			4,059	17	7
Payments to out poor	22,604	16	0			
Less various receipts	83	3	0			
	<hr/>			22,521	13	0
Expenses in employing paupers on sand-getting	983	5	3			
Ditto in breaking stones	2,218	19	8			
	<hr/>			3,202	4	11
Less for stones and sand sold	2,281	0	11			
	<hr/>			921	4	0
Salaries of various officers	1,849	0	0	1,849	0	0
Medical salaries, drugs, &c.	1,095	7	8	1,095	7	8
Apprentice fees, &c.	104	12	0	104	12	0
Stationery, printing, &c.	353	7	1	353	7	1
Carried forward				£30,905	1	4

	Brought forward	£30,905	1	4
Clothing, shoes, &c.	347	16	3	347 16 3
Payments to mothers of bastards	792	1	5	
Less receipts from fathers	232	19	6	
				459 1 11
Payments to paupers of other parishes	1,488	3	5	
Less repayments	1,292	4	4	
				195 19 1
Children	3,000	9	1	
Less produce of labour, &c.	152	18	0	
				2,847 11 1
Total net expenditure		£34,755	10	8

ASTON PARISH.

EXPENDITURE for the RELIEF of the POOR during the Year ending 25th March, 1837.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Total expenditure				9,974	6	0
<i>Deductions.</i>						
County rates	811	10	9			
Constables' bills	282	15	5			
Law expenses and survey, &c.	770	17	4			
Repayments of pensions	679	1	3			
Receipts of bastardy money	164	6	8			
Ditto from other parishes, &c.	343	14	8			
Ditto from labour	11	16	1			
Voters' lists, &c.	37	4	3			
Sundries	11	10	0			
Police office	60	0	0			
				3,172	16	5
Expenditure on the poor				£6,801	9	7

SAME for the Year ending 25th March, 1838, under the Board of Guardians.

	Establishment.			In-door Relief.			Out-relief.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
First quarter.	255	0	3	133	0	3	862	13	1	1,250	13	7
Second quarter	280	1	6	146	16	3	894	16	10	1,317	14	7
Third quarter	269	12	7	160	12	3	797	7	5	1,227	12	3
Fourth quarter	224	12	5	171	10	9	791	15	0	1,194	18	2
Total	929	6	9	614	19	6	3,346	12	4	4,990	18	7
Add various items connected with the relief of the poor which appear in the overseers' accounts										123 17 10		
Deduct various items received for bastards, pensions, &c.										5,114 16 5		
Also for items in establishment charges, for registrar's office, and rent of workhouse, &c.										£261 18 8		
										355 0 0		
Total expenditure on the poor										616 18 8		
										4,497 17 9		

The comparison, therefore, stands thus:—

BIRMINGHAM PARISH.				£.	s.	d.
Expenditure in 1836-7	.	.	.	24,686	15	0
Ditto 1837-8	.	.	.	34,755	10	0
Increase	.	.	.	£10,068 15 0, or 41 per cent.		
ASTON PARISH.						
Expenditure in 1836-7	.	.	.	6,801	9	7
Ditto 1837-8	.	.	.	4,497	17	9
Decrease	.	.	.	£2,303 11 10 or 35 per cent.		

No. 9.

EXTRACTS from a "Report on the Progress and Present State of Pauperism in Berwickshire." By GEORGE TURNBULL, Esq., W.S., and Convener to a Committee of Inquiry (appointed by the Michaelmas Court) as to the Relief of the Poor in that County.

"THE 17 parishes enumerated contained in 1831 a population of 19,707 individuals, which is rather less than two-thirds of the entire population of the county.

"The rental of these parishes upon which the property-tax was assessed in 1815 was 143,419*l.* Deducting one-seventh from this sum, there remains nearly 123,000*l.*, which it is thought may be assumed as the present rental.*

"The number of permanent paupers in these parishes in the year 1837 was 688, and of temporary ones 67, together 755. The proportion of paupers permanent and temporary to the population varies in the different parishes from 1 in every 60 individuals to 1 in 18, the average of the whole being 1 in 26.

"It is a curious and instructive fact, that out of 259 of these paupers (being the whole with regard to whom the fact was ascertained), 121, or nearly a half, have children above the age of 21, and therefore able to contribute to their support. A very large proportion of these children are themselves married and have families.

"Of 177 paupers who answered the question, 99 stated that they would rather forego their allowances than enter a poor-house.

"The average weekly allowance paid to each pauper amounts in one parish to 1*s.* 6*d.*, in another to 2*s.* 6*d.*, and in the rest to intermediate sums, the average of the whole being 22*s.* 8*d.*

"The following is a statement of the funds appropriated to the poor, with the mode of their application in 1836, in the 17 parishes referred to:—

* The data on which this calculation is made are these:—The rental of the parishes of Coldstream, Edrom, Polwarth, and Swinton, amounted, in 1815, to 42,746*l.* (see Appendix.) According to the statements in the New Statistical Account, they now amount to 36,930*l.* (Coldstream being 12,000*l.*, Edrom, 15,200*l.*, Polwarth 1,730*l.*, and Swinton 8000*l.*), and the reduction here is about a seventh.

I. FUNDS.

	£.	s.	d.
1. Surplus of kirk-session funds	83	11	0 $\frac{1}{12}$
2. Assessments for poor	£3,966	7	9 $\frac{1}{12}$
Deduct deficiency of kirk-session funds in four parishes, these funds not being adequate to pay the precentors, beadles, &c.		10	6 0
		3,956	1 9 $\frac{1}{12}$
3. Extra funds		137	13 0 $\frac{1}{12}$
Total funds	£4,177	5	10 $\frac{1}{12}$

II. PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
1. Allowances.			
To permanent poor	3,441	14	6
To temporary poor	274	8	10 $\frac{1}{12}$
	3,716	3	4 $\frac{1}{12}$
2. Expenses.			
Of levying assessments and managing poor	£237	10	6
Of law pleas and other extras	141	1	4 $\frac{1}{12}$
	378	11	10 $\frac{1}{12}$
	4,094	15	2 $\frac{1}{12}$
Surplus revenue	£82	10	7 $\frac{1}{12}$

“ It may be remarked, that the church collections, which amount to 182*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, are equivalent to a payment of rather less than 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* yearly by each individual in the population, and of this only a penny goes to the poor.

“ The assessments are equal to a rate of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per pound, or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the estimated rental, and to a payment of 4*s.* yearly by each individual in the population. Adding collections at the churches, each individual contributes 4*s.* 1*d.* yearly to support the poor.

“ In the year 1820 (the latest period to which the calculation has been made), the average number of the poor throughout Scotland, as compared with the population, ascertained by the census 1811, was 1 in 40 $\frac{8}{10}$

In the unassessed parishes, it was 1 in 45 $\frac{4}{10}$
 In the assessed parishes, it was 1 in 32 $\frac{7}{10}$ *
 In Berwickshire, it is 1 in 26

“ The expense of maintaining each pauper throughout Scotland was, in 1820, 2*l.* 11*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* yearly, or about 1*s.* weekly.† With us it is 1*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, or nearly double.

“ The average annual expense of maintaining the poor in Scotland

* Remarks on the Poor Laws, by David Monypenny, Esq., of Pitmilny, formerly one of the Senators of the College of Justice, p. 47.

† Ibid.

generally was found to be equivalent to a payment by each individual in the country of 1s. 3d.

In the unassessed parishes of 0s. 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ d.

In the assessed parishes 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ d.

In Berwickshire, it is 4s. 1d.

“In all these comparisons the county unfortunately appears to disadvantage.”*

No. II.

PRESENT STATE OF PAUPERISM.

An Account of the Number of Paupers, and of their average Weekly Allowances in each of the under-mentioned Parishes in Berwickshire for the year 1837, with other particulars.

PARISHES.	Number of Paupers.			Population by Census in 1831.	Proportion of Paupers to Population.	Average weekly allowances.	Paupers who have & have not children above age of 21.		Paupers who are willing and not willing to go into a poorhouse.		Annual Value of Real Property as assessed for Property Tax in April, 1815.	
	According to Stat. Acc. in 1835.	In 1837.					Who have not.	Who have.	Yes.	No.		
		Permanent.	Temporary.									Total.
Abbey St. Balthans . . .	2	3	..	3	122	$\frac{1}{10}$	20	1	2	0	3	£. 1,238
Ayton . . .	55	63	2	65	1,602	$\frac{1}{25}$	..	..	..	..	..	13,169
Chirnside . . .	55	56	9	65	1,248	$\frac{1}{19}$	18	..	..	..	..	9,667
Coldstream . . .	109	106	24	130	2,897	$\frac{20}{29}$	20 $\frac{2}{3}$	40	54	40	38	14,592
Dunse . . .	130	145	..	145	3,469	$\frac{22}{34}$	22 $\frac{10}{13}$	..	..	1	2	16,196
Eccles . . .	50	47	4	51	1,885	$\frac{18}{36}$	18 $\frac{2}{3}$	23	22	..	..	19,557
Edrom . . .	30	34	1	35	1,435	$\frac{21}{71}$	21 $\frac{1}{3}$	23	12	..	..	16,288
Eyemouth . . .	35	42	..	42	1,181	$\frac{24}{36}$	24	25	17	31	5	3,734
Fogo . . .	10	12	1	13	433	$\frac{23}{33}$	23 $\frac{1}{3}$	..	..	..	..	4,777
Foulden . . .	12	9	1	10	424	$\frac{26}{46}$	26	4	2	0	6	4,907
Greenlaw . . .	48	47	14	61	1,442	$\frac{20}{31}$	20	..	..	..	..	5,477
Hutton . . .	34	33	5	38	1,099	$\frac{21}{35}$	21 $\frac{2}{3}$	..	..	6	26	10,302
Ladykirk . . .	18	15	..	15	485	$\frac{25}{35}$	25 $\frac{1}{3}$	..	..	..	..	5,407
Longformacus . .	2	7	..	7	425	$\frac{24}{80}$	24	..	..	..	..	3,039
Mordington . . .	18	16	1	17	301	$\frac{23}{13}$	23 $\frac{1}{3}$	..	..	..	..	3,203
Polwarth . . .	9	12	1	13	288	$\frac{24}{35}$	24	..	..	..	..	3,166
Swinton . . .	38	41	4	45	971	$\frac{24}{33}$	24	22	12	0	19	8,700
	655	688	67	755	19,707	$\frac{1}{28}$	22 $\frac{2}{3}$	138	121	78	99	143,419

NOTES.

1. In the Statistical Account, the number of paupers in Greenlaw is stated to be 28, but this appears, from the returns now received, to be an error for 48.

2. The value of the real property in 1815 has been extracted from the official abstract of the population returns. In this abstract the annual value of Edrom is stated at 14,288 $\frac{1}{2}$, but this must be a typographical error in place of 16,288 $\frac{1}{2}$, because in 1815 the rental, as stated in a process of augmentation of stipend, and acquiesced in by the heritors, was 17,000 $\frac{1}{2}$, and it is now 15,200 $\frac{1}{2}$, as stated in the late Statistical Account.

* If pauperism has increased generally throughout Scotland since 1820, the comparison with Berwickshire will not appear so unfavourable for the latter; but in that case it will be the more necessary to apply effectual remedies to the evil, as it has become the more widely spread.

